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HISTORY
OF
DAUPHIN COUNTY
PENNSYLVANIA

BY

LUTHER REILY KELKER,

Custodian of Division Public Records of Pennsylvania.

WITH GENEALOGICAL MEMOIRS

ILLUSTRATED.

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VOL. I.

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Publishers' Announcement.

The present work, "History of Dauphin County, Pennsylvania," will, it is confidently believed, commend itself to the people of that historic old region of Pennsylvania, and not only to them but to various Libraries, Historical Societies, and also to many individual investigators throughout the Commonwealth and Nation.

These volumes contain much valuable information which has hitherto lain inaccessible to the people at large. Of special importance are the numerous lists of Taxables and Land Owners, the Military Rolls of the Dauphin County Territory in the wars with the French and Indians, of the Revolution, the Whiskey Insurrection, the War with Great Britain in 1812-14, the Mexican War, the War of the Rebellion, and the Spanish-American War; also the early Church Records of Births, Baptisms, Marriages and Deaths.* These compilations have been made with painstaking care, in large part by Mr. Luther R. Kelker, and in their entirety under his immediate supervision. To this monumental labor, as well as to directing the compilation of the general history, that gentleman has brought the highest qualifications—diligent study of local history for many years, warm enthusiasm based upon reverence for the pioneers who here planted the institutions of civilization, and a laudable pride of ancestry. He was possessed of a love of historical and genealogical subjects from his youth. During his convalescence following a serious illness he began a systematic study of what had been gathered in the Colonial Records and Pennsylvania Archives, and on recovering his health procured permission to examine the unpublished records in the basement and attic of the Capitol Building in Harrisburg. While he was thus engaged the American Historical Association appointed a committee to examine into the condition of published and unpublished archives in the various States of the Union. Dr. Herman V. Ames, Professor of American History in the University of Pennsylvania, represented that body for investigations in Pennsylvania, and, on reaching Harrisburg, consulted with the various

*The reader will understand that in all ancient lists the original orthography and punctuation have been preserved.

heads of departments, by whom he was referred to Mr. Kelker on account of his familiarity with the subjects in question, and, in his report in 1901 to the American Historical Association, Dr. Ames gave credit to Mr. Kelker "for generous services and valuable information." About this time Mr. Kelker took up historical and genealogical research as a profession. On April 14, 1903, Governor Pennypacker approved a bill constituting a new department to be called the Division of Public Records, and on June 1st following Mr. Kelker was appointed to organize it. This duty he successfully performed, and it was his distinction that this department was the first of its class in the United States, and of which he has had charge from its inception, his official designation being Custodian of Division of Public Records of Pennsylvania. He has performed diligent labor upon the twenty-two volumes of the Pennsylvania Archives, the editor of which testified to Mr. Kelker's devotion by saying that the production of that series would have been practically impossible without the aid of one whose enthusiasm was so well sustained. Mr. Kelker's plans in the organization and conduct of his department met the warm approval of leading historical students throughout the country, and proved a great stimulus to the investigation of original documents by students for universities and colleges throughout the country. In a letter to the publishers of this work, John W. Jordan, LL.D., of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, says of Mr. Kelker: "He is an enthusiastic delver in the historical mine, and in his knowledge of the German counties of the State, the people and their history, he is well considered. As Custodian of Public Records he is efficient and energetic."

As a proper accompaniment to the narrative history contained in this work, is presented a department of Genealogical Memoirs, linking the active people of to-day with their honored forbears, in the conviction that

"It is indeed a blessing when the virtues
Of noble races are hereditary,
And do derive themselves from the imitation
Of virtuous ancestors."

The pages of these genealogical and personal memoirs have been prepared with all due care from such data as were accessible from the hands of family representatives and from extant records. In each case the sketch has been submitted to the immediate subject or to his proper representative for correction and revision. It is believed that the present work, in both its features—historical, and genealogical and personal—will prove a real addition to the mass of

literature concerning the people of the historic region under consideration, and that without it much valuable information therein contained would be irretrievably lost, owing to the passing away of many custodians of family records, and the disappearance of such material.

THE PUBLISHERS.

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History of Dauphin County.

CHAPTER I.

INDIAN OCCUPANCY—THE SUSQUEHANNAS—MOHAWKS—IRO-
QUOIS—ALGONQUIN TRIBES—THE FIVE NATIONS—MANY
INDIANS BURNED ALIVE—TREATY OF 1683—THE SHAWA-
NESE STAY OF A QUARTER OF A CENTURY ON THE CONESTOGA
AND PEQUEA CREEK—INDIAN MANNERS AND CUSTOMS—
PENN'S DESCRIPTION OF THEM—STREAMS OF THE COUNTY.

Prior to 1600, but how long before is not known, the Susquehanna Indians were seated upon the river of that name. By the "*Relations*" we find that they had previously come into collision with the Mohawks, then the most eastern of the Iroquois, by which, in a war that lasted for ten years, the former nearly exterminated the latter. According to Captain John Smith, who explored the Chesapeake and its tributaries, the Susquehannas were then (in 1608) still at war with the tribe referred to. In 1633 they were at war with the Algonquin tribes on the Delaware, maintaining their supremacy by butchery. They were friendly to the Dutch, and when the Swedes arrived on the Delaware, in 1638, they renewed the friendly intercourse begun by the former. According to Hazard, they purchased lands of the ruling tribe, and thus secured their friendship. Southward, also, they carried the terror of their arms, and from 1634 to 1644 they waged war on the Yaomacoes, the Piscataways, and Patuxents, and were so troublesome that in 1642 Governor Calvert, by proclamation, declared them public enemies.

When the Hurons, in Upper Canada, in 1647, began to sink under the fearful blows dealt by the Five Nations, the Susquehannas sent an embassy to offer them aid against the common enemy. Nor was the offer one of little value, for the Susquehannas could put into the field one thousand three hundred warriors, trained to the use of fire-arms and European modes of war by three Swedish soldiers, whom they had obtained to instruct them. Before interposing, however, they began a negotiation, and sent an embassy to Onondaga to urge the cantons to peace. The Iroquois refused, and the

Hurons, sunk in apathy, took no active steps to secure the aid of the friendly Susquehannas. That tribe, however, maintained its friendly intercourse with its European neighbors, and in 1652, Sawahegeh, and other sachems, in presence of a Swedish deputy, ceded to Maryland all the territory from the Patuxent river to Palmer's island, and from the Choptauk to the northeast branch north of Elk river.

Four years later, the Iroquois, grown insolent by their success in almost annihilating their kindred tribes north and south of Lake Erie, provoked a war with the Susquehannas, plundering their hunters on Lake Ontario. During that year the smallpox, that terrible scourge of the aborigines, broke out in their town, sweeping off many, and seriously enfeebling the nation. War had now begun in earnest with the Five Nations, and though the Susquehannas had some of their people killed near their town, they in turn pressed the Cayugas so hard that some of them retreated across Lake Ontario to Canada. They also kept the Senecas in such alarm that they no longer ventured to carry their peltries to New York, except in caravans escorted by six hundred men, who even took a most circuitous route. A law of Maryland, passed May 1, 1661, authorized the Governor of that province to aid the Susquehannas—(*Egle's History of Pennsylvania.*)

Smarting under constant defeat, the Five Nations solicited French aid, but in April, 1663, the western cantons raised an army of eight hundred men to invest and storm the fort of the Susquehannas. This fort was located about fifty miles from the mouth of the river. The enemy embarked on Lake Ontario, according to the French account, and then went overland to the Susquehanna. On reaching the fort, however, they found it well defended on the river side, and on the land side with two bastions in European style, with cannon mounted and connected by a double curtain of large trees. After some trifling skirmishes the Iroquois had recourse to stratagem.

They sent in a party of twenty-five men to treat of peace, and ask provisions to enable them to return. The Susquehannas admitted them, but immediately burned them all alive before the eyes of their fellows. The force of the Iroquois numbered sixteen hundred warriors, while that of the Susquehannas was only one thousand. On the retreat of the Iroquois, the Susquehannas pursued them with great slaughter.

After this the war was carried on in small parties, and Susquehanna pioneers were from time to time burned at Oneida, Onondaga, Seneca and Cayuga. In the fall of 1669 the Susquehannas, after defeating the Cayugas, offered peace, but the Cayugas put their

ambassador and his nephew to death, after retaining him six months—the Oneidas having taken nine Susquehannas and sent some to Cayuga, with forty wampum belts to maintain the war.

At this time the great war chief of the Susquehannas was one styled Hochitageté (Barefoot), and raving women and crafty chief medicine men deluded the Iroquois with promises of his capture and execution at the stake, and a famous medicine man of Oneida appeared after death to order his body to be taken up and interred on the trail leading to the Susquehannas, as the only means of saving that canton from ruin. Towards the summer of 1672 a body of forty Cayugas descended the Susquehanna in canoes, and twenty Senecas went by land to attack the enemy in their fields; but a band of sixty Andasté, or Susquehanna boys, the oldest not over sixteen, attacked the Senecas and routed them, killing one brave and taking another. Flushed with victory, they pushed on to attack the Cayugas, and defeated them also, killing eight, and wounding with arrow, knife, and hatchet fifteen or sixteen more, losing, however, fifteen or sixteen of their gallant band. At this time the Susquehannas were so reduced by war and pestilence that they could muster only three hundred warriors.

In 1675, according to the *Relations Inédites* and Colden, the tribe was completely overthrown, but unfortunately we have no details whatever as to the forces which effected it or the time or manner of their utter defeat. The remnant, too proud to yield to those with whom they had long contended as equals, and by holding the land of their fathers by sufferance to acknowledge themselves subdued, yet too weak to withstand the victorious Iroquois, forsook the river bearing their name, taking up a position on the western borders of Maryland, near the Piscataways. Shortly after they were accused of the murder of some settlers, apparently slain by the Senecas. They sent five of their chiefs to the Maryland and Virginia troops, under Colonel John Washington, great-grandfather of General George Washington, and Major Thomas Truman, who went out in pursuit. Although coming as deputies, and showing the Baltimore medal and certificates of friendship, these chiefs were cruelly put to death. The enraged Susquehannas, dwelling in their ancient seat, all had disappeared. Some few vagabond families of the Iroquois remained and occupied the deserted towns of their conquered and expelled enemies. These were the individuals representing themselves as Conestogas—not by blood, but simply by occupation. They were Cayugas and Senecas. Whether by persuasion we know not, but certainly by permission of the Iroquois, came the Shawanese to Pennsylvania. They originated in the South,

and doubtless belonged to the Algonquins, as they spoke the same language. From the most authentic information it appears that the basin of the Cumberland river was the home of the Shawanese before the settlement of the Europeans on the continent, and that they connected the various sections of the Algonquin families. At the treaty of 1683 the Shawanese were a party to that covenant, and they must have been considered a very prominent band from the fact of their having preserved the treaty in their own possession or keeping, as we are informed that at a conference held many years after, that nation produced this treaty on parchment to the Governor of the Province. It was the custom with the Indian tribes who made a joint treaty with the whites to commit the preservation of the papers containing the treaty, etc., to such of the bands as were considered most to be trusted. From the best authority, it appears that as early as 1673 upwards of seventy families of that nation removed from the Carolinas and occupied some of the deserted posts of the Susquehannas. Others of the tribe soon followed.

In the year 1698, some Shawanese applied to the proprietary government of Pennsylvania for permission to settle on the Conestoga and Pequea creeks, under Opessah, their principal chief. Here they remained a quarter of a century, when, with other families settled on the Swatara, Paxtang, and the Susquehanna streams on the east, they branched off to the westward. As early as 1728 we find the Shawanese as far west as the Ohio, and by the middle of the eighteenth century the entire tribe had settled on the branches of that river. In the year 1732 the number of fighting braves of that nation in Pennsylvania amounted to seven hundred. The Shawanese, says Colden, were the most restless of all the Indian tribes. In 1745, he says, one tribe of them had gone to New Spain. This band of four hundred and fifty, who located themselves on the headwaters of the Mobile River, probably never returned to Pennsylvania.

The latter were merely residents on the Susquehanna by sufferance, not only of the whites, but the Five Nations of New York, and yet they became the most perfidious, and to them—their savage brutality, their fiendish atrocity—are we indebted for most all the bloody transactions of a later period.

INDIAN MANNERS AND CUSTOMS.

While more recent days have caused the English speaking people to not hold the highest regard for the once called "Noble Red Man," it is of interest to note what William Penn thought of the

Indian, as he first found him. It is given in his letter addressed to the Free Society of Traders in London, and bears date of "Philadelphia, the 16th of the 6th month, called August, 1683":

"The *natives* I shall consider in their persons, language, manners, religion, and government, with my sense of their original. For their persons, they are generally tall, straight, well-built, and of singular proportion; they tread strong and clever, and mostly walk with a lofty chin. Of complexion, black, but by design, as the *Gypsies* in *England*. They grease themselves with bear's fat clarified, and using no defense against sun or weather, their skin must needs be swarthy. Their eye is little and black, not unlike a straight-looking *Jew*. The thick lip and flat nose, so frequent with the *East Indians* and *blacks*, are not common to them, for I have seen as comely *European*-like faces among them, of both, as on your side the sea; and truly an Italian complexion hath not much more of the white, and the noses of several of them have as much of the *Roman*.

"Their language is lofty, yet narrow; but, like the *Hebrew*, in signification full; like short-hand, in writing, one word serveth in the place of three, and the rest are supplied by the understanding of the hearer; imperfect in their tenses, wanting in their moods, participles, adverbs, conjunctions, interjections. I have made it my business to understand it, that I might not want an interpreter on any occasion, and I must say that I know not a language spoken in *Europe* that hath words of more sweetness, or greatness in accent and emphasis than theirs; for instance, *Octocockon*, *Rancocas*, *Oricton*, *Shak*, *Marian*, *Poquesien*; all which are names of places, and have grandeur in them. Of words of sweetness, *Anna*, is mother; *Issimus*, a brother; *Netcap*, friend; *Usqueoret*, very good; *Pane*, bread; *Metsa*, eat; *Matta*, no; *Hatta*, to have; *Payo*, to come; *Sepassin*, *Passijon*, the names of places; *Tamane*, *Secane*, *Menanse*, *Secater-eus*, are the names of persons; if one asks them for anything they have not, they will answer *Matta ne hatta*; which to translate is, *not I have*, instead of *I have not*.

"Of their customs and manners there is much to be said; I will begin with children; so soon as they are born they wash them in water; and while very young, and in cold weather to chuse, they plunge them in the rivers to harden and embolden them. Having wrapt them in a clout, they lay them on a straight, thin board, a little more than the length and breadth of the child, and swaddle it fast upon the board to make it straight; wherefore all *Indians* have flat heads; and thus they carry them at their backs. The children will go, very young, at nine months commonly; they wear only a small clout round their waist till they are big; if boys, they go a fishing, till ripe for the woods; which is about fifteen; then they hunt; and after having given some proofs of their manhood, by a good return of skins, they may marry; else it is a shame to think of

a wife. The girls stay with their mothers, and help to hoe the ground, plant corn and carry burdens; and they do well to use them to that young, which they must do when they are old; for the wives are the true servants of the husbands; otherwise the men are very affectionate to them.

"When the young women are fit for marriage, they wear something upon their heads, for an advertisement, but so, as their faces are hardly to be seen, but when they please. The age, they marry at, if women, is about thirteen, and fourteen; if men, seventeen and eighteen; they are rarely elder.

"Their houses are mats, or barks of trees, set on poles, in the fashion of an *English* barn, but out of the power of the winds; for they are hardly higher than a man; they lie on reeds, or grass. In travel they lodge in the woods, about a great fire, with the mantle of duffils they wear by day wrapt about them, and a few boughs stuck around them.

"Their diet is maize, or *Indian* corn, divers ways prepared; sometimes roasted in the ashes; sometimes beaten and boiled with water; which they call *homine*; they also make cakes, not unpleasant to eat. They have likewise several sorts of beans and pease, that are good nourishment; and the woods and rivers are their *larder*.

"If an *European* comes to see them, or calls for lodging at their house, or *wigwam*, they give him the best place and first cut. If they come to visit us, they salute us with an *Itah*; which is as much as to say, *Good be to you*, and set them down; which is mostly on the ground, close to their heels, their legs upright; it may be they speak not a word, but observe all passages. If you give them anything to eat, or drink, well, for they will not ask; and be it little or much, if it be with kindness, they are well pleased, else they go away sullen, but say nothing.

"They are great concealers of their own resentments; brought to it, I believe, by the revenge that hath been practiced among them. In either of these they are not exceeded by the *Italians*. A tragical instance fell out since I came into the country: a king's daughter, thinking herself slighted by her husband, in suffering another woman to lie down between them, rose up, went out, plucked a root out of the ground and ate it; upon which she immediately died; and, for which, last week, he made an *offering* to her kindred, for atonement, and liberty of marriage; as two others did to the kindred of their wives that died a natural death. For, till widowers have done so, they must not marry again. Some of the young women are said to take undue liberty before marriage, for a portion; but when married, chaste. When with child they know their husbands no more, till delivered; and during their month they touch no meat they eat but with a stick, lest they should defile it; nor do their husbands frequent them till that time be expired.

"But in liberality they excel; nothing is too good for their friend; give them a fine gun, coat, or other thing, it may pass twenty hands before it sticks: light of heart, strong affections, but soon spent. The most merry creatures that live, feast and dance perpetually; they never have much, nor want much; wealth circulateth like the blood: all parts partake; and though none shall want what another hath yet exact observers of property. Some kings have sold, others presented me with several parcels of land; the pay or presents I made them were not hoarded by the particular owners; but the neighboring kings and their clans being present when the goods were brought out, the parties chiefly concerned consulted what and to whom, they should give them. To every king then, by the hands of a person for that work appointed, is a proportion sent, so sorted and folded, and with that gravity that is admirable. Then that king subdivideth it in like manner among his dependants, they hardly leaving themselves an equal share with one of their subjects, and be it on such occasions as festivals, or at their common meals, the kings distribute, and to themselves last. They care for little, because they want but little; and the reason is, a little contents them. In this they are sufficiently revenged on us; if they are ignorant of our pleasures, they are also free from our pains. They are not disquieted with bills of lading and exchange, nor perplexed with chancery suits and exchequer reckonings. We sweat and toil to live; their pleasure feeds them; I mean their hunting, fishing, and fowling, and this table is spread everywhere. They eat twice a day, morning and evening; their seats and table are the ground. Since the *Europeans* came into these parts they have grown great lovers of *strong liquors*, rum especially; and for it exchange the richest of their skins and furs. If they are heated with liquors, they are restless till they have enough to sleep; that is their cry, *Some more and I will go to sleep*; but, when drunk, one of the most wretched spectacles in the world!

"In sickness, impatient to be cured, and for it give anything, especially for their children, to whom they are extremely natural. They drink at those times a *teran*, or decoction of some roots in spring water; and if they eat any flesh, it must be of the female of any creature. If they die, they bury them with their apparel, be they man or woman, and the nearest of kin fling in something precious with them, as a token of their love. Their mourning is blacking of their faces, which they continue for a year. They are choice of the graves of their dead; for, lest they should be lost by time, and fall to common use, they pick off the grass that grows upon them, and heap up the fallen earth with great care and exactness.

"These poor people are under a dark night in things relating to *religion*; to be sure the tradition of it: yet they believe a *God* and *immortality*, without the help of metaphysics: for, they say, *There*

is a Great King that made them who dwells in a glorious country to the southward of them; and that the souls of the good shall go thither, where they shall live again. Their worship consists of two parts, *sacrifice* and *cantico*. Their sacrifice is their first fruits; the first and fattest buck they kill goeth to the fire, where he is all burnt, with a mournful ditty of him that performeth the ceremony; but with such marvellous fervency and labor of body, that he will even sweat to a foam. The other parts of their *cantico*, performed by round dances, sometimes words, sometimes songs, then shouts; two being in the middle that begin; and, by singing and drumming on a board, direct the chorus. Their postures in the dance are very antick and differing, but all keep measure. This is done with equal earnestness and labor, but great appearance of joy. In the fall, when the corn cometh in, they begin to feast one another. There have been two great festivals already to which all come that will. I was at one myself: their entertainment was a great seat by a spring, under some shady trees, and twenty bucks, with hot cakes of new corn, both wheat and beans, which they make up in a square form, in the leaves of the stem, and bake them in the ashes; and after that they fall to dance. But they that go must carry a small present in their money; it may be sixpence; which is made of the bone of a fish: the *black* is with them as *gold*; the *white*, *silver*; they call it all *wampum*.

"Their government is by Kings, which they call *Sachama*, and those by succession, but always of the mother's side. For instance, the children of him who is now king will not succeed, but his brother by the mother, or the children of his sister, whose sons (and after them the children of her daughters) will reign; for no woman inherits. The reason they render for this way of descent, is, that their issue may not be spurious.

"Every King hath his Council; and that consists of all the old and wise men of his nation; which, perhaps is two hundred people. Nothing of moment is undertaken, be it war, peace, selling of land, or traffick, without advising with them: and, which is more, with the young men too. It is admirable to consider how powerful the Kings are, and yet how they move by the breath of their people. I have had occasion to be in council with them, upon treaties for land, and to adjust the terms of trade. The order is thus: The King sits in the middle of an half moon, and hath his council, the old and wise, on each hand; behind them, or at a little distance, sit the younger fry, in the same figure. Having consulted and resolved their business, the King ordered one of them to speak to me; he stood up, came to me, and in the name of his King saluted me; then took me by the hand, and told me, 'He was ordered by his King to speak to me; and that now it was not he, but the King, that spoke; because what he should say was the King's mind.' He first prayed me 'to excuse them, that they had not complied with me the

last time, he feared there might be some fault in the Interpreter, being neither *Indian* nor *English*; besides, it was the *Indian* custom to deliberate, and take up much time in council before they resolve; and that if the young people and owners of the land had been as ready as he, I had not met with so much delay.' Having thus introduced his matter, he fell to the bounds of the land they had agreed to dispose of, and the price; which now is little and dear; that which would have bought twenty miles, not buying now two. During the time that this person spoke, not a man of them was observed to whisper or smile; the old, grave; the young, reverent, in their deportment. They speak little, but fervently, and with elegance. I have never seen more natural sagacity, considering them without the help (I was going to say the spoil) of tradition; and he will deserve the name of wise that outwits them in any treaty, about a thing they understand. When the purchase was agreed, great promises passed between us, 'of kindness and good neighborhood, and that the *Indians* and *English* must live in love as long as the sun gave light;' which done, another made a speech to the *Indians*, in the name of all the *Sachamakers*, or Kings; first to tell them what was done; next, to charge and command them 'to love the *Christians*, and particularly live in peace with me, and the people under my government; that many Governors had been in the river; but that no Governor had come himself to live and stay here before; and having now such an one, that had treated them well, they should never do him or his any wrong,'—at every sentence of which they shouted and said *Amen*, in their way.

"The justice they have is pecuniary: In case of any wrong or evil act, be it murder itself, they atone by feasts, and presents of their *wampum*; which is proportioned to the quality of the offence, or person injured, or of the sex they are of. For, in case they kill a woman, they pay double; and the reason they render, is, 'that she breedeth children; which men cannot do.' It is rare that they fall out, if sober; and, if drunk, they forgive it, saying, 'It was the *drink*, and not the *man*, that abused them.'

"We have agreed that, in all differences between us, *six* of each side shall end the matter. Do not abuse them, but let them have justice, and you win them. The worst is, that they are the worse for the *Christians*; who have propagated their vices, and yielded them tradition for ill, and not for good things. But as low an ebb as these people are at, and as inglorious as their own condition looks, the *Christians* have not outlived *their sight*, with all their pretensions to an higher manifestation. What good, then, might not a good people graft where there is so distinct a knowledge left between good and evil? I beseech God to incline the hearts of all that come into these parts to outlive the knowledge of the *natives*, by a fixed obedience to their greater knowledge of the will of God; for it were miserable, indeed, for us to fall under the just censure

of the poor *Indian* conscience, while we make profession of things so far transcending.

"For their original, I am ready to believe them of the *Jewish race*; I mean of the stock of the *ten tribes*; and that, for the following reasons: First, they were to go to a '*land not planted, nor known*;' which, to be sure, *Asia* and *Africa* were, if not *Europe*; and he that intended that extraordinary judgment upon them, might make the passage not uneasy to them, as it is not impossible in itself, from the easternmost parts of *Asia* to the westernmost of *America*. In the next place; I find them of the like countenance, and their children of so lively resemblance, that a man would think himself in *Duke's Place*, or *Berry Street*, in *London*, when he seeth them. But this is not all; they agree in rites; they reckon by *moons*; they offer their *first fruits*; they have a kind of *feast of tabernacles*; they are said to lay their *altar* upon *twelve stones*; their *mourning a year*; *customs of women*, with many other things that do not now occur."

The Indians depended much less for their subsistence upon agriculture than upon either fishing or hunting. They confined themselves chiefly to the raising of beans, corn, and tobacco. The corn and beans were cultivated by women and children, the tobacco alone was thought worthy of the labor and attention of the men. The women of an ordinary family would commonly raise in a single season two or three heaps of corn, each containing twelve, fifteen, or twenty bushels. The corn was spread day after day in the sun, carefully shielded from the rain or dew, and when in this way sufficiently prepared was buried in the earth, and thus preserved for the winter's subsistence.

Hunting and fishing were perchance the chief dependence for food. The forests were filled with animals, some of them beasts of prey, others suitable for food, others valuable on account of their furs. Flocks of wild turkeys roamed through the woods, partridges and pheasants abounded, both in the woods and open country, and at certain times of the year the pigeons collected in such numbers that their flight seemed to obscure the light of the sun. The ponds, creeks, and rivers swarmed with water-fowl. The river Susquehanna was alive with fish, and every spring great numbers of shad, rock-fish, salmon, and perch ascended the stream, furnishing a seasonable supply to the natives when their provisions were exhausted by a long and severe winter.

The clothing of the natives was composed of skins cured so as to be soft and pliable, and sometimes ornamented with paint and beads manufactured from shells. It may be stated in this connection that very little is known of the process used by the Indians to pre-

pare bear- and deer-skins for shoes and clothing. Loskiel says, "Their shoes are of deer-skin, without heels, some being very neatly made by the women. Their skins are tanned with the brains of deer, which make them very soft; some leave the fur upon the skin, and such fur shoes are remarkably light and easy." The buffalo robes sold by our furriers as tanned by the Indians are softer than those that are tanned by civilized people. Occasionally the women decked themselves in mantles made of feathers overlapping each other, as on the back of the fowl, and presenting an appearance of fantastic gayety which no doubt prodigiously delighted the wearers. Their dress consisted usually of two articles, a leather shirt, or under-garment, ornamented with fringe, and a skirt of the same material fastened around the waist with a belt and reaching nearly to the feet. Their hair they dressed in a thick, heavy plait, which fell down upon the neck; and they sometimes ornamented their heads with bands of wampum or with a small cap.

The men went bareheaded, with their hair fantastically trimmed each according to his own fancy. One warrior would have it shaved on one side of the head and long on the other. Another might be seen with his scalp completely bare, except a strip two or three inches in width running from the forehead over to the nape of the neck.

STREAMS OF DAUPHIN COUNTY.

The streams of Dauphin county are very numerous and beautiful. The recipient of all these water courses is the Susquehanna river, which in Indian dialect signifies "Long, Crooked River." It takes its source in both Pennsylvania and New York states. The north-eastern or great branch has its rise in the northern ridge of the Catsbergs, from the Ostego lake. The west branch rises in Cambria county, Pennsylvania, and the two unite at Northumberland, forming a stream 1,825 feet in width, which at Harrisburg is 2,876 feet wide. From this city it flows in a southern direction to the Chesapeake bay. It forms the entire western boundary of Dauphin county, a distance of forty-eight miles. In its course along this county it embraces numerous islands, the chief of which are: Duncan's, Halderman's, Cox's, Foster's, Hill's, Elliott's and Shelly's.

The scenery along the Susquehanna river—majestic in its sweeping course to the sea—is grave and unsurpassed for beauty in the entire State, and unequalled by few, if any, in the Union.

The following tributaries flow into this stream from different parts of Dauphin county:

The Mahantango, which rises in Schuylkill county, flows southwest twenty-five miles and empties into the Susquehanna about thirty miles above Harrisburg. This stream affords considerable water power.

The Wiconisco creek also has its source in Schuylkill county, flows west through William and Wiconisco valleys, sixteen miles, and empties in at Millersburg. Its branches are Bear creek, Rattling creek, Little creek, and Little Wiconisco. In 1848 this stream had a dozen mills along its banks.

Armstrong creek rises in Short mountain, flows southwest ten or a dozen miles through "Armstrong valley," and forms junction about one mile above Halifax. It originally furnished water-power for a half-dozen mills. Near its confluence with the Susquehanna stood old Fort Halifax, erected in 1756 by Colonel Clapham.

Powell creek rises between Short and Peter's mountains, flows along the base of the last named eminence, and forms a junction with the Susquehanna opposite Duncan's island. It is twenty-seven miles long, and a good milling stream.

Clark's creek has its source between Peter's and Fourth mountain, and is about twenty-eight miles in length.

Stony creek rises south of Fourth mountain, and flows southwest two or three miles, receiving in its course the waters of Cold Spring, Yellow Springs, Green Springs, and other smaller streams, and finally falls into the Susquehanna river at Dauphin village, eight miles above the city of Harrisburg.

Fishing creek rises near Smith's gap in the Blue mountain, flows southwest between that mountain and Second mountain, ten miles to the Susquehanna.

Paxtang creek rises in Lower Paxton township at the base of the Blue mountain, flows four miles north of Linglestown, whence it receives several lesser streams, and flows west into the Susquehanna, within the lower part of the city of Harrisburg.

Spring creek rises in Lower Paxton township, flows south into Susquehanna township, thence southwest through Swatara township, and empties into the Susquehanna river less than one mile below the mouth of Paxtang creek.

Swatara creek takes its source in Schuylkill county, on the side of Broad mountain. Its branches are the Little Swatara, Quito-pahilla creek, and a few smaller ones before it enters Dauphin county, and along its course of twenty miles in Dauphin county has for its tributaries—Bow run, Manada, Yellow run, Beaver creek, etc. It forms a junction with the Susquehanna at Middletown. The

valley of this stream as far as Quitopahilla formed the channel of the old Union canal.

Bow run rises in West Hanover township, two miles west of Hanover church, flows south six miles, and falls into Swatara creek.

Manada creek rises north of the Blue mountain; its east branch rises in Lebanon county; its west branch near the Second mountain, a few miles north of Smith's gap. The two unite and pass through Manada gap and run south through West Hanover township. It is about thirteen miles long, and has good mill sites along its course.

Yellow run is a small stream, rising in the south part of West Hanover township and flows into the Swatara creek.

Beaver creek rises on the south side of the Blue mountain, about one mile west of Smith's gap; flows south, and in a ten mile course receives the waters of a dozen smaller streams, and empties into Swatara creek.

Conewago creek rises in Londonderry township, Lebanon county, flows southwest along the base of the Conewago hills, to the Susquehanna river at Falmouth, Lancaster county and is twenty-two miles long.

Along these various streams, in 1846 there were forty-one grist mills and about eighty saw mills, clover mills, forges and furnaces.

GEOGRAPHICAL INDIAN NAMES.

In the purchase of lands from the Iroquois in 1736, it is said that it was to extend westward as far as the mountains called in the Delaware language *Kekkachtarin*, and in the Six Nation language, *Tyannuntasachta*, both of which words it is stated mean *The Endless Hills*. In the deed of 1749 the mountains are again referred to, and the names spelled *Keckachtany* and *Tyanuntasachta*. In the deed of 1754 the Iroquois term is omitted, and the Delaware word is spelled *Kittochtinny*. While scholars seem to regard this as the proper orthography, the word has been corrupted into *Kittatinny*. The name shows the Delaware, or Leni Lenape idea of our geography, when they termed them the Endless Hills. In the deed of 1754 they are already termed the *Blue Mountains*, a common name to this day. In the early days the settlers in the Cumberland Valley called that portion adjoining them the *North Mountain*; and the one on the other side of the valley *South Mountain*. So we have *Kittochtinny*, *Blue*, and *North*, all meaning the same chain. The Indian name alone should be used; any mountain may be blue at a distance, and any one is north of some place. So we write it *Kittochtinny*.

Mahantango is corrupted from *Mohantanga*, signifying *where we had plenty of meat to eat*.

Wiconisco is corrupted from *Wikenkniskeu*, signifying *a wet and muddy camp*. Probably some Indians encamped along the creek where the bank was wet and muddy.

Swatara is written in old deeds *Esutara* and *Suataro*; in *Susquehanna*, *Swahadowry*, corrupted from *Schaha-dawa*, i. e., *where we fed on eels*.

Conewago or Conewaugha, in Iroquois, means *at the place of the rapids*. From this fact there are several streams emptying into the *Susquehanna* so named.

Manada, or Monody's, is corrupted from *Menatey*, signifying *an island*.

Stony creek. In Delaware it is *Sinne-hanne*, or *Achsin-hanne*, i. e., *stony stream*.

Fishing creek in Delaware is *Namees-hanne*, i. e., *fish stream*. There are six or seven streams of this name in Pennsylvania.

Dr. William H. Egle said *Paxtang* is a Delaware word, and is *Peckstank*, or *Peshtank*, signifying *where the waters stand*,—the place of dead water, whether in a stream, or pool, or lake. We use the term *Paxtang*, and not *Paxton*, which is an English surname, and should never be employed. *It is not correct*.

Beaver creek in Delaware is *Sangamochke*, i. e., *little beaver stream*.

Raccoon creek in Delaware is *Nachenum-hanne*, i. e., *raccoon stream*.

CHAPTER II.

EARLY SETTLEMENT—CAPTAIN JOHN SMITH OF VIRGINIA CORNER UP AS FAR AS GREAT FALLS—THE FRENCH PEOPLE FIRST TO LOCATE AT MOUTH OF PAXTANG CREEK—THE APPEARANCE OF JOHN HARRIS—THE QUAKERS AND FRENCH PAPISTS—JOHN HARRIS THE TRADER—TROUBLE WITH INDIAN BANDS—THE SCOTCH-IRISH—WILLIAM PENN'S VISITS—PERSECUTION OF THE SCOTCH-IRISH—ORIGINAL LETTER OF HARRIS—PENN'S "ARTICLES OF CONCESSION"—PRODUCE VALUES IN 1740—INVASION OF THE FRENCH AND INDIANS—A REGIMENT OF "FIGHTING PEOPLE"—MURDER OF JOHN ARMSTRONG BY THE INDIANS.

At what eventful era the footsteps of the white man trod the green sward of this locality, there is no certainty, but from the description of Captain John Smith, of the Virginia company, who ascended the Susquehanna as far as the Great Falls (Conewago), there can be no doubt some of his hardy adventurers explored the country as far as the first range of the Kittochtinny hills. At that period (1608) the brave Susquehannas reigned here—they yielding later to the conquering Iroquois. Finally, in 1695-98, the Shawanese from the Carolinas, driven from thence by the Catawbias, located at the mouths of the different tributaries of the great river, high up the Forks.

Although, after the founding of Philadelphia, William Penn planned the laying out of a city on the Susquehanna, it is not certain that the founder in his frequent visits to our majestic river ever came farther north than the Swatara.

The first persons to spy out this goodly heritage were French traders, one of whom located at the mouth of Paxtang creek, towards the close of the seventeenth century. Of this person, Peter Bezalio, little is known, but until the period when the intrigues of the French, and especially the encroachments of Lord Baltimore began to be feared, he acted as principal interpreter at Indian conferences. Subsequently he went to the Ohio, and also the remaining French traders, and after 1725-26, he is lost sight of. At this period there were Indian villages at Conestoga, at Conoy, at the mouths of the Swatara, Paxtang and Yellow Breeches.

As early as 1682-3 the counties of Philadelphia, Bucks and Chester were organized in the Province of Pennsylvania. In 1729 Lancaster was formed.

From the best obtainable evidence, the first white man to enter the domain now known as Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, was an Englishman—a trader named John Harris, whose son, John, Jr., became the founder of Harrisburg.

On account of religious convictions and interest, it became almost necessary in the minds of the Quakers to issue license only to English traders and settlers, and they of the Protestant belief, or in sympathy, as against the French Papists, so as to prevent communication with the French on the Ohio river. Among the first was John Harris, Sr., who probably entered this domain with the view of trading with the Indians. This was doubtless at the suggestion of his most intimate friend Edward Shippen, of Philadelphia, who was then Secretary of the Province.

It has been remarked of Mr. Harris that he "was as honest a man as ever brake bread." This high estimate was placed upon him by Parson Elder, with whom the reader will become better acquainted in the reading of this work.

John Harris was born in Yorkshire, England, of Welsh descent, about the year 1673. He was reared to the trade of a brewer, that followed by his father. Upon reaching manhood's estate he left home and followed his trade in London, for a time, where, a few years later, he joined a company from his native district, who emigrated to America, locating in Pennsylvania, two or three years prior to William Penn's second visit to the Province. Watson, the historian, states that the entire estate of John Harris "amounted to only sixteen guineas."

At Philadelphia he is first known as a contractor for clearing and grading the streets. In 1698 his name is appended to a remonstrance to the Provincial Assembly against the passage of an act disallowing the franchise to all persons owning real estate less in value than fifty pounds. The memorial had its effect, and the law was repealed. By letters of introduction to Edward Shippen, the first mayor of Philadelphia, that great man became his fast friend, and no doubt through his influence were secured the favors which finally induced him to become a pioneer in this locality—Dauphin county.

Each year, the Chiefs of the Five Nations went to the Carolinas, where were situated immense hunting grounds, and these, returning with peltries, found need of a good trading post. The

keen eye of Harris, the white man, looking out over these forests and streams and beautiful plains, saw and knew that it was the proper location, and that William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania, did well to contemplate the building "a city on the Susquehanna."

At the period referred to, the lands between the Conewago and the Kittochtinny, or Blue mountains, had not been purchased from the Indians. Of course, neither John Harris nor the Scotch-Irish settlers could locate except by the right of squatter sovereignty or as licensed traders. As a trader, it could only be with the permission of the Indians.

Harris's first move was the erection of a store-house, which he surrounded by a stockade. It was located on the lower bank of the river, at about what is now the foot of Paxton street. A well dug by him still exists, although covered over about fifty years ago, the old pump stock having become useless and the platform dangerous. A mound or hillock about one hundred feet southeast of the graveyard denotes the spot. "For almost a century," in the language of the late David Harris, "this well supplied a large neighborhood with water, which was exceedingly cool and pleasant to the taste." Adjoining his cabin were sheds for the housing of peltries obtained by traffic, which at stated periods were conveyed to Philadelphia on pack-horses.

The careless manner of keeping and preserving the records of Lancaster county, for one hundred and fifty years, prevents the historian giving much concerning the early settlement. Were the complete assessment lists in existence from 1730 up; positive information could be obtained as to date of settlement. It is known, however, that many of the early Germans and Scotch-Irish left this section of the country and located in Maryland, Virginia and the Carolinas.

Following the advent of the trader, as emigration to Pennsylvania increased it pressed on towards the banks of the Susquehanna. The first "assessment list," for what was subsequently Lancaster county is that of "Conestogoe" township, Chester county, for the year 1718. As many of the names in the organization of townships and counties belonged eventually to Dauphin county, the entire list is here given. At the period mentioned the number of "residents taxable" was one hundred and twenty-nine, and the amount of tax levied £40. 10s. 1 1-2d.

CONESTOGOE RATE—1718.

English Inhabitants.	Tax.		English Inhabitants.	Tax.	
	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Francis Warley	12	6	Andrew Mason	2	6
John Cartledge	10	0	Joseph Hickman	7	6
James Hendricks	5	0	Daniel Cookson	10	0
James Letort	12	6	Thomas Clark	3	9
James Patterson	5	0	William Clark	2	0
William Sherrel	2	6	Stephen Atkinson	4	0
John Hendricks	2	6	Morgan Jones	2	6
Collum Macquair	3	9	Edmund Cartledge	5	0
Thomas Baldwin	3	9	John Harris	12	0
Thomas Gale	3	9	David Preece	12	0
Alexander Bense	3	9	Robert Middleton	12	0
John McDaniel	1	9	Richard Grice	12	0
Richard Carter	3	9	Nathaniel Christopher	12	0
John Linvill	3	9	Thomas Perrin	12	0
Robert Wilkins	2	0	Samuel Birchfield	12	0
John Ffarer	5	0	William Ludford	12	0
John Grist	1	3	Thomas Wilkin	12	0
William Hughes	6	3	James Davis	12	0
Peter Basillion	10	0	Evan Evans	12	0
John Combe	7	6	Thomas Jones	12	0
Joseph Roe	1	3			

Dutch Inhabitants.	Tax.		Dutch Inhabitants.	Tax.	
	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Martin Kundig	12	6	Henry Berr	2	6
Martin Milin	5	0	Michael Bowman	3	0
Christian Heer	10	0	Hance Bugholder	2	6
John Haer	10	0	Hance Neicomer	1	6
Wendall Bowman	3	6	Melchior Prenaman	4	6
Jacob Miller	11	3	George Kendrick	2	0
Joseph Steman	2	6	John Natts, jun.....	1	3
Daniel Harmer	8	9	Michael Shank, jun.....	2	0
John Miller	3	9	John Natts, sen.....	1	3
John Funk	6	0	Henry Ffunk	2	6
Henry Carpenture	7	6	Benjamin Wilmer	2	5
Henry Hayne	5	0	Jacob Landus	2	6
Christopher Ffranciscus	7	3	Hance Henry Neff.....	5	0
Peter Bellar	5	0	Michael Miller	2	6
Benedictus Venrick	3	9	Felix Landus	5	0
Daniel Ffiere	8	9	Jacob Kunderick, Jun.....	5	0
John Ffiere	6	3	John Fframe	1	9
Philip Pfiere	6	3	Charley Christopher	1	9
Isaac Lefevre	7	6	Woolrick Howry	1	3
Richard Davis	5	0	Stoffal Prenaman	1	9
Thomas Ffalkner	5	6	Jacob Hooper	1	3

John Milen	6	3	Christian Stone	2	6
Hans Haure	3	0	Isaac Ffrederick & Son.....	5	0
John Taylor	2	6	Jacob Kundrick	10	0
Martin Berr	2	6	Jacob Landus, jun.....	1	6
Imanuel Heer	5	0	Martyn Boyer	1	9
Henry Kundic & Son.....	5	0	Hance Boyer	1	9
Jacob Moyer	5	0	John Boman	1	0
Hans Stiff	1	6	Benedictus Brachbill	11	3
Hanse Keague	1	6	Christian Shank	5	6
Jacob Griter	5	0	Michael Shank, sen.....	3	9
Jacob Highstetter	3	9	John Shank	2	9
John Wilmer	2	6	Rudey Moyer	3	0
Andrew Koffman	3	0	Hans Brand	2	6
Isaac Koffman	3	9	Hans Graff, jun.....	7	6
John Broakpather, jun.....	7	6	Hans Graff, sen.....	3	9
John Broakpather	6	3	Peter Yorte	5	0
Jacob Broakpather	3	9	Yorey Ebey's	6	6
Peter Swaor	1	3	Hans Currick Moyer.....	1	3
Abraham Heer	8	9	Christian Shaus	3	3
Melchior Arisman	2	6	Hans Weaver	3	3
Christian Hearse & Son....	5	0	Woolrick Hource .....	..	..
John Toup	2	6	Peter Laman .....	..	..

William Penn, the first proprietor, died in England in 1718, and his son Thomas continued in his minority until 1731; Richard, his other son, until 1732. In this interval the land-office was closed, so that during that time warrants and patents were not regularly granted by the commissioners of property for transferring lands to applicants. To further the settlement of the then Province within that period, tickets signed by one of the commissioners of property, or by the secretary of the land-office, came into practice. The old rule being once relaxed, greater liberties were taken by the people, and emigrants from abroad often seated themselves on vacant lands without permission, and made valuable improvements.

No man of his times was greater in debt than William Penn, and finally he was obliged to mortgage his Province, and was confined in Fleet Prison, England, for these debts. Necessity then compelled him to sell lands at a very low figure, for *cash*. It was also with much good sense of propriety that he desired his lands to be settled, which would further advance the price of the remainder he held. This with his annual interest would soon free him from the curse of debts honestly contracted.

It is said William Penn made two visits to the Susquehanna river, and was up as far as the Swatara creek, and contemplated founding a city somewhere on the river. His last visit was in the spring of 1701, and it is believed the towns on the Popple map were all inhabited about this time and later. They differ from

those given in the Colonial Records, probably because the French map-makers got their names from the Iroquois, who often gave their own names rather than that of the residents.

The Swahadowri will be recognized as Swatara; Ganadaguhet as Conedoguinet, and Chemegaide, we think, should be Cheniegaide, and means the Juniata. We have found the word spelled Sogneijadie, Chuchniada, Choniata, Chinniotta, Joniady, Scokoonidy, and many other ways. The root of the word is the Iroquois term *Oneija* or *Onia*, meaning a *stone*. The first part, now written with a j, is only a breathing of some of the Iroquois dialects, which the English often designated by letters such as the above, but which the French seldom expressed, as, for example, the French made the Iroquois call the Governor of Canada "Onnontio," while the English mostly wrote it "Yonnondio." The Onojutta-Haga, or Juniata nation, were the people of the Standing Stone. There can be no doubt but that Indian towns were located on Duncan's island, at the mouth of that river, at the different epochs in Indian history. Rev. David Brainerd visited the "pagans" on "Juneauta island" in September of 1745. It may also have been the site of Atra'kouaer in 1654.

Of John Harris, Sr., his great-grandson relates that he was once offered by the Penns all the land from the western shore of the Susquehanna to Silver Spring, and extending from the Cumberland valley, from mountain to mountain, for five thousand pounds sterling. He offered three thousand five hundred pounds, refusing to give more. At his death he owned about nine hundred acres of land, including the present site of Harrisburg; also two hundred acres on the opposite shore, mostly owned by the late Judge Hummel and including the old ferry-landing and General Simpson's place below Yellow Breeches creek, extending to the South mountain, including Shreiners island; and between seven and eight hundred acres at the mouth of Conodoguinet creek, on the upper side, once the site of an Indian town.

Concerning the remarkable coolness and presence of mind of Esther, wife of John Harris, the great-grandson gives the following: "The mansion house, situated on the river bank, was surrounded by a stockade, for security against the Indians. An English officer was one night at the house, when by accident the gate was left unfastened. The officer, clothed in his regimentals, was seated with Mr. Harris and his wife at the table. An Indian entered the gate of the stockade and thrust his rifle through one of the port-holes of the house, and, it is supposed, pointed it at the officer. The night being damp, the gun simply flashed. Instantly Mrs. Harris

blew out the candle to prevent the Indian aiming the second time, and he then retreated."

John Harris, founder of Harrisburg, was in religious faith an Episcopalian, although he contributed generously to the Presbyterian (Paxton) church, that under the pastorship of Rev. John Elder. The following laughable incident may serve to show one of the traits of pioneer Harris character:

Upon one occasion Thomas Rennox, a leading elder of the Paxton church, in company with Mr. Harris, attended a match at "*Bullet Playing*" (a favorite pastime, long since forgotten) of which they were both very fond. Presently the players perceived Parson Elder coming on his way to Derry church, when Rennox hid behind a large tree. When the parson came up, he perceived Mr. Harris, who had "stood his ground." "Well," said the good parson to Harris, "of all men in my congregation I am most surprised to see you here," and then proceeded to give him a severe but good natured lecture on the evil he saw in such games. After he had finished and was about to depart, Mr. Harris turned around and called out, "Thomas Rennox, come out here;" whereupon the deacon made his appearance, and also received a sound lecturing from his minister.

ORIGINAL LETTER OF JOHN HARRIS JR.:—(VERBATIM.)

"Paxton April 30, 1757.

"Sir: I sent you Butter with * * * Hambright last Command w'ch I hope you Received safe. I Shall Endeavor to Procure another Crock for you against next trip. I forwarded you all the Letters you Sent me by * * * to Lancaster Immediately & Cap'n M'Kee was going to Philada. from there, & took them with him, so that there was not the Least Delay. Mr. West wrote me this week that there was an English Packet arrived at Antigua W'ch left Spithead the 26th of Feb'y. * * * that there was laying there 200 Transports, Storeships, Etc, with 16 Sail of the Line Commanded by Admiral Knowles, which were to sail in a few days for North America (God send them quick and Safe Passage) there is actually arrived at Ft. Cumberland 126 Catwoba warriors & 50 or 60 other Indians & a number more Expected who Seems Hearty in our Cause. I Expect they'll pay our Cruel Enemys in their own Coin this Sumer.

"I am Sir in Hase your most obed't Humble Serv't,

"JOHN HARRIS."

"To Major James Burd
att Fort Augusta."

William Penn's manner of dealing with his subjects and the Indians won for him a name that shall ever be a part of the history of our country, as well as a credit to himself. Among the numerous "Articles of Concession," framed by him for his Province, Article XIII reads as follows:

"That no man shall, by any way or means, in word or deed, affront or wrong any Indian, but he shall incur the same penalty of the law as if he had committed it against his fellow-planter, and if any Indian shall abuse, in word or deed, any planter of this Province, that he shall not be his own judge upon the Indian, but he shall make his complaint to the Governor of the Province, or his Lieutenant, or Deputy, or some inferior Magistrate near him, who shall to the utmost of his power, take care with the King of said Indians, that all reasonable satisfaction be made to the said injured planter."

Again the inducements Penn offered were not confined to right of soil or voice in government, but religious toleration was guaranteed by him. The laws of *liberty*, as framed by him and passed by the first Assembly of Chester, December 10, 1682, were as follows:

"CHAPTER II. Almighty God being only Lord of conscience, Father of Lights and Spirits, and the author as well as object of all Divine knowledge, faith and worship, who can only enlighten the mind and persuade and convince the understanding of people; In due reverence to His Sovereignty over the Souls of mankind;

"Be it enacted, That no person, now, or any time hereafter, living in this Province who shall confess and acknowledge one Almighty God to be the Creator, upholder, and Ruler of the world, and who professes him or herself obliged in conscience to live peaceably and quietly under the civil government, shall in any case be molested or prejudiced for his or her conscientious persuasion or practice. Nor shall he or she, at any time, be compelled to frequent or maintain any religious worship, place or ministry whatever, contrary to his or her mind, but shall freely and fully enjoy his or her Christian liberty in that respect, without any interruption or reflection. And if any person shall abuse or deride any other for his or her different persuasion and practice in matters of religion, such person shall be looked upon as a disturber of the peace, and be punished accordingly.

"But to this end that looseness, irreligion, and atheism may not creep in under pretense of conscience in this Province: *Be it further enacted,* etc.: That according to the example of the primitive Christians, and for the ease of the creation, every first day of the week, called the Lord's day, people shall abstain from their usual

and common toil and labor, that whether masters, parents, children, or servants, they may the better dispose themselves to read the Scriptures of truth, at home, or frequent such meeting of religious worship abroad as may best suit their respective persuasions."

And thus Pennsylvania soon became the known refuge and true home of people of all creeds or religious faith. The foregoing was one of the first laws of the Province, and during the lifetime of the great and wise Founder, the liberty of conscience was not questioned. At a later day, however, his religious adherents would have throttled toleration, had they not feared revolution.

Following the English settlers came the Germans, and, following them several decades later, came the Scotch-Irish, which means not Irish blood, but Scotch religionists who were of the rigid Presbyterian faith, who were compelled to leave Scotland and settled in the north of Ireland. So greatly were these people persecuted that more than eighteen thousand were put to death in various ways in defense of their religious convictions. Taxation and other oppression, no doubt, were the motives which about two centuries ago induced the Scotch-Irish to leave Ireland, and many found a home in the New World and obtained lands in Pennsylvania, New England and the older settled southern states.

The emigration began prior to 1718, although few in number, and, in illustration of the commencement of Scotch-Irish settlement in America, we herewith give the "memorial to Governor Shute, of Massachusetts, from residents in the North of Ireland." This article is important in this connection, from the fact that the greater number of the signers subsequently found homes in Paxton, Hanover, and Derry, of this county.

"To His Excellency, the Right Honorable Collonel Samuel Shute, Governor of New England.

"We, whose names are underwritten, Inhabitants of ye North of Ireland, Doe in our own names, and in the names of many others our Neighbours, Gentlemen, Ministers, Farmers, and Tradesmen, Commissionate and appoint our trusty and well-beloved Friend, the Reverend Mr. William Boyd, of Macasky, to His Excellency the Right Honorable Collonel Samuel Shute, Governor of New England, and to assure His Excellency of our sincere and hearty Inclination to Transport ourselves to that very excellent and renowned Plantation, upon our obtaining from His Excellency suitable encouragement; and, further, to act and Doe in our names as his Prudence shall direct. Given under our hands this 26th day of March, Anno Dom. 1718.

"James Teatte, V.D.M.
 Thomas Cobham, V.D.M.
 Robert Houston, V.D.M.
 Robert Higinbotham, V.D.M.
 William Leech, V.D.M.
 John Porter, V.D.M.
 Hen. Neille, V.D.M.
 Tho. Elder, V.D.M.
 James Thomson, V.D.M.
 William Kerr,
 Will. McAlben.
 Yahou Anderson.
 George Groge.
 Andrew Dean.
 Alexander Dunlop, M.A.
 Arch. McCook, M.A.
 Alexr. Blair.
 B. Cochran.
 William Galt.
 Peter Thompson.
 Richard McLaughlin.
 John Muar.
 William Jameson.
 William Agnew.
 Jeremiah Thompson.
 John Mitchell.
 James Paterson.
 George Curry.
 David Willson.
 Patrick Anderson.
 John Gray.
 James Gregg.
 Alexr. McBride, Bart.
 Sam. McGivorn.
 John Hurdock.
 Geo. Campbell.
 James Sharswood.
 John McLaughlin.
 George McLaughlin.
 James Henry.
 Thomas Ramsey.
 Francis Ritchie.
 Robert Boyd.
 Hugh Tarbel.
 John Black.
 John Thompson.
 Samuel Boyd.
 Lawrence McLaughlin.
 John Heslet.
 George McAlester.
 Thomas Ramadge.

Robt. Giveen.
 James Laidlay.
 Benjn. Galt.
 Daniel Todd.
 Robert Barr.
 Hugh Holmes.
 Robert King.
 John Black.
 Peter Christy.
 James Smith.
 Patrick Smith.
 Samuel Ceverell.
 James Craig.
 David Tarbel.
 John Robb.
 Gawin Irwin.
 Yeatter Fulton.
 Robert Wear.
 Alex. Donaldson.
 Robert Stiven.
 Robt. Henry.
 James Petty.
 David Bigger.
 David Patterson.
 John Wright.
 Joseph Wright.
 Robt. Willson.
 James Ball.
 Andrew Cud.
 James Nesmith.
 John Lamont.
 Patrick Orr.
 Bonill Orr.
 William Orr.
 John Orr.
 Samuel Wilson, M.A.
 Robert Miller.
 Thomas Wilson.
 William Wilson.
 James Brice.
 Arch. Douglass.
 Mirian Pattison.
 James Thompson.
 John Thompson.
 Robert Thompson.
 Adam Thompson.
 Alex. Pattison.
 Thomas Dunlop.
 John Willson.
 David Willson.
 John Moor.

James Campbell.
David Lindsay.
James Acton.
Samuel Smith.
Andrew Dodge.
James Forsaith.
James Lemey.
John Leslie.
John Lason.
John Calwell.
Samuel Watt.
James Crawford.
David Henderson.
David Wilborn.
Luke Watt.
Mathew Storah (?).
Robert Hendre.
William Wallace.
Thomas Wallace.
Thomas Crouch.
William Boyd.
William Christy.
John Boyd.
William Boyd.
Hugh Orr.
Robert Johnston.
Thomas Black.
Peter Murray.
Andrew Fleming.
George Thomson.
James Brouster.
James Bayerlan.
Peter Simpson.
Thomas McLaughlin.
Robert Boyd.
Andrew Agnew.
James King.
Thomas Elder.
Daniel Johnston.
Robert Walker.
David Johnston.
James Stewart.
John Murray.
Thomas Blackwell.
Thomas Wilson.
John Ross.
William Johnson.
John King.
Andrew Curry.
Samuel Code.
John Jameson.

James McKeen.
John Smith.
Richard Acton.
James Claire.
Jeremiah Claire.
Jacob Clark.
Abram Baberly.
Stephen Murdock.
Robert Murdock.
John Murdock.
William Jemison.
James Rodgers.
Alex. Kid.
Thomas Hines.
Will. Halkins.
Randal Alexander.
George Anton.
Thomas Boyd.
Hugh Rogers.
John Craig.
William Boyle.
Benj. Boyle.
Ja. Kennedy.
M. Stirling.
Samuel Ross.
John Ramsay.
John McKeen.
James Willson.
Robert McKeen.
John Boyd.
Andrew Dunlap.
James Ramsey.
William Park.
John Blair.
James Thompson.
Lawrence McLaughlin.
Will. Campbell.
James Bankhead.
Andrew Patrick.
John Galbraith.
Wm. Laird.
John Gray.
John Woodman (?).
Andrew Watson.
Wm. Blair.
Joseph Blair.
Hugh Blair.
William Blait
Samuel Anton.
James Knox.
Robert Hendry.

John Cochran.
Samuel Ouston.
Thomas Shadey.
William Kerr.
Thomas Moore.
Andrew Watson.
John Thomson.
James McKerrall.
Hugh Stockman.
Andrew Cochran.
James Carkley.
Lawrence Dod.
Sanders Mear.
John Jackson.
James Curry.
James Elder.
Adam Ditkoy.
Thomas Lowie.
John Buyers.
Robert Smith.
Adam Dean.
James Black.
Thomas Grow.
Thomas Ouston.
James Grow.
John Clark.
Thomas McFaden.
David Hanson.
Thos. Orr.
Wm. Caldwell.
James Moore, jr.
Samuel Gunion.
Samuel McMuir.
Henry Caldwell.
Thomas McLaughlin.
Robert Hoog.
John Millar.
Hugh Caldwell.
William Boyd.
John Stirling.
Samuel Smith.
John Lamond.
Samuel Young.
Alex. Richey.
James Morrison.
Joseph Beverlan.
Robert Craig.
John Thompson.
Hugh Thompson.
James Still.
James Hoge.

John Knox.
William Hendry.
William Duncan.
David Duncan.
John Murry.
James Gillmor.
Samuel Gillmor.
Alex. Cochran.
Ed. McKene.
John Mordah.
James McFee.
James Johnson.
George Anton.
James Anton.
George Kairy.
Thos. Freeland.
Thomas Hunter.
Daniel Mc KERrell.
Hugh Kenedy.
John Sweney.
Robert Lamond.
Robert Knox.
William Wilson.
Mr. Paterson.
James Alexander.
James Nesmith.
David Craig.
Will. McNeal.
Richard Etone.
Matthew Lord.
Alex. McGregore.
Alex. McNeall.
Joseph Watson.
Robert Miller.
John Smiley.
James Morrison.
James Walker.
Robert Walker.
Wm. Caldwell.
William Walker.
Samuel Hunter.
Robert Knox.
James Trotter.
Robert Roy.
James Etone.
Thomas Etone.
Samuel Hanson.
James Cochran.
James Hilton.
Thomas Haseltone.
John Cochran.

Thomas Hanson. *
John Hanson.

William Cochran.
John Hunter."

Extensive emigrations from the northern counties of Ireland were principally made at two distinct periods of time. The first from about the year 1717 to the middle of the century, the second from about 1771 to 1773. They were Protestants, generally Presbyterians,—few or none of the Roman Catholic Irish came until after the war of the Revolution, and few then until after the great political upheaval in 1798, since which period, as we all know, the flow of the latter class of immigrants has been continuous.

The Scotch-Irish emigrants landed principally at New Castle and Philadelphia, save a handful who had settled on the Kennebec, in Maine, and of these the greater portion eventually came into Pennsylvania. Settling on the frontiers from Easton to Susquehanna, and the Potomac, the stream of immigration continued south to Virginia and the Carolinas.

The country north of the Swatara had not been visited save by French Indians prior to the coming of William Penn. After his first visit he seems to have been well informed concerning this locality and personally visited it, and at or above the mouth of the Swatara decided to locate a city, and the following proposals were issued therefore in 1690. It is easily understood why the project was never carried out. The careful reader of Pennsylvania history will readily comprehend the peculiar conditions surrounding the founder. His government of his Province was giving him serious concern. The material composing his Assembly was of that stubborn, self-willed character that little could be done, and he had as much as he could do in the preservation and fostering of those enterprises he had already begun.

All but about five hundred acres of this large manor was taken up by Germans. Many of the Scotch-Irish had settled a dozen years prior to its survey and the privilege granted them to take out warrants. Applications were made at once, but many years rolled by before any warrant came and frequently the right was transferred by one to another through purchase ere right in the soil was secured from the land office. We give elsewhere the record of such warrants. Many who secured the original warrants sold within a few days thereafter a portion of their land to their neighbors or relatives, as an examination of deeds will evidence. Many of those for whom twenty-five or fifty acres are warranted were for lands adjoining their own lands. There will no doubt be a surprise to our readers at the absence of names of individuals who it is well known

were early settlers. This is due to the fact that deeds were given by the proprietaries to the "original purchasers" and others of large tracts of land, giving simply the names of the counties and sometimes the manors in which they were located. These persons sold to many of the early settlers, and although the latter were really the persons entitled to the original warrants, yet through either being relieved from quit-rent or perchance purchasing on more favorable terms, their deeds to the soil came not through the land office, but through speculators. Hence, the date of the warrant is far from the date of actual settlement. One thing, however, should be said in favor of the proprietaries—they never attempted to collect interest beyond the date of purchase from the Indians, but of those who had already made improvements, a higher price was fixed for land and for quit-rents.

Nothing seems as uninteresting to the average reader as a list of names and dates, but the list of land warrants is given in the appendix to this work because of their historic value, and many persons can through this trace back to their forefathers in Dauphin county.

"SCOTCH-IRISH" AND THEIR PERSECUTION.

There are some matters connected with these persecutions which may not be uninteresting. From 1660 to 1688 no less than eighteen thousand Scotch Presbyterians were put to death in various ways in defense of the solemn league and covenant and Christ's headship over the Church. In looking over the list of names one is forcibly struck with the fact that among them are the very surnames of the Scotch-Irish emigrants to this section of Pennsylvania,—Allison, Stewart, Gray, Thompson, Murray, Robinson, Rutherford, McCormick, Mitchell, Kerr, Todd, Beatty, Johnston, Hamilton, Finley, McCord, McEwen, Hall, Boyd, Clark, Sloan, Elder, Forster, Montgomery, Robertson, and others. It would thus seem that we have here the lineal descendants of those who loved not their lives unto the death, but were drowned, hanged, shot, beheaded, and their heads stuck upon poles, their bodies chopped in pieces and scattered about, in the days of that human monster, Claverhouse. Through their blood shed in defense of religious liberty we enjoy many and great privileges.

Worn out with the unequal contest, these persistent and enduring Presbyterians took refuge from persecution—abandoned the land of their birth—and sought an asylum among their countrymen who had preceded them in the secure retreats of Ulster, and thither they

escaped as best they could, some crossing the narrow sea in open boats. They carried their household goods with them, and their religious peculiarities became more dear in their land of exile for the dangers and sorrows through which they had borne them.

This is the race which furnished the population in the north of Ireland, familiarly known as the Scotch-Irish. This term—American in its origin, and unknown in Ireland—does not denote an admixture of the Scotch and Irish races. The one did not intermarry with the other. The Scotch were principally Saxon in blood and Presbyterian in religion; the native Irish, Celtic in blood and Roman Catholic in religion; and these were elements which could not very readily coalesce. Hence the races are as distinct in Ireland at the present day as when the Scotch first took up their abode in that island. They were called Scotch-Irish simply from the circumstance that they were the descendants of Scots who had taken up their residence in the North of Ireland.

MANNERS OF THE GERMAN INHABITANTS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

(From the Columbian Magazine, 1789, p. 22.)

The State of Pennsylvania is so much indebted for her prosperity and reputation to the German part of her citizens, that a short account of their manners may, perhaps, be useful and agreeable to their fellow-citizens in every part of the United States.

The aged Germans and the ancestors of those who are young, migrated chiefly from the Palatinate; from Alsace, Swabia, Saxony, and Switzerland; but natives of every principality and dukedom in Germany are to be found in different parts of the state. They brought but little property with them. A few pieces of gold or a silver coin, a chest filled with clothes, a bible, and a prayer or an hymn book, constituted the whole stock of most of them. Many of them bound themselves, or one or more of their children, to masters, after their arrival, for four, five, or seven years, in order to pay for their passage across the ocean. A clergyman always accompanied them when they came in large bodies.

The principal part of them were farmers; but there were many mechanics, who brought with them a knowledge of those arts which are necessary and useful in all countries. These mechanics were chiefly weavers, tailors, tanners, shoemakers, combmakers, smiths of all kinds, butchers, bakers, papermakers, watchmakers, and sugarbakers. I shall begin this account of the German inhabitants of Pennsylvania, by describing the manners of the German farmers.

This body of citizens are not only industrious and frugal, but skillful cultivators of the earth. I shall enumerate a few of the

particulars, in which they differ from most of the other farmers of Pennsylvania.

1st. In settling a tract of land, they always provide large and suitable accommodations for their horses and cattle before they lay out much money in building a house for themselves. The barn and the stables are generally under one roof, and contrived in such a manner as to enable them to feed their horses and cattle and to remove their dung with as little trouble as possible. The first dwelling-house upon this farm is small, and built of logs. It generally lasts the lifetime of the first settler of a tract of land; and hence they have a saying that "a son should always begin his improvements where his father left off,"—that is, by building a large and convenient stone house.

2nd. They always prefer good land, or that land on which there is a large quantity of meadow ground. From an attention to the cultivation of grass, they often double the value of an old farm in a few years, and grow rich on farms on which their predecessors of whom they purchased them have nearly starved. They prefer purchasing farms with some improvements to settling on a new tract of land.

3rd. In clearing new land they do not girdle trees simply, and leave them to perish in the ground, as is the custom of their English or Irish neighbors; but they generally cut them down and burn them. In destroying underwood and bushes they generally grub them out of the ground, by which means a field is as fit for cultivation the second year after it is cleared, as it is twenty years afterwards. The advantages of this mode of clearing consists in the immediate product of the field, and in the greater facility with which it is plowed, harrowed and reaped. The expense of repairing a plow, which is often broken two or three times a year by small stumps concealed in the ground, is often greater than the extraordinary expense of grubbing the same field completely, in clearing it.

4th. They feed their horses and cows of which they keep only a small number, in such a manner that the former perform twice the labor of those horses, and the latter yield twice the quantity of milk of those cows that are less plentifully fed. There is great economy in this practice, especially in a country where so much of the labor of a farmer is necessary to the support of his domestic animals. A German horse is known in every part of the state; indeed, he seems to "feel with his lord the pleasure and the pride" of his extraordinary size or fat.

5th. The fences of a German farm are generally high and well built, so that his fields seldom suffer from the inroads of his own or his neighbor's horses, cattle, hogs, or sheep.

6th. The German farmers are great economists of their wood. Hence they burn it only in stoves, in which they consume but a fourth or fifth part of what is commonly burnt in ordinary

open fire places. Besides, their horses are saved by the means of this economy, from that immense labor in hauling wood in the middle of winter, which frequently unfits the horses of their neighbors for the toils of the ensuing spring. Their houses are, moreover, rendered so comfortable at all times, by large close stoves, that twice the business is done by every branch of the family in knitting, spinning, and mending family utensils, that is done in houses where every member of the family crowds near to a common fireplace, or shivers at a distance from it,—with hands and fingers that move, by reason of the cold, with only half their usual quickness.

They discover economy in the preservation and increase of their wood in several ways. They sometimes defend it by high fences from their cattle, by which means the young forest trees are suffered to grow to replace those that are cut down for the necessary use of the farm. But where this cannot be conveniently done, they surround the stump of that tree, which is most useful for fences, viz., the chestnut, with a small triangular fence. From this stump a number of suckers shoot out in a few years, two or three of which, in the course of five and twenty years, grow into trees of the same size as the tree from whose roots they derive their origin.

7th. They keep their horses and cattle as warm as possible in winter, by which means they save a great deal of their hay and grain; for those animals, when cold, eat much more than when they are in a more comfortable situation.

8th. The German farmers live frugally in their families, with respect to diet, furniture and apparel. They sell their most profitable grain, which is wheat; and eat that which is less profitable, but more nourishing, that is, rye or Indian corn. The profit to a farmer from this single article of economy is equal in the course of a lifetime, to the price of a farm for one of his children. They eat sparingly of boiled animal food, with large quantities of vegetables, particularly with salad, turnips, onions, and cabbage, the last of which they make into sauerkraut. They likewise use a large quantity of milk and cheese in their diet. Perhaps the Germans do not proportion the quantity of their animal food to the degrees of their labor; hence it has been thought by some people that they decline in strength sooner than their English or Irish neighbors. Very few of them ever use distilled spirits in their families; their common drinks are cider, beer, wine and simple water. The furniture of their house is plain and useful. They cover themselves in winter with light feather beds instead of blankets, and they are made by themselves. The apparel of the German farmers is usually homespun. When they use European articles of dress they prefer those which are of the best quality and of the highest price. They are afraid of debt, and seldom purchase anything without paying cash for it.

9th. The German farmers have large or profitable gardens

near their houses. These contain little else but useful vegetables. Pennsylvania is indebted to the Germans for the principal part of her knowledge in horticulture. There was a time when turnips and cabbage were the principal vegetables that were used in diet by the citizens of Philadelphia. This will not surprise those persons who know that the first English settlers in Pennsylvania left England while horticulture was in its infancy in that country. It was not 'till the reign of William III. that this useful and agreeable art was cultivated by the English nation. Since the settlement of a number of German gardeners in the neighborhood of Philadelphia, the tables of all classes of citizens have been covered with a variety of vegetables, in every season of the year; and to the use of these vegetables, in diet, may be ascribed the general exemption of the citizens of Philadelphia from diseases of the skin.

10th. The Germans seldom hire men to work upon their farms. The feebleness of that authority which masters possess over hired servants, is such that their wages are very seldom procured from their labor, except in harvest, when they work in the presence of their masters. The wives and daughters of the German farmers frequently forsake for a while their dairy and spinning-wheel, and join their husbands and brothers in the labor of cutting down, collecting and bringing home the fruits of their fields and orchards. The work of the gardens is generally done by the women of the family.

11th. A large and strong wagon, covered with linen cloth, is an essential part of the furniture of a German farm. In this wagon, drawn by four or five large horses of a peculiar breed, they convey to market over the roughest roads, between two or three thousand pounds weight of the produce of their farms. In the months of September and October, it is no uncommon thing on the Lancaster and Reading roads, to meet in one day from fifty to an hundred of these wagons on their way to Philadelphia, most of which belong to German farmers.

12th. The favorable influence of agriculture as conducted by the Germans in extending human happiness, is manifested by the joy they express upon the birth of a child. No dread of poverty nor distrust of Providence from an increasing family, depress the spirits of these industrious and frugal people. Upon the birth of a son they exult in the gift of a plowman or a wagoner; and upon the birth of a daughter they rejoice in the addition of another spinster or milk-maid to their family. Happy state of human society! what blessings can civilization confer that can atone for the extinction of the ancient and patriarchal pleasure of raising up a numerous and healthy family of children to labor for their parents, for themselves, and for their country; and finally to partake of the knowledge and happiness which are annexed to existence! The joy of parents upon the birth of a child is the grateful echo of cre-

ating goodness. May the mountains of Pennsylvania be forever vocal with songs of joy upon these occasions! They will be the infallible signs of innocence, industry, wealth and happiness in the state.

13th. The Germans take great pains to produce, in their children, not only habits of labor, but a love of it. In this they submit to the irreversible sentence inflicted upon them, in such a manner as to convert the wrath of heaven into private and public happiness. "To fear God, and to fear work," are the first lessons they teach their children. They prefer industry to money itself; hence, when a young man asks the consent of his father to marry the girl of his choice, he does not inquire whether she be rich or poor, or whether she possess any personal or mental accomplishments, but whether she be industrious, and acquainted with the duties of a good housewife?

14th. The Germans set a great value upon patrimonial property. This useful principle in human nature prevents much folly and vice in young people. It moreover leads to lasting and extensive advantages, in the improvement of a farm; for what inducement can be stronger in a parent to plant an orchard, to preserve forest trees, or to build a commodious and durable house, than the idea that they will all be possessed by succession of generations who shall inherit his blood and name.

15th. The German farmers are very influenced in planting and pruning trees, also in sowing and reaping, by the age and appearances of the moon. This attention to the state of the moon has been ascribed to superstition; but if the facts related by Mr. Wilson in his observations upon climates are true, part of their success in agriculture must be ascribed to their being so much influenced by it.

16th. From the history that has been given of German agriculture, it will hardly be necessary to add that a German farm may be distinguished from the farms of other citizens of the state by the superior size of their barns; the plain, but compact of their houses; the height of their enclosures; the extent of their orchards; the fertility of their fields; the luxuriance of their meadows, and a general appearance of plenty and neatness in everything that belongs to them. The German mechanic possesses some of the traits of the character that has been drawn of the German farmer. His first object is to become a freeholder; and hence we find few of them live in rented houses. The highest compliment that can be paid to them on entering their houses, is to ask them, "is your house your own?" They are industrious, frugal, punctual and just. Since their settlement in Pennsylvania many of them have acquired a knowledge of those mechanical arts which are more immediately necessary and useful in a new country; while they continue, at the same time, to carry on the arts they imported from Germany, with

vigor and success. But the genius of the Germans in Pennsylvania is not confined to agriculture and the mechanical arts. Many of them have acquired great wealth by foreign and domestic commerce. As merchants, they are candid and punctual. The Bank of North America has witnessed from its first institution, their fidelity to their pecuniary engagements.

VALUE OF PRODUCE IN 1740.

	<i>s. d.</i>
Barley, per bus.....	2 6
Wheat, ".....	3 0
Corn, ".....	2 6
Bacon, per lb.....	0 6
One Sheep.....	7 6
Butter, per lb.....	0 6
Flax, per lb.....	0 6
Salt, per bus.....	5 6
"Stilling," per bus.....	1 8
"One Buck-skin".....	18 0
Beef, per lb.....	0 1 3-4
Rice, per lb.....	0 2

The prices of wearing material at the same period give our readers some idea of the "ways of the world" in the days of our forefathers, and the following may interest many of our readers, especially as the prices refer to ladies' wear:

	<i>£ s. d.</i>
For making a gown.....	0 3 0
For a Bonnet.....	0 11 11
Shalloon, for a petticoat.....	0 9 4
Linen, 2 3-4 yds.....	0 3 6
Cloak Dressing.....	0 3 0
One pair of Shoes.....	0 5 6
2 1-2 yds. of Linsey at 2s. 8d. per yd.....	0 6 8
Footing a pair of Stockings.....	0 1 0
2 Handkerchiefs.....	0 4 6
One stick of Bobbin.....	0 0 6
3 yds. of Flan'l at 2s. 10d.....	0 8 6
5 3-4 yds. Coarse Cloth at 1s. 6d. per yd.....	0 8 7 1-2
Making 2 shifts and 1 petticoat and 2 Aprons.....	0 1 6
For taffety & a ribon and sowing silk.....	0 7 0
1-2 paper of pins at 9d.....	0 0 4 1-2
1 1-2 yds. Calico at 3s. 3d. per yd.....	0 4 10 1-2
For a pattern of a Gown.....	1 2 0
Check for Apron.....	0 4 0
A Comb.....	0 0 6
1 yd. of Lawn at 8s. 0d.....	0 8 0

AN INVASION OF THE FRENCH AND INDIANS FEARED.

In 1747 there were great fears of an invasion of the frontiers of Pennsylvania by the French and their Indian allies. The inhabitants mustered for their defense, and two associated regiments were formed in Lancaster county, one on the east, the other on the west side of the Susquehanna. Of the regiment organized east of the river, fifteen of the eighteen companies were raised within the present limits of Dauphin and Lebanon counties. They were in truth "a fighting people," were strong in defense of their rights, and in true loyalty and patriotism were not equaled by any settlement in the colonies of America. The officers were:

1128616

Lieutenant-Colonel — James Galbraith, of Derry.

Major—Robert Baker, of Paxtang.

Captain—Hugh Patrick.

Lieutenant—Thomas McDowell.

Ensign—Thomas Grubb.

Captains—James Gillespie,—to lieutenant-colonel of regiment for West End (Cumberland Valley) of Lancaster County.

John Harris, from Ensign Aug. 4, 1748.

Lieutenant—James Gilchrist.

Ensign—Samuel Jemison.

Captain—Gabriel Davis.

Lieutenant—Robert Ellis.

Ensign—Edward Davis, Jr.

Captain—Samuel Crawford.

Lieutenant—William Rowland.

Ensign—Richard McDonald.

Captain—Andrew Gregg.

Lieutenant—William Crawford.

Ensign—Samuel Simpson.

Captain—James Snodgrass.

Lieutenant—John Alexander.

Ensign—John Snodgrass.

Captain—James Galbraith, Jr.

Lieutenant—James Sample.

Ensign—John Harris, to captain Aug. 4, 1748.

Captain—John Smith.

Lieutenant—William Crum.

Ensign—Joseph C——.

Captain—Adam Reed.

Lieutenant—John Crawford.

Ensign—John Young.

Captain—John McEwen.

Lieutenant—James Anderson.

Ensign—James Finney.

Captain—David McClure.

Lieutenant—Thomas Foster.

Ensign—Andrew Boggs.

Captain—James Armstrong.

Lieutenant—Alexander Armstrong.

Ensign—John Dougherty.

Captain—Thomas McKee.

Lieutenant—Robert Smith.

Ensign—William Baskins.

Captain—James Graham.

Lieutenant—John Purris.

Ensign—William McMullin.

Captain—Robert Baker.

Lieutenant—William Mitchell.

Ensign—Henry Rennick.

In the years 1751 and 1752 the cereal crops were very abundant, as we find by the following from the *Chronicon Ephratensis*. These years were followed by a season of scarceness from 1753 to 1755, and upon this came the Indian war. The *Ephrata Chronicle* says:

"The years 1751 and 1752, have been so fruitful in wheat and other grain that men in wanton carelessness sought to waste the supply; for the precious wheat, which might have supported many poor, they used to fatten hogs which afterwards they consumed in their sumptuousness. Besides, distilleries were erected everywhere, and thus this great blessing was turned into strong drink, which gave rise to much disorder."

Emigration to Pennsylvania was continually on the increase, and by reference to the early warrantees and such assessment-lists as have come down to us, it will be seen that there was a continual stream of Scotch-Irish settlers, who halted a while among their friends and former neighbors in Paxtang, Hanover, and Derry, from whence they followed the tide of migration into the beautiful and fertile valleys to the southward. Homes—permanent homes—were being built, and the hardy pioneer was beginning to look for his reward from the broad acres which began to delight his eye, and the dreams of years were about to be realized when, like a demon of desolation, came the atrocious border wars from 1754 to 1764.

MURDER OF JOHN ARMSTRONG BY THE INDIANS.

Some time in the year 1744, John Armstrong, a trader among the Indians residing on the Susquehanna above Peter's mountain, on the east side of the river, with two of his servants or men, namely James Smith and Woodworth Arnold, was murdered by an Indian of the Delaware tribe named Musemeelin, on the Juniata river. Seven white men and five Indians went in search of the bodies of those murdered; after some search found and buried them. The murderer was afterwards apprehended, and delivered up by his own nation, and imprisoned at Lancaster, whence he was removed to Philadelphia, lest he should escape, or his trial and execution produce an unfavorable impression on his countrymen about to assemble for a conference with the whites at Lancaster. The Governor directed or required that the property of Armstrong should be returned to his family. He also invited a deputation to attend the trial of Musemeelin, and his execution, if found guilty. The following deposition of the men who went in search of the remains of the murdered, was certified to before James Armstrong, one of his majesty's justices of the peace for the county of Lancaster, dated at Paxtang, 19th day of April, 1744:

"The deposition of the subscribers testifieth and saith, that the subscribers having a suspicion that John Armstrong, trader, together with two

men, James Smith and Woodworth Arnold, were murdered by the Indians. They met at the house of Joseph Chambers, in Paxtang, and there consulted to go to Shamokin, to consult with the Delaware King and Shickcalimy, and there council what they should do concerning the affair, whereupon the King and Council ordered eight of their men to go with the deponents to the house of James Berry, in order to go in quest of the murdered persons, but that night they came to the said Berry's house, three of the eight Indians ran away, and the next morning these deponents, with the five Indians that remained, set out on their journey peaceably to the last supposed sleeping place of the deceased, and upon their arrival these deponents dispersed themselves in order to find out the corpse of the deceased, and one of the deponents named James Berry, a small distance from the aforesaid sleeping-place, came to a white-oak tree, which had three notches on it, and close by said tree he found a shoulder-bone, which the deponent does suppose to be John Armstrong's, and that he himself was eating by the Indians, which he carried to the aforesaid sleeping-place, and showed it to his companions, one of whom handed it to the said five Indians to know what bone it was, and they, after passing different sentiments upon it, handed it to a Delaware Indian who was suspected by the deponents, and they testify and say that as soon as the Indian took the bone in his hand, his nose gushed out with blood, and directly handed it to another. From whence these deponents steered along a path about three or four miles to the Narrows of Juniata, where they suspected the murder to have been committed, and where the Allegheny road crosses the creek, these deponents sat down, in order to consult on what measures to take in order to proceed on a discovery.

"Whereupon most of the white men, these deponents, crossed the creek again, and went down the creek, and crossed into an island, where these deponents had intelligence the corpse had been thrown; and there they met the rest of the white men and Indians, who were in company, and there consulted to go further down the creek in quest of the corpse, and these deponents further say, they ordered the Indians to go down the creek on the other side; but they all followed these deponents at a small distance, except one Indian who crossed the creek again; and soon after these deponents seeing some Bald eagles and other fowls, suspected the corpse to be thereabouts; and then lost sight of the Indians, and immediately found one of the corpses, which the deponents say was the corpse of James Smith, one of said Armstrong's men; and directly upon finding the corpse these deponents heard three shots of guns, which they had great reason to think were the Indians, their companions, who had deserted from them; and in order to let them know that they had found the corpse these deponents fired three guns, but to no purpose, for they never saw the Indians any more. And about a quarter of a mile further down the creek, they saw more Bald eagles, whereupon they made down towards the place, where they found another corpse (being the corpse of Woodworth Arnold, the other servant of said Armstrong) lying on a rock, and then went to the former sleeping-place, where they had appointed to meet the Indians, but saw no Indians, only that the Indians had been there and cooked some victuals for themselves and had gone off.

"And that night, the deponents further say, they had great reason to suspect that the Indians were then thereabouts, and intended to do them some damage; for a dog these deponents had with them barked that night, which was remarkable, for the said dog had not barked all the time they

were out till that night, nor ever since, which occasioned these deponents to stand upon their guard behind the trees, with their guns cocked that night. Next morning these deponents went back to the corpses, which they found to be barbarously and inhumanly murdered by very gashed, deep cuts on their hands with a tomahawk or such like weapon, which had sunk into their skulls and brains; and in one of the corpses there appeared a hole in his skull near the cut, which was supposed to be with a tomahawk, which hole these deponents do believe to be a bullet-hole. And these deponents, after taking a particular view of the corpses, as their melancholy condition would admit, they buried them as decently as their circumstances would allow, and returned home to Paxtang, the Allegheny road to John Harris', thinking it dangerous to return the same way they went out. And further these deponents say not.

"ALEXANDER ARMSTRONG,

"THOMAS MCKEE,

"FRANCIS ELLIS,

"JOHN FFORSTER,

"WILLIAM BASKINS,

"JAMES BERRY,

"JOHN WATTS,

"JAMES ARMSTRONG,

"DAVID DENNY."

The first signer was a brother of the murdered man, and resided on the river above Armstrong's creek.

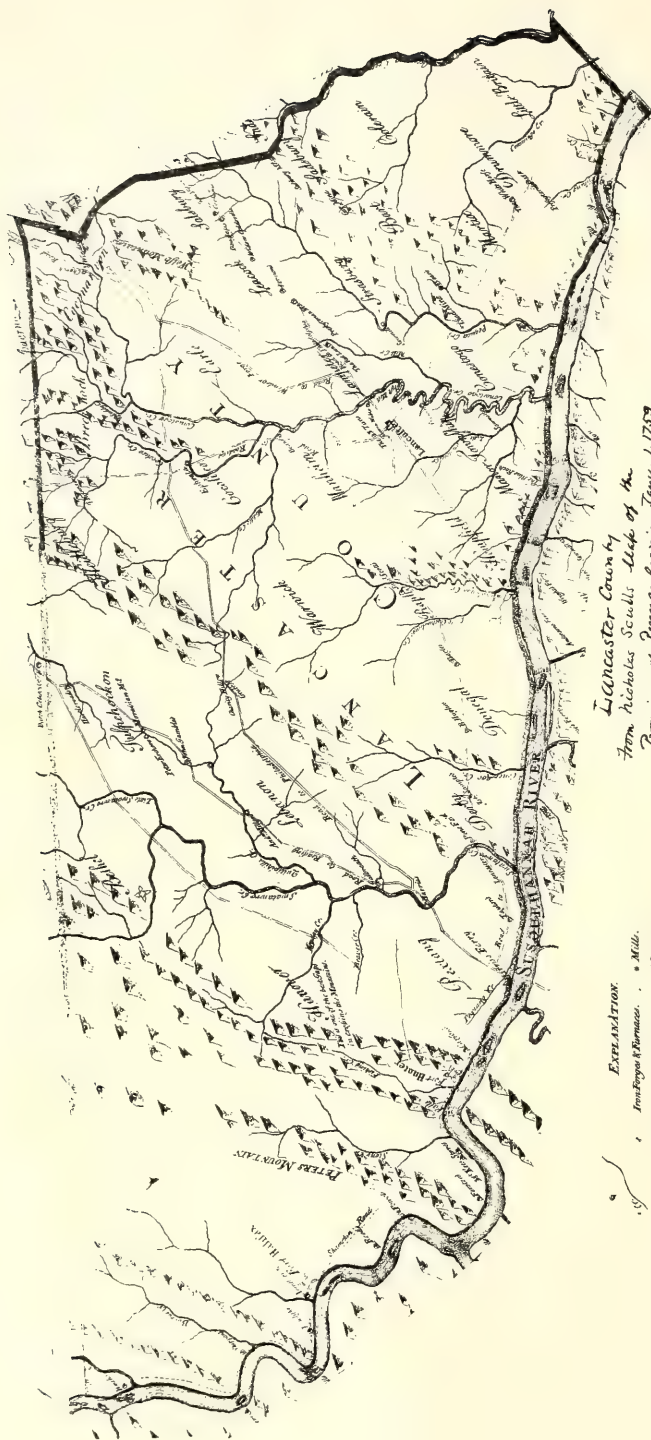
The following is what Shickcalamy declared to be the truth of the story concerning the murder of John Armstrong, Woodworth Arnold, and James Smith from the beginning to the end, to wit:

"That Musemeelin owing some skins to John Armstrong, the said Armstrong seized a horse of the said Musemeelin and a rifled gun; the gun was taken by James Smith, deceased. Some time last winter Musemeelin met Armstrong on the river Juniata, and paid all but twenty shillings, for which he offered a neck-belt in pawn to Armstrong and demanded his horse, and James Armstrong refused it and would not deliver up the horse but enlarged the debt, as his usual custom was, and after some quarrel the Indian went away in great anger without his horse to his hunting cabin. Some time after this, Armstrong with his two companions in their way to Ohio, passed by the said Musemeelin's hunting cabin, his wife only being at home demanded the horse of Armstrong because he was her proper goods, but did not get him. Armstrong had by this time sold or lent the horse to James Berry; after Musemeelin came from hunting his wife told him that Armstrong was gone by, and that she had demanded the horse of him but did not get him—and as is thought pressed him to pursue and take revenge of Armstrong. The third day in the morning after James Armstrong was gone by, Musemeelin said to the two young men who hunted with him come

let us travel towards the Great Hills to hunt bears; accordingly they went all three in company; after they had gone a good way Musemeelin who was the foremost was told by the two young men that they were out of their course. Come you along said Musemeelin, and they accordingly followed him till they came to the path that leads to the Ohio. Then Musemeelin told them he had a good mind to go and fetch his horse back from Armstrong, and desired the two young men to come along; accordingly they went. It was then almost night, and they travelled till next morning. Musemeelin said, now they are not far off. We will make ourselves black, then they will be frightened and will deliver up the horse immediately, and I will tell Jack that if he don't give me the horse I will kill him, and when he said so he laughed. The young men thought he joked as he used to do. They did not blacken themselves but he did. When the sun was above the trees, or about an hour high, they all came to the fire where they found James Smith sitting, and they also sat down. Musemeelin asked where Jack was? Smith told him that he was gone to clear the road a little. Musemeelin said he wanted to speak with him, and went that way, and after he had gone a little distance from the fire he said something and looked back laughing, but he having a thick throat and his speech being very bad, and their talking with Smith hindered them from understanding what he said and they did not mind it. They being hungry, Smith told them to kill some turtles, of which there were plenty, and we would make some bread, and by and by they would all eat together. While they were talking they heard a gun go off not far off, at which time Woodworth Arnold was killed as they learned afterwards.

"Soon after Musemeelin came back and said, why did you not kill that white man according as I bid you, I have laid the other two down? At this they were surprised, and one of the young men, commonly called Jimmy, run away to the river side. Musemeelin said to the other how will you do to kill Catawbas, if you cannot kill white men? You cowards, I'll show you how you must do! and then taking up the English axe that lay there, he struck it three times into Smith's head before he died. Smith never stirred. Then he told the young Indian to call the other; but he was so terrified he could not call. Musemeelin then went and fetched him, and said to him that two of the white men were killed, he must go now and kill the third, then each of them would have killed one. But neither of them dare venture to talk anything about it. Then he pressed them to go along with him—he went foremost; then one of the young men told the other as they went along, my friend, don't you kill any of the white people, let him do what he will; I have not killed Smith, he has done it himself; We have no need to do such a barbarous thing. Musemeelin being then a good way before them in a hurry, they soon saw John Armstrong sitting upon

an old log. Musemeelin spoke to him and said, Where is my horse? Armstrong made answer and said, He will come by and by; you shall have him. I want him now, said Musemeelin. Armstrong answered him, you shall have him. Come, let us go to that fire,—which was at some distance from the place where Armstrong sat,—and let us talk and smoke together. Go along, then, said Musemeelin. I am coming, said Armstrong, do you go before; Musemeelin, do you go foremost. Armstrong looked then like a dead man, and went towards the fire and was immediately shot in his back by Musemeelin and fell. Musemeelin then took his hatchet and struck it into Armstrong's head, and said, Give me my horse, I tell you. By this time one of the young men had fled again that had gone away before, but he returned in a short time. Musemeelin then told the young men that they must not offer to discover or tell a word about what had been done for their lives, but they must help him to bury Jack, and the other two were to be thrown into the river."



Lancaster County
 From Nicholas Stalls Map of the
 Province of Pennsylvania, 1753
 Dauphin County was formed from part
 thereof, 4th 1765

EXPLANATION

Iron-Forge & Furnaces. • Mills.

Churches, Meeting Houses, Towns, Seats of Justice, &c.

Indian Towns.

County Towns, & other Places of Importance. Maps
 indicate Names are in small Letters. First are more con-
 siderable, those in small Letters are of less consequence.

The Names of the several Townships are contained
 in this Map, in Italics, & shall be added, Writing

The Lines amongst several Towns are County Divisions

The printed Lines are Indian Paths.

The dotted Lines are Roads.

CHAPTER III.

FORMATION OF THE COUNTY—THE ORIGIN OF THE NAME “DAUPHIN” — FIRST COUNTY OFFICIALS — COURTS — ORIGINAL TOWNSHIPS—LEBANON COUNTY TAKEN FROM DAUPHIN—PRESENT TOWNSHIPS—RECORDED PLOTS.

The beginning of county organization of the territory now embraced within Dauphin county, was in May, 1729.

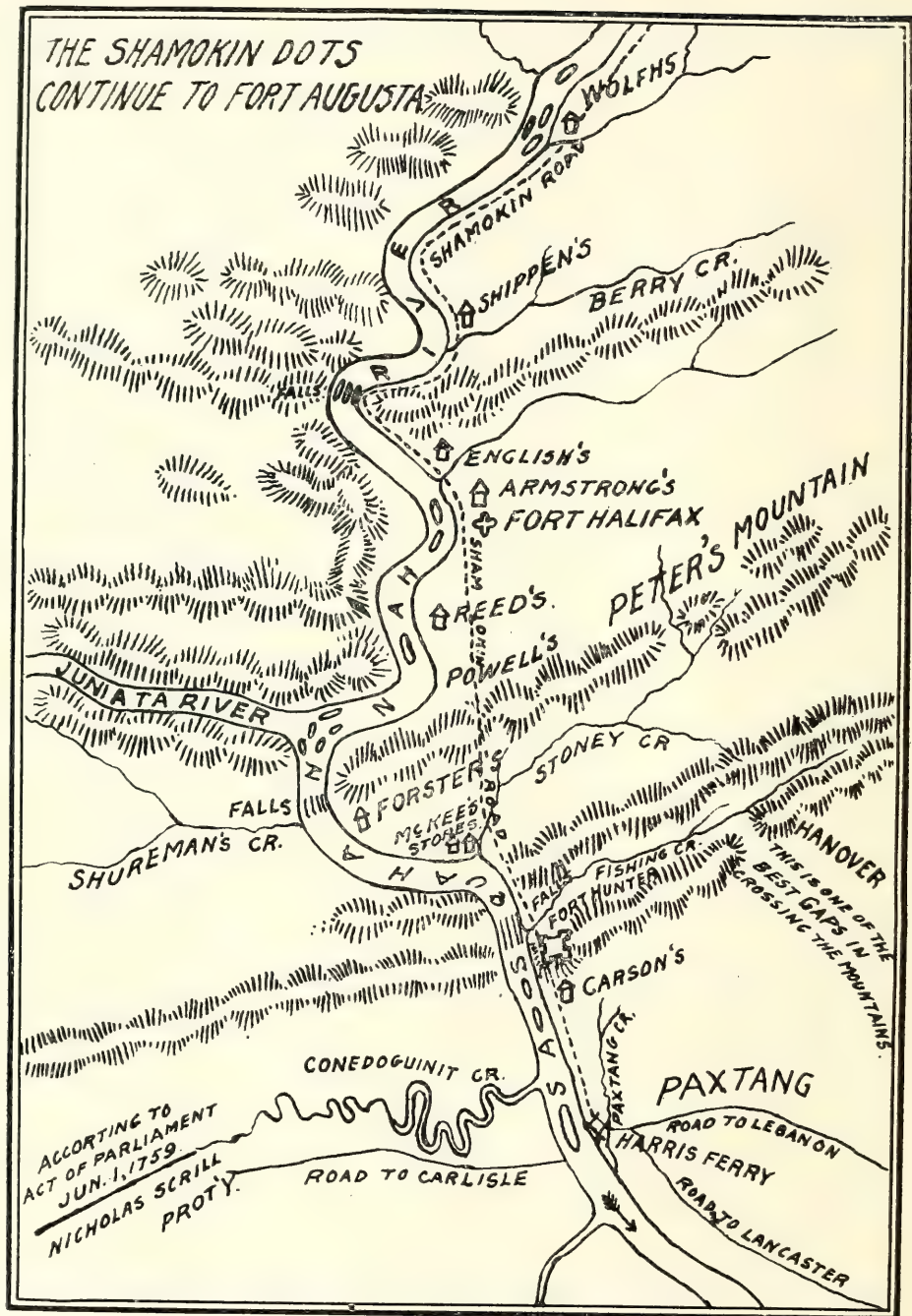
“An act for the erection of the upper part of the Province of Pennsylvania lying towards Susquehanna, Conestoga, Donegal, etc., into a county,” became a law, May 10, 1729, and recites as follows:

WHEREAS, A great number of inhabitants of the upper Parts of Chester county, have by their Petition humbly represented to the Governor and Assembly of the Province, the great Hardships they lie under by being at so great a Distance from the Town of Chester, where the Courts of Justice are held, and the Publick offices Kept, and how hard and difficult it is for the Sober and Quiet Inhabitants of that part of the County to secure themselves against the Thefts and Abuses almost daily committed upon them by Idle and dissolute persons, who resort to the remote parts of the Province, and by reason of the great Distance from a Court or Prison, do frequently find means of making their escape; for the removing of which inconvenience, and Relief of the said Inhabitants,

“*Be it enacted by the Honourable PATRICK GORDON, Esq., Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania, etc., with the advise of the Freemen of the said Province, in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the Same, That all and Singular the Lands within the Province, lying to the Northward of Octoraro Creek, and to the Westward of a Line marked Trees, running from the North Branch of the said Octoraro Creek, North-easterly to the river Schuylkill, Be erected into a County, and the Same is hereby erected into a County named, etc., from henceforth to be called LANCASTER COUNTY; and the Said Octoraro Creek, the Line of marked Trees and the River Schuylkill, aforesaid, shall be the boundary Line of Division between the Said County and the Countys of Chester and Philadelphia*

“*And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Said County of Lancaster, Shall have and enjoy all and singular the jurisdiction, Powers, Rights, Liberties, Privileges & Immunities whatsoever, which any other County within the Province of Penn-*

THE SHAMOKIN DOTS
CONTINUE TO FORT AUGUSTA



sylvania doth, may or ought to enjoy, by any Charter of Privileges, or the Laws of the Province, or by any other ways or means whatsoever, excepting only in the number of Representatives to Serve in the General Assembly of this Province, in which case, it is hereby provided and enacted by the authority aforesaid, that, until it shall be otherwise ordered by the Governor and Assembly of the Province, the Freemen and Inhabitants of the Said county, qualified by the Laws of this Province to Elect, Shall annually meet at, or near the Court House of the Said County, at the Same time the other Counties of the Province meet for Such like purposes, or at such place where the Court Shall be held, until Such Court House Shall be erected, and there proceed to choose Inspectors, and to elect four Representatives or Delegates to serve them in Assembly, in the same manner, as by the said Charter and Laws of this Province is directed: which said four Representatives, when so chosen, shall be Members of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, and sit and act as such, as fully and freely, as any of the Representatives for the other Counties within this Province do, may, can, or ought to do.

"And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all Taxes already laid within the bounds of the said County of Lancaster, by an Act of General Assembly of this Province, which are not already paid, shall be collected by the respective collectors within the bounds aforesaid, and paid into the hands of the Treasurer of Chester County; and that all persons concerned in the Levying, receiving and paying the said Taxes shall have the same Power and Authority, and be under the same penalties and Restrictions, for the Collecting and paying the same, as by the said acts, by which the said Taxes were assessed, are expressed and directed, until the whole be collected and paid as aforesaid.

"And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the several Courts of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace and Gaol Delivery, and the Courts of Common Pleas for the said County of Lancaster, shall be holden and kept on the first Tuesday in the months of February, May, August and November, in every year, at some proper place within the said County, until a convenient Court House shall be built; and when the same is built and erected in the county aforesaid, the said several Courts shall then be holden and kept at the said Court House on the Days beforementioned: And the Election of Representatives to serve in General Assembly, Assessors and all other officers of the said County, who are or shall be appointed to be annually elected, shall be made and elected at or near the said Court House, at the same time and in the same manner, as by the Charter of Privileges and Laws of the Province of Pennsylvania, is directed to be done in the other Counties of this Province. And it shall be lawful for the Freemen of the said County for the first year, to choose three persons for Commissioners for raising County Rates and Levies for the said County.

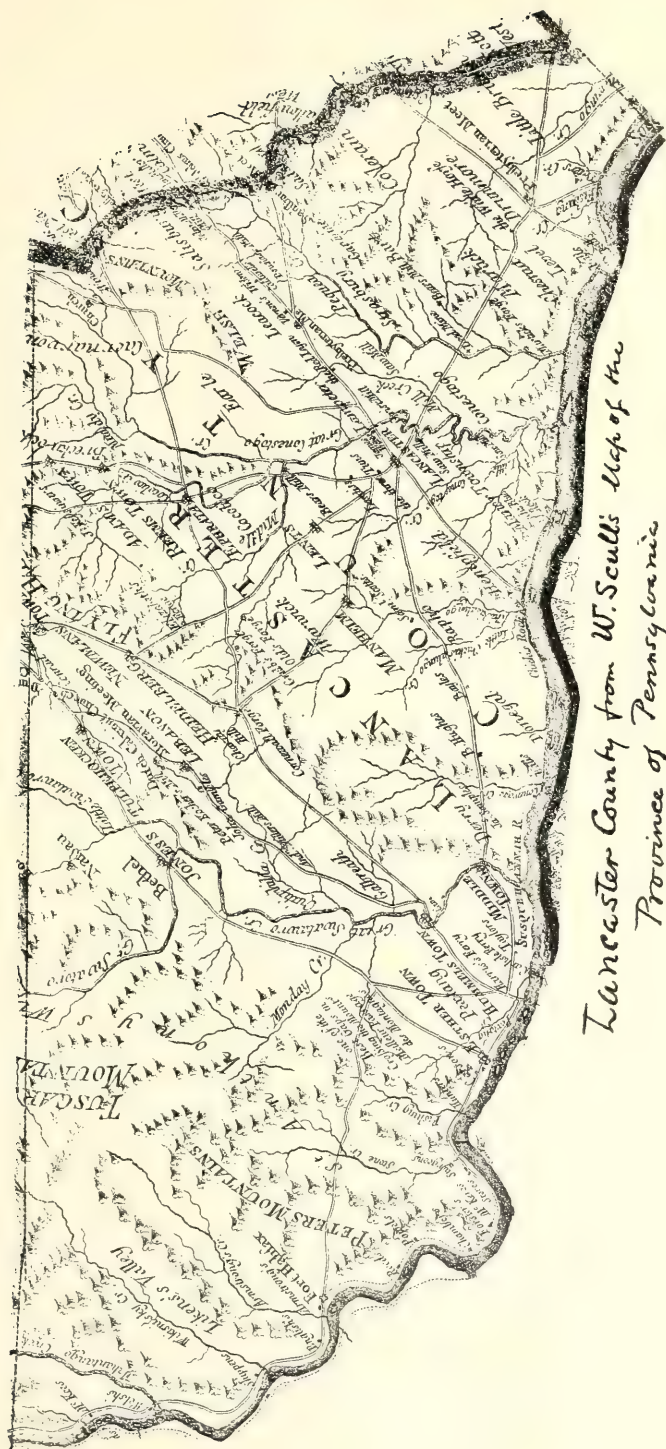
"And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful to and for Caleb Pierce, John Wright, Thomas Edwards, and James Mitchell, or any three of them, to purchase and take assurance to them and their Heirs, of a Piece of land, situate in some convenient place in the said County, to be approved by the Govern'r in Trust and for the use of the said County, and thereon to erect and build, or cause to be erected and built, a Court House and Prison, sufficient to accommodate the Publick Service of the s'd County, for the Ease and conveniency of the Inhabitants."

"And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That for the Defraying the Charges of purchasing the Land, Building and Erecting the Court House and Prison aforesaid, it shall and may be Lawful to and for the Commissioners and Assessors of the said County, or a Majority of them, who are hereby required to Assess and Levy so much money as the Trustees, or any three of them, shall judge necessary for purchasing the Land and finishing the said Court House and Prison. Provided always, The sum of money so raised do not exceed Three Hundred Pounds, Current Money of the Province."

"Provided always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no action or suit now commenced and depending in the county of Chester, against any Person living within the Bounds of the said County of Lancaster, shall be stayed or discontinued by this Act, or by anything herein contained, but the same actions already commenced or depending, may be prosecuted, and Judgment thereupon rendered, as if this act had not been made, and that it shall and may be lawful for the Justices of Chester County to issue any Judicial Process, to be directed to the Sheriff of Lancaster County, for carrying on and obtaining the Effect of their Suits; which Sheriff shall be obliged to yield obedience in Executing of the said writs, and make due return before the Justices of the Court of the said County of Chester, as if the Parties had been living and residing within the same."

The machinery of the new county was soon in operation, but, as had previously been the case in the old county of Chester, political matters were warm, the contest being between the Scotch-Irish and the Quakers, the latter determined to preserve their supremacy, and having in a great measure the aid of the Germans, especially that portion who were of the Mennonite persuasion. In 1731 the political canvass was violent, the candidates being Andrew Galbraith and John Wright, the former a Scotch-Irishman, the latter an English Quaker. Galbraith was elected, and for several years continued to be returned to the Assembly.

Notwithstanding the previous sales and transfers of land in



*Lancaster County from W. Scull's Map of the
Province of Pennsylvania*

Published in

1770

Hampshire County was former from part

March 4. 1785

Pennsylvania, the Five Nations continued to lay claim to the greater portion of the Province east of the Susquehanna and all lands adjoining.

In the summer of 1736 the sachems or chiefs of these nations held a great council at Onondaga, in the Province of New York, and as the old claims had not as yet been adjusted, they resolved that an end should be put to all disputes connected with it. They accordingly appointed their sachems or chiefs with plenary powers to repair to Philadelphia, and there, among other things, settle and adjust all demands and claims connected with the Susquehanna and the adjoining lands. On their arrival at Philadelphia they renewed old treaties of friendship, and on the 11th of October, 1736, made a deed to John Penn, Thomas Penn, and Richard Penn, their heirs, successors, and assigns. The deed was signed by twenty-three Indian chiefs of the Onondaga, Seneca, Oneida, and Tuscarora nations, granted the Penns "all the said river Susquehanna, with the lands lying on both sides thereof, to extend eastward as far as the heads of the branches or springs which run into the said Susquehanna, and all the lands lying on the west side of the said river to the setting of the sun, and to extend from the mouth of the said river northward, up the same to the hills or mountains, called in the language of said nations Tayamentasachta, and by the Delaware Indians the Kekachtannin hills." Thus were the claims of the Indians upon the lands of this part of Pennsylvania relinquished to the Proprietaries, nevertheless surveys had been authorized to be made, and had actually been made west of the Susquehanna prior to 1730 by both the Governor of Maryland and the Governor of Pennsylvania. The last-recited deed comprised all that lay within the limits of the Cumberland Valley and the counties of Adams and York, except that portion north of the Kittochtinny, or Blue Mountain, constituting the northern part of Dauphin and the whole of Perry and Bedford. That portion in Dauphin, north of the Kittochtinny Mountain, was purchased, including a larger tract of country, in 1749.

FORMATION OF DAUPHIN COUNTY.

About the time of the beginning of the Revolutionary War was being discussed a proposition to divide Lancaster county, but that trying ordeal of arms for several years stopped the agitation concerning the proposed formation of a new county. Towards the end of that great struggle for independence, the courts were crowded with business; military fines were being sued out against non-as-

sociators, compelling many of the citizens from remote sections of the county to appear for trial. The question of formation of a new county embracing that portion of Lancaster county, north of the Conewago, with a portion of the county of Berks, seriously disturbed the people of both counties, and petitions, pro and con, were frequently presented to the Assembly.

Berks county was early in the fight; its people were not in favor of losing any of their territory, and at the session of 1782 several remonstrances along this line had the effect of narrowing the question down to Lancaster county alone. At the ensuing session of the Assembly the subject of a division was again agitated, when the following petition, prepared by Judge Jasper Yeates, of Lancaster, was presented. The remonstrance, however, is only worth preserving as a part of the history of those times:

"To the Honorable the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met:

"The Remonstrance and Petition of Divers Freeholders and Others, Inhabitants of the County of Lancaster, Most Humbly Sheweth:

"That your petitioners conceive themselves bound to remonstrate against the prayers of two petitions proposed to the Legislature at the last session respecting a division of the said county of Lancaster, and beg leave to suggest to your *Honorable Body* the following remarks:

"That a frequent division of counties must naturally occasion a distrust in the faith of government—persons who, confiding in the acts of the Legislature, having purchased landed property near a county town long established by law, suffering considerable losses from such division.

"That the creating new counties necessarily tends to increase the public expenses, and to derange in some sort the policy of a government.

"That nothing but the most manifest public expedience arising from the welfare of the community at large, independent of individual interests, can justify such measures in an old established county; and that though the bringing the courts of justice near to the doors of every man may in some wise conduce to his private interests, yet in other instances a remoteness of the station may be in some degree advantageous, as it tends to repress a litigious spirit in many who might be desirous of vexing their neighbors at law at a much less expense.

"Your petitioners beg leave further to observe, that as to the petition which points out the precise limits of a new county attaching thereto a part of Berks county, your petitioners concur fully in

the state of facts submitted to your honorable House by the inhabitants in general of the said county of Berks in their late petition and remonstrance, to which we humbly refer you.

"As to the erecting of a county town at Harris' Ferry, we submit to the wisdom of the Legislature the propriety, expedience or justice of the measure. If a central situation has been ever deemed most eligible and convenient to the public at large for the site of a county town, the spot proposed is deficient in this particular, the western boundary not exceeding one mile. If the trade of the back country on the Susquehanna is the real object of the petitioners, the *streams of traffic* will equally find their way to the capital of the State, whether there be a new county town erected pursuant to their wishes or not; and if the inhabitants who live beyond Peter's Mountain find themselves aggrieved by their remote situation, it is submitted to the Legislature whether it would not be more natural and easy to attach that settlement to Northumberland county. It is apprehended with due deference to the sense of your *Honorable House*, that measuring the petition for a county town at Harris' Ferry by the large scale of national good, and detracting therefrom a few individual interests, the prayer of that petition will be thought utterly inadmissible.

"Your petitioners take the liberty of adding that the present bounds of the county of Lancaster are not found to be inconvenient or unreasonable.

"That it will be utterly impracticable by the House to gratify the wishes of individuals in every instance when they complain of being aggrieved.

"And that when the division of counties is forced as a measure, of course your Honorable House will have much of their time engrossed by petitions for such divisions from the interested views of private people, which the claims of the public demand for objects of much greater magnitude.

"That in the present exhausted state of the country at large, when the public demands occasion the levying of heavy taxes, it would be highly grievous to many that new assessments should be laid for the purpose of building court-house and jail, and other expenses incident to a new county; for though many have signed the petition, it may fairly be presumed there are many others within the several districts averse to such additional impositions.

"Whereupon your petitioners most humbly pray that your Honorable Body, upon full deliberation had of the two petitions herein first before noted, will not grant the prayers thereof or either of them."

That portion of the proposed new county in and around Middletown and at Lebanon were also opposed to the new county if Harris' Ferry was to be the county-seat. The following memorial of the

inhabitants of Middletown is herewith given. It must be acknowledged there was some grounds for the course taken, as the latter place was a village of considerable size, and of unusual business importance, while Harrisburg contained only a handful of people, and at that period was of little account. The memorial reads,—

To the Honorable the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly: The petition of the inhabitants of Lancaster County humbly sheweth, That

WHEREAS, The said county being very extensive, and the increase of the inhabitants becomes very great, renders the attendance upon courts and other business burdensome and expensive to your petitioners, occasioned by their situation being so far distant from the county town. *And whereas,* It seems to be the intention of a respectable number of the inhabitants of the county to make application to the honorable house for redress of this burdensome grievance, to have the county divided into two separate counties for the ease and welfare of the said inhabitants; and when any grievances or inconveniences arise to the inhabitants of the State, petition to the honorable house is the mode to make them known to your honors; and as by experience we are made sensible of your strong inclination to remove any inconvenience that at any time and from time to time may arise to your constituents; you first being made sensible that the inconvenience complained of is real and well founded, and if you should be of opinion, after mature consideration, that it is real and well founded, we make no doubt but that you would permit us humbly to intimate to you our ideas of the mode of relief which we would beg leave to do, leaving the ultimate determination to your better judgment. If you should think proper to divide the county we would presume to recommend the town of Middletown, in the lower end of Paxton township, as by far the most proper place for the county town for many clear and obvious reasons, which we think would naturally occur to the honorable house, but lest they should not, we beg to mention ours: First. Middletown will be as central as any other place that can be thought of. Then its situation upon the river Susquehanna, accommodated with the finest, indeed, we may venture to say, the only fine safe harbor upon the said river, and the public utility of the said river Susquehanna to the State of Pennsylvania and to the city of Philadelphia in particular, is unquestionable; that river being a fine navigable river for boats from ten to twelve tons burden coming down said river, the river Juniata and other streams leading into the Susquehanna some hundreds of miles, from a fine fertile country on all sides of the river; and we must further presume that the time is not far distant when a communication will be effected from this river to the western waters and the great Lake Erie, attended with very trifling land carriage between the heads of the two waters. Another great advantage to the State, and particularly to the city of Philadelphia, will naturally accrue, and that is instead of great quantity of produce of different kind being carried from the counties of York and Cumberland to the town of Baltimore, they will be carried through the channel of the town of Middletown to the city of Philadelphia. It may not be improper to observe that Middletown is situated at the very lowest end of the navigable water of said river Susquehanna, so that the trade of that extensive river will at all events centre in that town and be carried from thence to the city of Philadelphia, and consequently will draw off

from the city a very considerable quantity of merchandise of all kinds to the new country upon and beyond the Susquehanna River. And, further, that it is not improbable that in time the trade will be carried from Middletown to the city of Philadelphia, by water carriage, via the river Swatara and other waters to the river Schuylkill, as we stand informed that this water communication was viewed some years ago by a number of gentlemen of eminence appointed by the House of Assembly for the purpose and reported very practicable. And also that Middletown has the great advantage of being seated upon such high ground that they need never to be apprehensive of an inundation even in the lowest part of the town by the overflowing of Susquehanna and Swatara Rivers.

That the honorable house may appoint Middletown for the county town is the earnest desire of your petitioners, and by granting the same we as in duty bound shall ever pray, etc.

Lancaster County, March ye 2d, 1784.

Ezra Patterson.
Jacob Schneider.
Charles Brandon.
Nicholas Cassel.
Jacob Shrader.
John Burnharter.
George Miller.
Edward Moyer.
Conrad Bombach.
Jacob Shautz.
Lennox Stawel.
Jacob Kraft.
Jacob Hershey.
John Nobel.
Emanuel Conrad.
John Bachenstose.
John Bowman.

Ludwig Sulwink.
Daniel Croll.
Frederick Seybold.
Anthony Baume.
John McCann.
Martin Cox.
Daniel Walter.
James Moon.
Thomas Edminston.
Jacob Smith.
Henry McKan, Jr.
Daniel Dorwdel.
Frederick Schuyler.
Sebastian Henderle.
James Van Hoerst.
James Forster.
Daniel Weylster.

The following memorials were also laid before the Assembly :

To the Honourable The Representatives of The Freemen of the State of Pennsylvania. In General Assembly met.

The Petition and Remonstrance of The Subscribers, Inhabitants and Freeholders of the Township of *Lebanon* in the County of Dauphin Most Humbly Sheweth.

That, They are confident and fully persuaded it is the Disposition of your Honourable House to hearken and attend at all Times to the just complaints of The People, and to Redress Their Grievances when with propriety and due Deference they are laid before you.

Impressed with this Sense, your Petitioners and Remonstrants beg leave, Humbly to represent To Your Honourable House, That They Consider That part of the Law enacted for the Division of Lancaster County, which appoints The Seat of Judicature for The County of Dauphin, near to Harris's Ferry as Highly grievous and Oppressive.

That, The express purpose for which The County of Lancaster was Divided (which was To Relieve the Inhabitants, from those Inconveniences, under which They had long laboured, from their being situated at so great a Distance, from The Seat of Judicature) is not, in any-wise accomplished by that appointment, a majority of the Inhabitants who pay more than two Parts out of four of the Public Taxes of the County, being thrown at a greater Distance from the Courts of Judicature and public Offices, than before The Division took place. That They are hereby not only subjected to unnecessary expense and Inconvenience; but also, to a Diminution of the value of their estates.

That notwithstanding the Representations of Those who pointed out this spot as convenient and apt for The Seat of Judicature, or as a place that would command the Trade of the interior Parts of the County, and become of Public Utility and Advantage to the State at large: It is Obvious, That its situation being at the very verge of the county, renders it altogether improper for the first purpose. And its Consequence as a place of mercantile Transactions is evidently of no great moment: admitting, however, that it possibly may become a place of some Trade. Your Petitioners and Remonstrants, with all due Deference to Your Honourable House, humbly conceive, that consideration drawn from speculative opinions of the probable Distant advantages of the place as to its Trade, ought not to interfere with the forensic Transactions, or the apparent Interest of a great Majority of the People of the County, so as to entail on Them and their Posterity, the burthen of attending there, when situations present themselves, much more eligible, and better adapted to their ease and convenience. Your Petitioners therefore most ardently implore your Honourable House, to cause the seat of Judicature to be appointed at a more convenient Part of the County Which will be a means of Quieting the minds of the People and of securing Faith and Confidence in the justice of your measures, and your Honourable House will derive the satisfaction of redressing the grievances of an Injured part of the community—

And your Petitioners as in Duty bound will ever Pray, etc.

TOWNSHIP OF LEBANON.

William Stoy.
Daniel Fietzberger.
Henry Gilbert.
Jacob Pfeiffer.
Ludwig Uhler.
Georg Gilbert.
Adam Riess.
William Reddick.
Jacob Weirick.
Gottlieb Stone.
Christian Greenawalt.
Henry Kelker.
Barnhart Reinharth.
John Stoehr.
John Huber.
Peter Dürst.
Daniel Henning.

Lucas Schally.
Christopher Easterlein.
Georg Keller.
Jacob Kitzmiller.
Johannes Imboden.
John Bart.
Michel Theiss.
Michel Boyer.
Hannes Miller.
Petter Neu.
Wilhelm Long.
Niclaus Fesler.
Chonrath Mensinger.
Nicolaus Kob.
Johannes Scholly.
Jacob Boltz.
Philip Umberger.

Johannes Dubs.
 Conrad Meck.
 Baltzer Jost.
 Christian Deel.
 John Bidnor.
 Valentine Kornmann.
 George
 Joseph Thome.
 John Thome.
 G. Frederick Nagel.
 Adam Stoehr.
 George Strous.
 Christian Gasser.
 Heinrich Reinhart.
 Heinrich Dubs.
 Georg Thrion.
 Christoph Embich.
 Johannes Sloderbeck.
 Petter Fisher.
 Michael Koch.
 James Reed.
 Heinrich Fuchs.
 Georg Reinohl.
 Phillip Greenwalt.
 Georg Michael Weiss.
 Ludwig Schott.
 Jacob Boltz.
 Hannes Jeger.
 Nicholas Greenwalt.
 Christor Uhler.
 Peter Miller.
 Jacob Rusle.
 Elias Weitzel.
 Jacob Groff.
 Adam Rice.
 Heinrich Schoffhaus.
 John Keller.
 Adam Huber.
 James Woods.
 Jacob Stieb.
 Charles Schaffner.
 Jacob Schaffner.
 Cornelius Dewees.
 John Philip beck.
 Christian Beck.
 Georg Cornman.
 Georg Hess.
 Peter Schindel.
 Jacob Bicher.
 Leonard Koehler.
 Jacob Embich.

Chr. Kucher.
 Peter Byers.
 Peter Biel.
 Simon Heilman.
 Hannes Huber.
 Hannes Merck.
 Johan Grundum.
 Johannes Miller.
 Michael Boltz.
 Adam Borth.
 George Kautterlin.
 Robert Lusk.
 Johan Aron Achenbach.
 Johannes Walther.
 Johannes Burckerd.
 Johan Schnavele.
 Johannes Dietz.
 Vallentin Boger.
 Jacob Steinbach.
 Johan Dascher.
 ———Gunge.
 ———Ellenberger.
 John Light.
 Jacob Bols.
 Christian Bomberger.
 Peter Walter.
 Christian Danner.
 Henrich Wagner.
 Johannes Stroehr.
 Johanne Schnevele.
 Frederick Beyers.
 John German.
 Adam Lauth.
 Peter Miller.
 Matias Borz.
 Hannes ———
 Frederick ———
 Henry Focht.
 Michael Ensminger.
 Christoph Ackerman.
 Christian Stadel.
 Christian Meyer.
 Austet Heilman.
 Johannes Umberger.
 Peter Heilman.
 Johannes Heilman.
 Vallentin Keller.
 Jacob Keller.
 Jonas Umberger.
 Hans Gingrich.
 Henrich Gingrich.

Johannes Stoehr.
 Conrad Reinohl.
 Jacob Millinger.
 Martin Fensel.
 Peter Spruckman.
 Jacob Kreischauss.
 Peter Juengst.
 John Sonet.
 Johannes Bari.
 Johannes Tauffer.
 Hannes Schnee.
 Deitter-Rich Wollfersperger.
 Christian Isenner.
 Jacob Sautter (imboden.)
 Johannes Schweickert.
 Abraham Ebersohl.
 Sam'l. Moore.
 Jorg. Hoessler.
 John Finkler.
 Jacob Goettle.
 Jacob Eier.
 Andrew Krause.
 Philip Greenawalt, junior.
 Abraham Doebler.
 Henry Buehler.
 John Kohr.
 John Bacher, sen.
 Johannes Arnold.
 Christian Diercks.
 Johannes Schutt.
 Mathias Richert.
 Christian Ulrich.
 Philip Deboy.
 David Dischong.
 Frederick Fensell.
 Michael Rieder.
 Godfried Eichelbrener.
 Rudolph Kelker.
 his
 Geo. N. X Guntel.
 mark.
 Christian Eiger.
 Michael Stucki.
 Johannes Blaugh.
 Heinrich Wolter.
 Lorents Siegreist.
 Christian Eigeralt.
 John Gordon.
 Jacob Roland.
 John Greenawalt.
 Leanord Rice.

Michael Umberger.
 Jerg. Kob.
 John Meagle.
 Nicholas Gebhardt.
 Mathias Herter.
 Jacob Eshelman.
 Jacob Fuesele.
 Michael Boltz.
 Michael Alding.
 Hannes Zehring.
 Michael Holderbaum.
 John Bols.
 Johannes Miller Sr.
 Nicklaus Neu.
 Michael Killinger.
 George Ditrig.
 Johannes Killinger.
 David Steel.
 William McNutt.
 his
 Christian X Blauch.
 mark.
 Peter Wolf.
 Michael Maelfer.
 Hannes Wilhelm.
 Andrew Stewart.
 Jacob Fernsler.
 Jonas Klein.
 James Norris.
 Michael Malfer.
 Jorg —
 Johannes Schnock.
 his
 Johannes X Schnock Sr.
 mark.
 Peter Franck.
 John Gingrick Jr.
 Johannes Rupp.
 Martin Funk.
 Christoph Braun.
 Martin Licht.
 Jacob Licht.
 Niclaus Weiss.
 Christoph Zibolt, Jr.
 Conrad Hauser.
 Jacob Hauser.
 Daniel Hauser.
 Abraham Hauser.
 Hannes Arnold.
 J. Hermanus Arnold.
 Balzer Ihlig.

Alexdr. Montgomery.
 his
 Philip X Fernsler.
 mark.
 his
 Leonard X Sebolt.
 mark.
 his
 Michael X Schlotterbeck.
 mark.
 Andreas Lay.
 Peter Ruehl.
 his
 Andreas X Huber.
 mark.
 Jno. Gloninger.
 Adam German.
 Hans Groff.
 Hannes Kochendorfer.
 Martin Greider.
 Abraham Blauch.
 Welty Mathiass.
 Henrich Schuerer.
 Ignatius Kleist.
 Hans Myer.
 Michael Grosman.
 his
 Johannes X Huber.
 mark.
 Georg Strohm.
 Jacob Licht.
 Johannes Wurtz.
 Johannes Nuer.
 Carll Schaack.
 Peter Wentz.
 Ludwig Dorm.
 Adam Jacobi.
 Christian Goldman.
 his
 Carll X Schally.
 mark.
 Rudolph Roessle.
 Martin Thomas. ✓
 Phillip Schaack.
 Jacob Schaack.
 George Eby.
 Conrath Sirer.
 Andreas Schaack.
 Daniel Liackert.
 Jacob Cuntz.
 Georg Minnig.

Hannes Schalley.
 ——— Schalley.
 Jacob Schob.
 Peter Borgner.
 Christoph Zibold.
 Jacob Schuetz.
 Jacob Frei
 Johannes Zehring.
 Daniel Miller.
 Michael Mes.
 Conrad Armbell.
 Jacob Schwob.
 Loherns Hautz.
 Michael Leutz.
 Michael Beyer.
 Johannes Beyer.
 ——— Frey
 Henrich Ritel.
 Jacob Geib.
 Jacob Rittel.
 Johannes Stroh, Jr.
 Johan Adam Stroh.
 John Henner.
 James Long.
 Kilian Stauffer.
 Martin Ulrich.
 Andreas Beyer.
 his
 Michael X Ealy.
 mark.
 John Sauter.
 Peter Schautz.
 Peter Gehr.
 Peter Ensminger.
 Dan'l Ensminger.
 Christian Ensminger.
 Peter Geist.
 Johannes Geist.
 Michael Guengrich.
 Christian Zorde.
 Jacob Matter.
 John McWater.
 Heinrich Eull.
 Jacob Ensminger.
 Solomon Siechrist.
 Jacob Myer.
 Nicolaus Marck.
 Frederick Williams.
 Thomas Kelly.
 John Hicks.
 Christian Eyer.

Joseph Horst.
 his
 Georg X Glasbenner.
 mark.
 Abraham Dill.
 Jacob Lencker.
 Adam Zimmerman.
 Johannes Zimmerman.
 his
 Martin X Kramer.
 mark.
 Durst Thomas. ✓
 Peter Fischer.
 Jacob Shock.
 Mathais Grall.
 Joseph Bamberger.
 Peter Glasbrenner.
 Johannes ———.
 Johannes Doma.
 Paul Shumacher.
 Martin Getz.
 Baltzer Laber.
 Dammes Weil.
 his
 Dannieht X Koch.
 mark.
 Phillip Schmitt.
 Jacob Hcof.
 George Martin.
 Jacob Garten.
 Daniel Smith.
 William Roberts.
 Samuel St. Clair.
 James Edison.
 Henry Thomas.
 Heinrich Baumann.
 Georg Baumann.
 Christian Schmitt.
 Casp. Jungblut.
 Edward Bryan.
 Georg Schnevely.
 Peter Schnevele.
 Heinrich Schautz.
 Mardin Kremer.
 Georg Schantz.
 Johannes Albrecht.
 his
 Adam X Klein.
 mark.
 his
 Adam X Fengel.
 mark.

Johannes Bowman.
 Godfred Sanders.
 Abraham Raignel.
 D. Wunderlich.
 Hans Haenner, Sr.
 Jacob Becker.
 Peter Grebil.
 Johan Adam Imboden.
 Hannes Besshor.
 Michael Holtz.
 Antony Karmeni.
 Anthony Karmony.
 John Rynard.
 Andrew Kelly.
 Johannes Stroh.
 Jacob Xanders.
 Jonathan Clomen.
 Daniel Wunderlich.
 Johannes Wunderlich.
 Philip Bruner.
 Jacob Kunz.
 John Smith.
 Christoph Herbster.
 John Friet.
 Rieth (?) Schweitzer.
 Hannes Rupp.
 Elisha Ferrll.
 Andreas Castnitz.
 Johannes Klein.
 John Miller.
 Georg Meily.
 Thomas Kniessel.
 Jacob Haderik.
 Conrath Schweigard.
 Gottlieb Orth.
 Martin Schmitt.
 Christoph Waltz.
 Johannes Gieseeman.
 Hise.
 Bastian Meister.
 Georg Wieland.
 Michael Gingrich.
 Michael Zimmerman.
 Nickalous Zollinger.
 Baltzer Orth.
 Georg Kolb.
 Daniel Bichler.
 Christel Schweiger.
 James Irwin.
 Jacob Conrath.
 Peter Gally.
 John McFaudin.

Abraham Smith.
 Michael Feiser.
 Jacob Danner.
 Andreas Meintzer.
 his
 Peter X Gervig.
 mark.
 Hanickel Sebold.
 Casper Loeb.
 Philip Weiss.
 Matthias Bramewell.
 Hanickel Schack.
 Henry Thomas. ✓
 Andreas Huber.
 Peter Harter.
 Johannes Schmitt.
 Anthony McCreight.
 Hannes Roessle.
 Thomas Atkinson.
 Benjamin Moore.
 Johann Umberger.
 Christian Greider, Sr.
 Christian Greider, Jr.
 Jacob Greider.
 his
 George X Greider.
 mark.
 his
 Tobias X Greider.
 mark.
 Simon Lauck.
 his
 John X Stoever.
 mark.
 Tobias Stoever.
 Wilhelm Kurtz.
 Frederick Stoever.
 Michael Krebs.
 Martin Uhler.
 Henry Licht.
 Michael Uhler.
 Anthony Kelker.
 James Starr.
 Adam Heilman.
 Christian Wirth.
 ———Alexander.
 Adam Weber.
 Frierieig Gundrum.

George Zinn.
 Christian Schmitt.
 Philip Sourman.
 Michael Meyer.
 Christian Seger, Jr.
 Christian Ingell.
 his
 Geo. X Henning.
 mark.
 Augustin Gartner.
 Peter Gunther.
 Franz Buhler.
 Martin Imhoff.
 George Buhler.
 his
 Jacob X Heysy.
 mark.
 Philip Stoever.
 Hannes Schaeffer.
 Hannes Bauer.
 Jacob Schaffer.
 Philip Faust.
 Conrad Hoffman.
 Christian Schultz.
 Michael Miller.
 Christian Braun.
 Abraham Stroh.
 Hannes Brechbil.
 Michael Theiss.
 David Tice.
 Michael Weirich.
 Jacob Geib.
 his
 Abraham X Abrant.
 mark.
 Philip Oberkeeich.
 Daniel Herman.
 Isaac Schaeffer.
 Christian Rauss.
 Peter German.
 Christian Mueller.
 Johannes Eicholtz.
 Hannes Buehler.
 Casper Miss.
 Henrich Myers.
 Solomon Siegrist.
 Johannes Glueber.

TOWNSHIP OF BETHEL.

Matthias Henning.	Jacob Gosser.
Johannes Gosser.	Henrich Felte.
Jacob Blouck.	his
Johannes Miess.	Georg X Myer.
Peter Schmitt.	mark.
G. Hammer.	Ulrich Felte.
Phillip Gosser.	Johan Shehrer (?)
Georg Roland.	Jacob Krum.
Georg Dollinger.	Nich. Krehl.
ludwig schuey.	Michael Stroh.
Georg fuesser.	Martin Schuey.
balzer fetterhaf.	Henrich Hautz.
Johannes Emrich.	Christian Seltzer.
Phillip Kuntzelman.	Henrich Emrich.
Johannes Spittler.	Nicolaus Gebhart.
Jacob Heuer.	Henrich Zehring.
Michael Groff.	Tobias Lohman.
Georg Espy.	Peter Shower.
Abram Wickersham.	Georg Heilman.
Jacob Guely (?)	Henrich Fuchs.
John Eisenhauer.	Henry Bichel.
Albert Kleinfelter.	Martin Gosser.
Johannes Kleinfelter.	Jacob Skittler.
John Bright.	Albert Kleinfelter, Jr.
Abraham Winger.	Henrich Huber.
Henrich Nes.	Isaac Crole.
Henrich Schnebele.	Ludwig Wurtenburg.
William Wetzell.	Peter Lotz (?)
Michael Horner.	Jesaias Guschwa.
Johannes.	Dueder Fackman.
Michael Hoffman.	Bastian Weiss.
John Stone.	Abraham Neu.
Jacob Fetterhaf.	Melcher Beany.
Peter Bronner.	Nicolaus Seiber.
Michael Leman.	Thomas Lewton.
Friederick Kuefer.	Jacob Leman.
Jacob Lehman.	Christian Leaman.
Adam Wentling.	Hannes Lehman.
Henrich.	Johannes Bichel.
Arnold Peters.	Henry Light.
Peter Wolf.	Hannes Becker.
Michael Stroehr, Jr.	Michael Stroh.
Peter Haens.	Melger titzler.
Nickol Conrad.	Casper Stoever.
Johan Doub.	Jacob Conrad.
Abraham Sebolt.	Jacob Epperecht.
Henrich Sausser.	Henrich Schnottly.
Conrath Wagoner.	Johannes Loretsch.
Casper Decker.	Paul bien.
Daniel Stroh.	Johannes Wingert.

Michael Seltzer.
 Henrich Jegle.
 Jacob Meily.
 Peter Fieser.
 Christian Schaufler.
 Christian Schneider.
 Peter Boeshor.
 Henrich Henckel.
 Georg Boos.
 Johannes Spittler.
 Henrich Miller.
 Friederick Homan.
 Adam Weber.
 George Schaffer.
 Henrich Stein.

Georg Dollinger, Sr.
 Christoph ——— (?)
 John Capp.
 Henry Hoover.
 Martin Meily.
 Jacob Leaman.
 John Kitzmiller.
 Michel Wolf.
 John Heyl.
 Phillip Zehring.
 Georg Schwartz.
 Phillip Hauts.
 Michel Ehler.
 Peter Bernhart.
 Michel Conrad.

TOWNSHIP OF EAST HANOVER.

James Bowen.
 John Harper.
 Anthon Fuchs.
 Daniel Stone.
 Saml. Stewart.
 William Edrick.
 Isaac harrison.
 John Rukel.
 Valentine Shoufley.
 Hans Dupps.
 John Dollinger.
 John Martin.
 Henrich Beshor.
 Benjamin Clark.
 Christian Winger.
 Heinrich Schwartz.
 Johannes Schweltz.
 Phillip Seidenstricher.
 Philip Stone.
 John Tibben.
 Henry Dargas.
 John Carvery.
 Jacob Dubbs.
 John Young.
 George Tittle.
 George Tittle.
 Rudolf Marck.
 William Clark.
 Johannes Rauck.
 Jno. Hume.
 Thos. Moore.
 John McConkey.
 James Pettycrew.
 David Stewart.

——— Reichart.
 Jacob Backenstoss.
 Peter Fox.
 Henrich Ziegler.
 Jacob Jung.
 Christopher Winter.
 Mikel Bright.
 William Petegrew.
 Johannes Backenstoss.
 Georg Shaffer.
 Peter Ginry.
 Mr. John Petegrew.
 Jacob Graff.
 Johannes Bucher.
 Casper Grafen.
 Daniel Moser.
 Henrich Hauser.
 William Young, Jr.
 James Young, Jr.
 Jacob Weirich.
 Daniel Huffnagle.
 Alexander Slone.
 Jacob Kremmer.
 Christian Burcke.
 Nicklos bar.
 Ambrose Creain.
 James Young.
 Andrew Young.
 John Winter.
 Abraham Wingert.
 Peter Brightbill.
 Mihel Mauerer.
 Jno. Mour.
 Johannes Simon.

Thomas Davis.
 James Galesky.
 Samuel Grose.
 Jacob Lechew.
 James Young.
 Philip Bumgerner.
 William Young. ✓
 Jacob Mark.
 Georg Ranck.
 Peter Ranck.
 Jacob Backenstoss.
 Adam Mark.
 Georg Cunss.
 Curath Helm.
 Henrich Lohmiller.
 Jacob Wentling.
 John McCiney.
 Gilbert Samuel.
 Simon Kline.
 Georg Hean.
 Hannes Miller.
 Robt. Kirkwood.
 Vallentien Hufnagle.
 Samuel Miller.
 Michael Moyer.
 Henrich Miller.
 John Armstrong.
 Willm Pettycrew.
 Georg fulton.
 Georg Muench.

Atam Schmelsser.
 Abraham Lass.
 Jacob Miller.
 Simmon Minnick.
 Abr. Hamstein.
 Thomas Harper.
 Johann Zimmerman.
 James Robertson.
 Adam Mark.
 Peter keiber.
 Nickloss Schneider.
 William Cunningham.
 Jacob Youngman.
 Abraham Latcha.
 Robert Boak.
 Peter Bucher.
 John Young.
 Andw. Young.
 George Unger.
 Johannes Hetrich.
 Gideon Mark.
 Wm. Campbell.
 John Ensworth.
 Henry Winter.
 John Graham.
 Henry Harper.
 John Beatty.
 Conrad Roth.
 Jon. Winters, Jr.
 William Robartson.

TOWNSHIP OF WEST HANOVER.

James Todd.
 Alexander Sloan.
 Wm. Wilson.
 Richard Finlay.
 John Moor.
 John Armstrong.
 David Todd.
 David Strain.
 John Andrews.
 Alexander Strain.
 John Sloan.
 Andrew Mitchell.
 John Robison.
 Michall.
 William Thom.
 John Petticrew.
 Mates Neitig.
 Zacharias Uri.

Robert Thome.
 James Petticrew.
 Geo. Creain.
 John McCown.
 James Johnson.
 James McCreight.
 James Caldwell.
 William Andrew.
 Jas. Bourke.
 James Brown.
 George Syders.
 Christr. Syder.
 John Shup.
 his
 John X Reigart.
 mark.
 Wm. Fliman.
 John Ramige.

Ludwig Franky.
 John Crawford.
 John Beard.
 Sam'l. Robinson.
 Immanuel Due.
 Joseph Allen.
 Hinrich Scharb.
 Samuel Brown.
 Joseph Creain.
 Mates Becker.
 John Scharb.
 George Ward.
 Thomas Ward.
 John Catheart.

John Thompson.
 Gorg. Wallmer.
 Johannes Serger.
 James Clockey.
 his
 Edw. X Isrlow.
 mark.
 James Montgomery.
 Robert McNeel.
 Johannes Becker.
 Ritchard Crawford.
 Johannes Klein.
 Conrad Meier.

TOWNSHIP OF LOWER PAXTON.

George Fisher.
 Frederick Hubley.
 Wm. Moore.
 George Coaser.
 David McClure.
 Henry Moore.
 Henrich Miller.
 Thos. Stubbs.
 Daniel Dawdel.
 Albert Skeen.
 Thos. Moore.
 H. Davis.
 Abner Wickersham.
 Jacob Strickler.
 John Snider.
 Phillip Crum.
 Ludwig Fischborn.
 Jacob Strickler.
 Christian King.
 William Whitner.
 William
 John Laning.
 David Caldwell.
 Georg Schockin.
 C. Brandon.
 Christopher Hagner.
 George Schneegans.
 Matthew Atkinson.
 John Metzger.
 Phillip Ettele.
 Conrad Ettele.
 John Parke.
 Emanuel Conrod.
 Georg Gross.
 Michael Rothenberger.

Mary Schneider.
 Johannes Metzgar.
 Frederick Oberlander.
 Christian Spath.
 George Toot.
 George lauman.
 Friederich Windnagel.
 Geo. Patterson.
 Friederich Zeberwick.
 John burnheatter.
 Heinrich Eberley.
 Michael Hemperlay.
 Johannes Kiesinger.
 John David Franck.
 Abraham Doer.
 Martin Hemberle.
 John McIntire.
 Jacob Eberle.
 Adam Witter.
 Phillip Weyrich.
 Ludwig Hemberlee.
 Martin Windnagel.
 John Hinds.
 Henrich Willenbruch.
 Robert Chambers.
 Henry McCann.
 Daniel Walter.
 Peter Rieger.
 John Cook.
 Roan McClure.
 Peter Miller.
 Christoph Reifwein.
 James Harris.
 John Coffman.
 Conrad Wolfley.

Jacob Wolfley.
 Jacob Mesencop.
 Peter Weisner.
 Jacob Schantz.
 Jacob King.
 Christoph Siebach.
 Christoph Hebigt.
 William Crabb.
 Henrich pruner.
 Peter Schuster.
 David Ettele.
 John McKiney.

Philip Parkthemor.
 Gorg Frey.
 Andrew Gregg.
 John Murphey.
 John McKinnie.
 Wilton Atkinson.
 Dan'l. Harburn.
 Georg Schuetz.
 Samuel Newcomb.
 Hannes Seibert.
 Adam Miller.

TOWNSHIP OF LONDONDERRY.

Casper Betz.
 Peter Leineweber.
 Peter Ober.
 Conrid Wishon.
 Peter Becker.
 Michael Palm.
 Friederich Beier.
 Samuel Fuchs.
 John Reesor.
 Wm. Hay.
 Phillip Fishborn.
 William Wallace.
 William Elliot.
 Joseph Sawyer.
 Phillip Wolfersberger.
 Robert McCleary.
 John McClintick.
 James Morison.
 Patrick Dougharty.
 Thomas Logan.
 John Carnahan.
 Christian Doughterman.
 Henery Aliman.
 John Wolfersberger.
 John Ray.
 Patrick Kelly.
 Benjamin Hersha.
 Christian Plough.
 Ludwig Fischborn.
 James Kelly.
 James Carnay.
 Wm. McDonald.
 James Smith Poak.
 James Kelly, Jr.
 Thos. Mitchel.
 Thomas Mullen.
 David Mitchel.

John Sawyer.
 George Jordan.
 George Blaer.
 Joseph Bauman.
 Nicolaus Palm.
 Wilh. Palm.
 Jacob Bauman.
 Matthias Schuetz.
 George Killinger.
 Johannes Palm.
 Johannes Bender.
 Michael Ihli.
 Robert McCallen.
 Abraham Speitee.
 Andreas Beier.
 Michael Deininger.
 Peter Weey.
 Wm.
 Andrew Foster.
 Andrew Hemberli.
 Stofel Schenck.
 Betder Sweickger.
 Nicolaus Mosser.
 Jacob Matter, Jr.
 Johann Palm.
 Johannes Schneider.
 Friederick Wortzer.
 Anthony Fischborn.
 Ulrich Weltmer.
 hannes Meier.
 Jacob Palm.
 Andr. Moore.
 Ludwig Huber.
 Jacob Huber.
 his
 John X Early.
 mark.

Benss Hersha.
 Johannes Sauer.
 Henrich Witherolt.
 Wendel Fordene.

John Forney.
 Henrich Schnock.
 Hannes Keifer.

TOWNSHIP OF DERRY.

Adam Hammacher.
 Christian Hammacher.
 Jacob Landis.
 Adam Ruecker.
 Abraham Landis.
 Abraham Weltmer.
 Peter Landis.
 John Landis.
 David Brand.
 Abram Brand.
 Jacob Singer.
 John Singer.
 John Snider.
 Abraham Strickler.
 William Laird.
 Johannes Bucke.
 Sam'l. Laird.
 Felix Landis.
 Jacob Speitel.
 Benjamin Caruth.
 David Jonston.
 John Sharer.
 James McClister.
 Jno. Curry.
 Martin Rhouse.
 Thomas Long.
 Adam
 Martin Brand.
 Martin Speitel, young and old.
 James Alison.
 Thomas Eavens.
 Joseph Rife.
 Conrad Doere.
 Morrats Maister.
 John Fox.
 Matt W. Calhoon.
 Samuel Johnson.
 James Gold.
 William Jamison.
 Wendel Minch.
 James Wilson.
 John McFarland.
 Georg Kass.
 James Laird, Sr.
 Phillip Hoover.

Friederich Stahl.
 Jacob Strickler.
 John Kean, Sr.
 James Laird, Jr.
 Michael Bahm.
 Friederich Boll.
 Martin Ram.
 Christian Stover.
 Henry Etter.
 Phillip Hammacher.
 Samuel Hammacher.
 Daniel Baum.
 John Baum.
 Johannes Schefer.
 Jacob Hersha.
 Thomas Ogle.
 Georg Balesbach.
 Hannes Balesbach.
 Alexander Fleck.
 Abraham Rinebach.
 Adam Rinebach.
 Andrew Blesig.
 Kurorc Bautz.
 Phillip Fischborn.
 Lourane Dimsey.
 William Grab.
 Aphram Little.
 Stefen Felix.
 Dines Stahl.
 David Martin.
 Henrich Stafer.
 Kunrath Buck.
 Johannes Berst.
 Peter Berst.
 Hannes Gingrich.
 Jacob Gingrich.
 Abraham Gingrich.
 Abraham Meier.
 Jacob Shaffner.
 John Graham.
 Moses Campble.
 John Campble.
 Thomas Kerr.
 Hannes Reser.
 Peter Rieser.

Josias Candour.
George Alison.
John Long.
Andrew Shredly.
Wm. Laird.

Jacob Hasseter.
Phillip Shot.
James Paton.
James Kile.

To His Excellency the President and the Honorable the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

The Petition of the Subscribers, Freeholders and Inhabitants of the County of Dauphin Humbly Sheweth.

That your Petitioners and many other Inhabitants of the said County did lately remonstrate and petition to the Honorable House of Assembly at the last session, setting forth the grievances of the Inhabitants, and the Hardships and Inconveniences under which they labour in resorting to the very verge of the County, to the present Seat of Judicature near Harris's Ferry and praying that the Seat of Justice be appointed at a more convenient part of the county To which Remonstrance and Petition, and to the Act entitled "An Act for erecting Part of Lancaster County into a separate county," Your Petitioners humbly refer your Excellency and honorable Body. That the Commissioners and Township Assessors of the said county have declined to assess and levy any monies on the Inhabitants for the Purpose of building a Court House and Prison at a Place so inconvenient, as the commissioners and Assessors are well acquainted of the General Dissatisfaction of the Inhabitants of the said County to pay any such assessments. That your Petitioners are apprehensive, that in the present Recess of the Assembly, application may be made to your honorable Body, accusing the County Commissioners for neglecting their Duty in not assessing the sum or sums of money judged necessary by the Trustees mentioned in said act of Assembly for the Purposes aforesaid, and therefore in case of any such application to your honorable Body your Petitioners humbly pray that your Excellency and Council will be pleased to suspend the Infliction of any Fines or Penalties on the Commissioners of Dauphin County for having declined to comply with the Requisitions of the said Trustees until the issue and event of the Remonstrance and Petition aforesaid be determined by the Legislature: and your Petitioners will pray, &c.

W. Paine.
Christof Zibolt.
Mathias Premir.
his
Mali X Grow.
mark.
Peter Guenther.
Carle Brenner.
Matthias Groh.
August Gerst.
David Tice.
Gorg. Miller.
Carll. Schaack.
Johannes Shally.
Philip Sourman.
Nicolaus Dinges.
Wilhelm Min.

his
Peter X Miller.
mark.
Johannes Haack.
George Reem.
Georg. Roth.
Michael Wolfart.
Daniel Diehl.
George Lentz.
Joseph Voltz.
Heinrich Brill.
Frantz Stahlschmidt.
Friederich Kreitzer.
Christian Abbrecht.
his
Christian X Grimm.
mark.

Jacob Schaack.
 Johannes Schwartz.
 Philip Schaack.
 Johannes Glasbenner.
 Andreas Schaack.
 Adam Zimmerman.
 David Krause.
 Jacob Bicher.
 G. Frederick Nagel.
 Anthony Doebler.
 Michael Krebs.
 Nickolaus Gebhart.
 his
 Martin X Licht.
 mark.
 Samuel Meyli.
 George Megundel.
 John Huber.
 Daniel Henning.
 Leonard (illegible).
 Conrad Merck.
 Henrich Dubs.
 George Bühler.
 John Stone.
 Christian Buehler.
 Adam Orth.
 Chn. Kuchen.
 James Wood.
 Peter Arnolt.
 Georg. Bauman.
 Miller.
 John Thome.
 Adam Rice.
 Frederick Stoever.
 John Greenawalt.
 Simon Lauck.
 Georg. Reinoehl.
 Peter Harter.
 Peter Spruckman.
 Cristof Zibold, Jr.
 Johannes Arnolt.
 Henrich (illegible).
 George (illegible).
 Christian Kramer.
 Martin Zensel.
 Johannes Schloderbeck.
 Heinrich Reinoehl.
 Franss Zerman.
 Conrad Reinoehl.
 Jacob Sautetter.
 John Sonnet.

Johannes Gasser.
 Georg. Spengler.
 Nicolaus Gast.
 Rutolph Reitzle.
 Johannes Saltzer.
 Michael Lack.
 his
 Michael X Barnhart.
 mark.
 Christofel Waldorn.
 Leonhart Batdorff.
 Hans Noll.
 Michael German.
 Michael Kopp.
 Peter Dorft.
 Philip Erb.
 Christian Buhn.
 Leonard Yung.
 Hans Eshelman.
 Peter Thomas.
 Thomas (illegible).
 Jorg. Xander.
 Harmon Lang.
 Mardin Meires.
 his
 Josef X Bomberger.
 mark.
 Hannes Duedwiler.
 Abraham Dill.
 Heinrich Miller.
 Michael Bachman.
 Andres Kapp.
 his
 Jacob X Bame.
 mark.
 Anthony Schulz.
 Adam Stoever.
 his
 John X Stoever.
 mark.
 Tobs Stoever.
 Nicklaus Zollinger.
 Mardin Greitter.
 Dorst Toma.
 Christian Dill.
 Nicklaus Dessler.
 Ulrich Burckholter.
 Philip Mathues.
 Michael Ihli.
 Abraham (illegible).
 Jorg. Lang.

Philip Gruenawalt.
 F. Hubley.
 Peter Miller.
 John Finkle.
 Daniel Fetzberger.
 Henry Gilbert.
 Jacob Embich.
 George Gloninger.
 Jno. Gloninger.
 Jacob Weirick.
 Christoph Embich.
 Henry Buehler.
 his
 Peter X Miller (farmer).
 mark.
 Anthy McCreight.
 Benjamin Moore.
 Jacob Pfeiffer.
 Philip Greenawalt, Jr.
 Abraham Wulf.
 Michal Miller.
 Michael Stock.
 Heinrich Kring.
 Hannes (illegible).
 Andras Kopp.
 Philip Eakerd.
 Jacob Unbehend.
 Michael Meess.
 Nicklaus Schwager.
 Conrad Stumbt.
 Johannes Becker. ↗
 his
 Johannes X Mor.
 mark.
 David (illegible).
 Jacob Lang.
 Alexr. Switzer.
 Leonhart Immel.
 Martinus Spengler.
 Georg. Wierich.
 Phillip Breitenbach, Jr.
 Simon Bassler.
 Thomas Koppenhoefer.
 Martin Muys.
 Christian Noacker.
 fallendin Urich.
 Joerg. Simmon.
 Jacob Lehn.
 Hannes Lene.
 Frantz Boltz.
 Simon Bassler, Jr.

Cornelius Dewees.
 Philip Stoehr.
 Gotfried Eichelberger.
 Philip Weiss.
 his
 Georg. X Drum.
 mark.
 Abraham Doebler.
 Cunrath Fassnacht.
 Adam Bartt.
 his
 Conrath X Mentzinger.
 mark.
 Abraham Kaufman.
 his
 John X Martin.
 mark.
 Hannes Buchman.
 Joseph Horsh.
 Johannes Heilman.
 Rudolph Kelker.
 Philip Fernsler.
 Michael Zimmerman.
 Johannes Dubs.
 Philip Dibo.
 Michael Kindler, Jr.
 Jacob Shue.
 Charles Schaffner.
 Johannes Zimmerman.
 Christian Greenawalt.
 John Stoehr (Miller).
 Jacob Wise.
 Jacob Roessle.
 his
 Johan X Jaeger.
 mark.
 Henry Kelker.
 John Keller.
 John Krause.
 his
 Jacob X Mellinger.
 mark.
 Benjamin Spycker.
 Peter Fisher.
 John Umberger.
 Jacob Fullmer.
 Hugh McCullouch.
 Martin Ulrich.
 Nicolaus Greenawalt.
 Casper Loeb.
 Peter Schmidt.

- his
 John X Holler.
 mark.
 Michael Spengler.
 Philip Haffelfinger.
 Christian Ley.
 Johannes Heffelfinner.
 Adam Spengler.
 Michael Moyer.
 Johannes Miller.
 his
 Philip X Hurver.
 mark.
 Ludwig Huber.
 Johannes Schweickert, Imboden.
 his
 Nickalaus X Schack.
 mark.
 Alexdr. Montgomery.
 Thommas Atkinson.
 Robert Lusk.
 Leonard Rice.
 Lorentz Siegrist.
 Andrew Weber.
 Friedrich Zimmerman.
 Michael Breidenbach.
 Benj. Mohr.
 Jacob Frey.
 Edward Brynes.
 Peter Weiling.
 Hannes Scheneble.
 Conrath Meyer.
 Michael Ihli, Jr.
 Jacob Fetterhof.
 Jacob Wild.
 Hannes Kitzmiller.
 Balzer Fetterhof, Jr.
 his
 William X Wetzol.
 mark.
 Conrad Hackendorn.
 Michael Miller.
 Heinrich Gilbert.
 John Stone.
 Jacob Meily.
 Martin Meily.
 Peter Brenner.
 his
 Abraham X Miller.
 mark.
 Philip Eisenhauer.
 John Philip Beck.
 Michael Ulrich.
 Hans Ulrich Schnevely.
 Balzer Fetterhaff.
 Peter Burckhard.
 his
 Heinrich X Beck.
 mark.
 Nickglaus Sander.
 Jacob Nieb.
 Johannes Wunderlich.
 Johannes Killinger.
 Johannes Groff.
 Christian Lang Sr.
 Robert Bell.
 Wm. Graheme.
 Johannes Stroh.
 John Bell.
 John McCinney.
 Vallindin Kob.
 Gorg. Koemmerling.
 Adam Heilman.
 David Steel.
 George Kellner.
 Michael Lotz.
 Adam Wieber.
 Jacob Bolz.
 Jonathan Clowes.
 Vallindin Boger.
 Adam Wertz.
 Jacob Fersler.
 Heinrich Yingst.
 Georg. Merck.
 Philip Stone.
 Johann Harper.
 Jacob Dups.
 Balzer Stein.
 Christofel Winder.
 Friederich Fernsler Jr.
 Friederich Beyer.
 John Aindsworth.
 John Hume.
 John McClintock.
 ——— Gundrum.
 Peter Beyer.
 John And. Acheback.
 his
 Daniel X Hoofnagle.
 mark.
 Valedin Hoofnagle.
 Bernat Embich.

- Adam Stoechr.
 Peter Dorst.
 John Bitner.
 Rudolph Miller.
 Jorg. Peters.
 Daniel Stauffer.
 Daniel Ensminger.
 George Maddern.
 John Matter.
 Heinrich Reinoehl.
 George Smith.
 Justus Vogell,
 his
 George X hotz.
 mark.
 Ambros Crean.
 David Ramsey.
 George Espy.
 Wm. Cunningham.
 fredrick Williams.
 Johannes Karmeine.
 Johannes Klein.
 Gottfriet Xander.
 Johannes Meier.
 his
 John X Eversol.
 mark.
 Gotlieb Orth.
 his
 George X Shambach.
 mark.
 Robt Young.
 Henry Graham.
 Isaac Harrison.
 Jacob Menser.
 James Brown.
 James Young.
 Michael Zimmerman.
 Philip Ulrich.
 Georg. Ulrich.
 Lenhart Zimmerman.
 Daniel Buchter.
 Jacob Bahm.
 Martin Wuest.
 Robt. Kirkwood.
 John Stewart.
 Wm. Campble.
 James Stewart.
 James Long.
 Peter Schanz.
 John Batty.
 Michal Leideg.
 Robt. McCreel.
 Johannes Imboden.
 John Carman.
 Robt Boal.
 Fredrick Byer.
 Michael Maulfer.
 Christin Hershperker.
 David Meier.
 James Young.
 Nicolaus Schneider.
 Jacob Merck.
 Johannes Petry.
 Abraham Latcha.
 Henry Wender.
 Peter Miller (at poor house).
 Georg Kob.
 John Pettycreu.
 Georg. Ward.
 John Bartt.
 Patrick Cunningham.
 Wm. Cunningham.
 Henrich Scherb.
 James Caldwell.
 Hugh Andrew.
 Allexander Sloan.
 Jacob Keller.
 Adam Straw.
 Johannes Walter.
 Peter Walter.
 Wm. McNutt.
 Jacob Goldman.
 Henry Swarth.
 his
 Dewald X Wentling.
 mark.
 John Stewart.
 Adam Merck.
 Archbald Sloan.
 Martin (illegible).
 Andw. (illegible).
 Anthony Fuch.
 John Bickle.
 Conrath Stobt.
 John Minnich.
 James Pettycreu.
 Tobias Greider.
 Andrew Stewart.
 Heinrich Wagner.
 Jacob Leman.
 Paul Sieg.

Heinrich Worst.	his
John Miller.	Johannes X Sieger.
Felix Jung.	mark.
Michael Jung.	Hans Stroefer.
Christ Dochman.	Peter Heilman.
Christian Boucher.	George Merke.
Jacob Sigrist.	John Moser.
Friderich Wollfesberger.	Jacob Wirick.
Johann Adam, Imboden.	Hannes Hetrich.
Allexander Martin.	Ludwig Zearing.
Nickalous Kob.	Meickel Minnick.
Wilem Lang.	Peter Hinrich.
his	Johannes Frank.
Jacob X Stiman.	Christopher Frank.
mark.	George Rank.
Baltzer Orth.	William Robinson.
Peter Ensminger.	his
Jacob Motter.	George X Greider.
Johannes Miller.	mark
Georg. Meily.	Jacob Greider.
David Strain.	William Stoy.
Michal brown.	Lenhart Koehler.
Christof Ulrich.	

The memorials were of no avail, however. The following is the text of the legislative act of March 4, 1785, erecting the county of Dauphin and fixing the county-seat at Harris' Ferry:

"AN ACT for erecting part of the County of Lancaster into a separate County.

"Whereas, The inhabetance of the upper part of Lancaster County have by Petition set forth to the General Assembly of this State that they have long labored under many inconveniences from their being situated at so great a distance from the seat of Judicature in the said County, and have prayed that they may be relieved from the said inconveniences by erecting them into a separate County, and as it appears but just and reasonable that they should be relieved in the premises

"Be it therefore enacted and it is hereby enacted by the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and by the Authority of the same, That all that part of Lancaster county lying within the Bounds and limits hereafter described shall be erected into a separate County,—that is to say, beginning on the west side of the River Susquehanna, opposite the mouth of Conawago Creek; thence up the middle of said Creek to Moors Hill; and from thence to the head of said creek; and from thence by a direct Line to the South East Corner



EXPLANATION

--- A County Line	▲ An Indian town
--- Township Lines	
--- Surveyors District Lines	
--- A Road where it is a Township Line	
--- A Road where it is a County Line	
--- A Bridle Road or Horse Path	
♠ A House of Worship	--- Roads
♠ A Furnace	--- An Indian Path
♠ A Forge	--- A Water wheel Sheds
○ A Grist Mill	• Minerals
◆ A Saw Mill	• A Dwelling House

DAUPHIN COUNTY, FROM MAP OF PENNSYLVANIA BY READING HOWELL, 1792.

of Heidelberg Township, where it strikes the Berks County line; thence north west by the Line of Berks County to Mahantango Creek; thence along the same by the Line of Northumberland County and Crossing the River Susquehanna to the Line of Cumberland County; thence down the Susquehanna on the West Side thereof by the line of Cumberland County, and that part of the Line of York County to the place of beginning, on the west side of the river Susquehanna, to be henceforth known and called by the name of Dauphin County:

* * * * *

"And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the district elections for the said County of Dauphin shall be held for the Townships of Derry and Londonderry at Hummels Town in the township of Derry aforesaid, for the township of upper Paxtang on the north side of Peter's Mountain at Peter Hoffman's in said township, for the township of Lower Paxtang on the South side of Peter's Mountain, and West Hanover at the Court House of the said County, or at John Harris' until such Court House shall be erected, and for the Townships of Lebanon, East Hanover, Heidelberg, and Bethel at the Town of Lebanon in the said Township of Lebanon, where they shall elect at the times and under the Regulations stipulated and directed by the Constitution and Laws of this State, a Councillor Representative to serve them in General Assembly, Censors, Sheriff, Coroners, and Commissioners, which said Officers when duly elected and qualified shall have and enjoy all and singular such powers, authorities, and privileges with respect to their said County as such officers elected in and for any other County, may, can, or ought to do. And the said Election shall be Conducted in the same manner and from and Agreeable to the same rules and regulations as now are or hereafter may be in force in the other Counties of this State.

* * * * *

"And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful to and for Jacob Awl, Joshua Elder, Andrew Stewart, James Cowdan and Wm. Brown of Paxtang, or any three of them to take assurances to them and their heirs for such lot or peas of ground as shall be laid out and approved of by the said Commissioners or any three of them for the erecting a Court House and Gaol thereon, in trust and for the use of the inhabitants of the said County of Dauphin and thereon to erect a Court House and prison sufficient to accommodate the public service of the said county.

"And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That Joshua Elder, Thomas Clark, John Glendellor, Bartram Galbraith, James Cunningham, or any three of them shall be Commissioners to run and mark the County Line, in the same manner as is before in the second section of this act, which line when so run and marked shall be the boundary between the Counties aforesaid, and that the

said Commissioners shall receive for their Services at the rate of twenty-two shillings and sixpence per day, each, and no more, to be paid half by the County of Lancaster, and half by the County of Dauphin by draughts from the Commissioners of the respective Counties on the Treasurer of the same, which the said Commissioners are hereby authorized and directed to grant.

"Signed by order of the House.

"JOHN BAYARD, *Speaker*.

"Enacted into a Law at Philadelphia on Friday, the fourth Day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and Eighty five.

"Inrolled 4th June, A. D. 1785."

The name of Dauphin was derived from the eldest son of the king of France, that country at this period, in consequence of its efficient aid to the colonies, being uppermost in the affections of the people. The enthusiasm was unbounded. The name was suggested by the prime movers for the formation of the new county. The seat of justice was fixed at Harris' Ferry, then a village of about one hundred houses, although the towns of Lebanon and Middletown were then more important places within the new county. Alexander Graydon, in a letter in response to one from Mr. Jedediah Morse, the Geographer, who desired a detailed account of the newly formed county, wrote in part as follows:

"The county comprehends ten townships, viz.: Paxton (or Paxtang which is the original Indian name), Upper Paxtang, Middle Paxtang, East Hanover, West Hanover, Derry, Londonderry, Lebanon, Bethel and Heidelberg—and ten Towns, viz: Louisburg or (Harrisburg), containing about 130 dwelling houses, a gaol being a plain stone building and a German church a log building; Lebanon, containing about 180 houses and two German Churches built of wood; Middletown containing 90 odd houses and one German Church of Wood; Hummelstown containing about 35 houses and one German Church of Wood; Annville (or Millerstown) 35 houses; Heidelberg (or Shafferstown) containing about 70 houses and 2 German Churches one of which is a Handsome Stone Building; Newmantown containing about 25 Houses; Williamsburg (or Jonestown) containing about 40 Houses and one German Church of Wood. N. B. In Lebanon one of the Churches belongs to the Lutheran and the other to the Calvinists, so in Heidelberg, but in the other towns, where there is but one, it generally belongs to both societies and is used by them alternately.

"I am Sir, Your very h'ble Servt,

"ALEX. GRAYDON."

"TO MR. JEDEDIAH MORSE."

The ground work now having been laid for a county government it only remained to elect officers for the various departments. The following is a list of the first officials of Dauphin county:

Sheriff, Anthony Kelker (under Constitution of 1776); Deputy Sheriff, Rudolph Kelker; Prothonotary, Alexander Graydon; Treasurer, John Thome; Deputy Surveyor, John Elder; Collector of Excise, Dr. Andrew Forest; Register and Recorder, Joseph Montgomery; Commissioners, Christian Uhler, William Smith; Coroner, Peter Miller; President Judge, Timothy Green.

The first courts in Dauphin County were held in a log house which, until about 1840, stood near the "lower ferry," and the record of the first court reads as follows:

"At a Court of Quarter Sessions holden near Harris' Ferry, in and for the County of Dauphin, etc." on the 3rd Tuesday of May, in the year of our Lord, 1785, "before Timothy Green, Samuel Jones and Jonathan McClure, Esqr's., Justices of the same court."

It is said these justices were not "learned in law," which was the requirement under the Constitution of 1790.

The sheriff of Lancaster County exercised the same office in Dauphin County. There were admitted that first day of the first court, the following attorneys: Stephen Chambers, John Wilkes Kittora, John Clark, Joseph Hubley, John Andre Hanna, James Riddle, John Joseph Henry, Peter Huffnagle, Jacob Hubley, Collinson Reed, George Ross and John Reily, most of whom rose to occupy high places in the bar of the State, as well as in the legislative halls.

The courts were afterwards held in the old log jail, which stood until about 1880, on the northwest side of Strawberry alley, a short distance northeast of Raspberry alley, and also in a log house, located at one time at No. 311, on the east side of Market street, near Dewberry alley. From 1792 to the year 1799, inclusive, were occupied in the construction of the first court-house, as appears from bills of expenditures covering that period, on file in the Commissioners' office. The old jail was built about 1790, possibly a few years earlier, as appears from bills paying for "erecting a stone wall around the Gaol."

As has been heretofore related, the new county was not established without friction. The opposition was so great that the commissioners of the county refused to assess and levy a tax for the purpose

of erecting the court-house and prison, on the demand of the trustees, believing that a change of the location of the county-seat would eventually be accomplished, and until this question was permanently settled the people should not be put to any expense for the erection of the county buildings. As a result, the trustees accused the commissioners and assessors of dereliction of duty, and the power of the Supreme Executive Council was called to the aid of the trustees. At this juncture the following memorial, signed by all the inhabitants in Heidelberg, Lebanon and Bethel, and by many elsewhere, was sent forward to the executive authorities:

"To His Excellency the President and the Honorable the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

"The Petition of the Subscribers Freeholders and Inhabitants of the County of Dauphin, Humbly sheweth: That Your Petitioners and many other inhabitants of the said county did remonstrate and petition the Honorable House of Assembly at the last Session setting forth the grievances of the inhabitants and hardships and inconveniences under which they labor in resorting to the very verge of the county, to the present seat of Judicature near Harris' Ferry, and praying that the seat of justice be appointed in a more convenient part of the county, etc. To which remonstrance and petition, and the act entitled 'An Act for erecting part of Lancaster County into a separate conuty, your petitioners humbly refer your honorable body.

"That the Commissioners and Township Assessors of the said county have declined to assess and levy monies on the inhabitants for the purpose of building a court house and prison at a place so convenient, as the Commissioners and Assessors are well acquainted of the general dissatisfaction of the inhabitants of the said county to pay such assessments.

"That your petitioners are appreciative, that in the present recess of the Assembly, application may be made to your honorable body accusing the County Commissioners for neglecting their duty in not assessing the sum, or sums of money judged necessary by the trustees mentioned in the said Act of Assembly for the purpose aforesaid, and therefore in case of any such application to your honorable body, your petitioners humbly pray your excellency and council will be pleased to suspend the infliction of any fines or penalties on the Commissioners of Dauphin County for having declined to comply with the requirements of the said trustees until the issue and events of the remonstrance and petition aforesaid be determined by the Legislature."

Finding that the law was imperative, the proper officers attended to the performance of their duty, and further proceedings in opposition thereto ceased. But at once, another move was set on foot to secure a division, adding, if possible, a small portion of Berks and Lancaster, with the town of Lebanon as the county seat. Determined opposition confronted them at first, but when the legislature decided to locate the State Capital at Harrisburg, the approval of the chief opposition was secured. At each session of the General Assembly for about twenty years, petitions and remonstrances for the erection of a new county were presented, the proposed name being "Hamilton," in honor of Alexander Hamilton, who fell in a duel with Aaron Burr, and whom it was thought fit to honor by his admirers in Pennsylvania, but for some cause, probably political, this was objectionable. Finally, the name of the principal town was given to that of the new county, it having been derived from the original township, and the measure passed in that form.

ORIGINAL TOWNSHIPS.

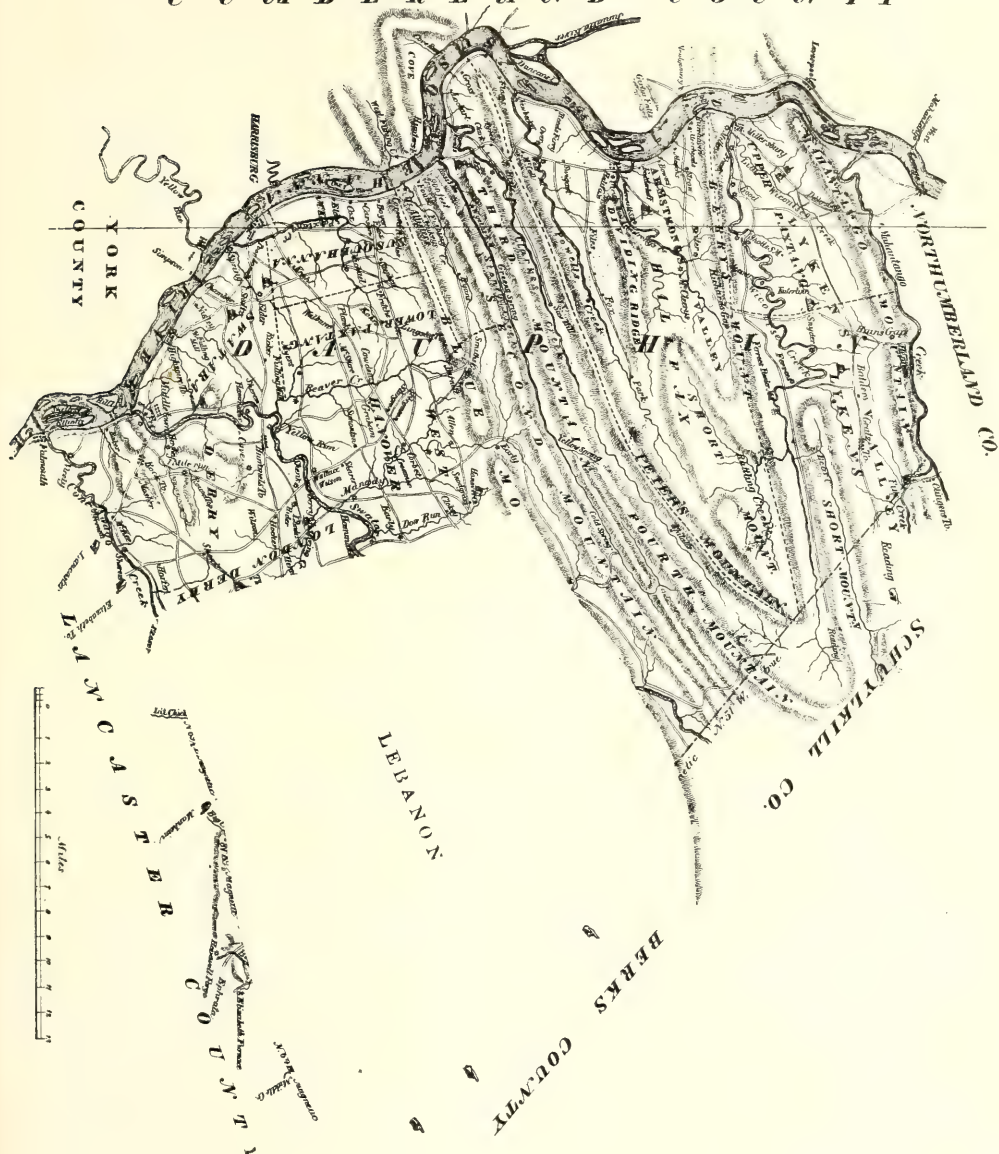
The names of the original townships of Dauphin county, as set off from Lancaster county, the same also comprising all the territory now within what is known as Dauphin and Lebanon counties, were these: Derry, Londonderry, "Paxtang" (Paxton), Lower Paxton, West Hanover, Lebanon, East Hanover, Heidelberg, Bethel, Middle Paxton.

FORMATION OF LEBANON COUNTY.

On February 16, 1813, Governor Simon Snyder approved an "Act erecting parts of Dauphin and Lancaster counties into a separate county to be called Lebanon," the first section of which recites "that all those parts of Dauphin and Lancaster counties lying and being within the limits following to wit:

"Beginning at the southeast corner of Dauphin County, where it intercepts the Berks County line, about four miles from New-manstown; thence through Lancaster County to a sand stone house, formerly occupied by George Wyman, and including the same, on the great road leading from Schaefferstown to Elizabeth Furnace; thence to a house formerly occupied by one Shroyer, deceased, and including the same, on the great road leading from Lebanon to Manheim; thence to Snyder's mill on Conewago creek, excluding the same; thence northerly to the house of one Henry, at the crossroads leading from Harrisburg to Reading, including the same; thence to

C U M B E R L A N D C O U N T Y



Raccoon creek, on the Blue or Kittatinny mountain; thence along the said mountain, on the top thereof, to the Berks county line; thence along the said line to the place of beginning, shall be, and the same are hereby, according to said lines, declared to be erected into a county henceforth to be called Lebanon."

By an act approved 21st February, 1814, three commissioners were appointed to run and mark the boundary lines between the counties of Lebanon and Lancaster, and Lebanon and Dauphin. Their report is on file in the Quarter Sessions of Dauphin county. That part which relates to the line between Dauphin and Lebanon counties is as follows, to wit:

"Starting from Snyder's mill on the Conewago creek; thence north 14 3-4 degrees, west seven miles and 132 perches, to Andrew Henry's, including the same; thence north 15 1-4 degrees, west eight miles and 239 perches, to the source of Raccoon creek; thence on the same course 32 perches to the summit of the first or Blue mountain; thence along the same north 64 degrees, east 13 miles and three-fourths of a mile to the Berks county line."

On the 29th of March, 1821, another Act of Assembly was approved, providing,—“That so much of the townships of East Hanover and Bethel, in the county of Dauphin, as lies north of the Blue or Kittatinny mountain, shall be and compose a part of the county of Lebanon.”

These divisions took from the county of Dauphin the entire townships of Heidelberg, Bethel, Lebanon, Annville, East Hanover, and a large portion of Londonderry, and a small strip of West Hanover west of Raccoon creek.

From time to time, changes in the subdivision of Dauphin county have taken place, by formation of new townships to suit the advancing stages of the development of the county. The following comprise the townships of Dauphin county at the present date—March, 1907:

Conewago,
Derry,
East Hanover,
Halifax,
Jackson,
Jefferson,
Londonderry,
Lower Paxton.
Lower Swartara,

Lykens,
Middle Paxton,
Mifflin,
Reed,
Rush,
South Hanover,
Susquehanna,
Swartara,
Upper Paxton,

Washington,
Wayne,
West Hanover,

Wiconisco.
Williams,
(Total number twenty-three.)

RECORDED PLATS, ETC.

The following gives some account of the original plats of the various boroughs and cities of Dauphin county—name; date of platting; by whom and where located:

Dauphin, in Middle Paxton township, platted in 1826, by Innis Green, for the Dauphin and Schuylkill Coal Company. First named Port Lyon, later Greenburg. When it became a post town the name Dauphin obtained. It was incorporated 1845.

Elizabethville, located in Washington township, was platted about 1817, by John Bender, and for many years known as "Benderstoettle;" finally named Elizabethville, in honor to John Bender's wife Elizabeth.

Gratz, situated in Lykens township, platted in 1805, by Simon Gratz. It was incorporated in April, 1852.

Harrisburg, the seat of justice and now the State Capital, was originally platted by John Harris, Jr., July 6, 1785, under the following circumstances: The town proposed by Mr. Harris was laid out in the spring of 1785, by William Maclay, who was a son-in-law of Mr. Harris. Mr. Maclay made a draft of the town and drew up the following conveyances from John Harris to the Commissioners:

"July 6, 1785.

* * * "By virtue of which said several grants, devices and conveyances the title of the land on which the town of Harrisburg in the county of Dauphin is situated is legally vested in the said John Harris his heirs and assigns; and whereas in and by a certain bond of obligation duly executed by the said John Harris to the State of Pennsylvania for the sum of five thousand pounds lawful monies of the same state bearing date the 4th day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, conditioned for the faithful performance of all and singular the agreements, promises, engagements, articles, matters and things which he had therein undertaken to do and perform, among other things did covenant to and with Jacob Awl, Joshua Elder, Andrew Stewart, James Cowden and William Brown as follows:

"Whereas the representatives of the freemen of the said commonwealth in General Assembly met, in and by a certain bill before them now depending have resolved to erect part of the county of

Lancaster into separate county to be known and called by the name of the county of Dauphin, and that the seat of justice in the said county of Dauphin shall be fixed at or near the place of said John Harris' residence, and that Joshua Elder, Jacob Awl, Andrew Stewart, William Brown and James Cowden, or any three of them shall be commissioners for certain purposes, in the said bill mentioned; And Whereas, the said John Harris in order to promote the good intentions of the said General Assembly in fixing the seat of justice at the said place, to enable the said commissioners to regulate the laying out of a county town there to public advantage, and to promote the more speedy settlement thereof by a liberal encouragement to purchasers, has promised, covenanted and agreed to and with the said commissioners or a majority of them shall direct, which streets shall be confirmed for public use forever; and that he will also lay out a large street along the river for public landing places; And Whereas the said John Harris in consideration of the premises and other good causes hath also promised, covenanted and agreed to and with the said commissioners that in case the said bill shall be passed into a law, he will, upon request, convey to the said commissioners, or any three of them and their heirs a good and sufficient lot of ground for erecting a court house and gaol thereon in trust for the use of the inhabitants of the said county of Dauphin. * * *

"Now this indenture witnesseth that in consideration of the sum of five shillings lawful money of Pennsylvania to them, the said John Harris and Mary his lawful wife, in hand paid by the said Jacob Awl, Joshua Elder, Andrew Stewart, James Cowden and William Brown at and before the ensealing and delivery of these presents the receipt of which sum of five shillings they the said John Harris and Mary his wife do hereby acknowledge, and thereof and every thereof do acquit release the said Jacob Awl, Joshua Elder, Andrew Stewart, James Cowden and William Brown their and each of their heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, and every of them have granted, bargained, sold, released, enfeoffed and confirmed and by these presents do grant, bargain, sell, alien, release, enfeoff and confirm unto the said Jacob Awl, Joshua Elder, Andrew Stewart, James Cowden and William Brown, their heirs and assigns, all the streets, lanes or highways as laid out by the commissioners of, in, and for the town of Harrisburg aforesaid, in the county of Dauphin, the butts, boundaries, courses, distances, length and breadth thereof, are as follows: Front, Paxton, Second, Market, Third, Pine, Locust, Walnut, Chestnut and Mulberry streets, River, Raspberry, Barbara, Cranberry, Strawberry, Blackberry and Cherry alleys. And in consideration of the further sum of five shillings lawful money aforesaid to them the said John Harris and Mary his wife, in hand well and truly paid by the said Jacob Awl, Andrew Stewart, Joshua Elder, James Cowden and William Brown, the

receipt thereof is hereby acknowledged and thereof and every part thereof the said Awl, Elder, Stewart, Cowden and Brown, their and each of their heirs are fully acquitted and forever discharged, have granted, bargained, sold, released, alliened, enfeoffed and confirmed, and by these presents, do grant, bargain, sell, alien, release, enfeoff and confirm unto them the said Awl, Elder, Stewart, Cowden and Brown, their heirs and assigns, *four certain lots* of ground in the aforesaid town of Harrisburg, marked on the general plan of said town Nos. 120, 121, 142, 143, situated and bounded as follows: Beginning at a corner where Raspberry alley intersects Market street, thence along the line of Market street to the line that divides lots Nos. 141 and 142; thence on the same division line crossing Strawberry alley to Walnut street; thence on the line of Walnut street to Raspberry alley; thence down the line of said alley to the place of beginning."

Halifax, in Halifax township, was platted July 18, 1784, by George Sheaffer and Peter Rise. The original survey was executed by John Downey for the proprietors. It was incorporated May 29, 1875.

Hummelstown, located in Hummelstown township, was platted 1762, as "Frederickstown," by Frederick Hummell, but subsequent to his death was changed to Hummelstown. It was incorporated as a borough August 26, 1874.

Lykens, in Wiconisco township, was platted about 1832, and incorporated in 1871.

Uniontown, in Mifflin township, was platted in 1864.

Steelton, first called Baldwin, was platted in April, 1866, by Rudolph F. Kelker and Henry A. Kelker. A post office was established in 1871, called "Steel-works." In 1880 its name was changed to Steelton. Later, this and surrounding villages were incorporated as Steelton.

Williamstown, in Williams township, was platted in 1869, by a coal company made up of Martin Blum, Mr. Heilinder and Henry Workman.

Millersburg, in Upper Paxton township, was platted July, 1807, by Daniel Miller. It was incorporated April 8, 1850.

Middletown, in Lower Swatara township, was platted thirty years prior to Harrisburg, and seven before Hummelstown—about 1755, by George Fisher, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Highspire, in Lower Swatara township, was first incorporated as a borough in February, 1867, but annulled April 8, 1868. But

again, seeing the advantage of a borough government, it was incorporated a borough in 1904.

Other hamlets and villages in this county, not named above, are:

Bachmansville, in Conewago township, named for the early family of Bachmans, who located in that vicinity.

Carsonville, in Jefferson township, is near the Indian village of Shawanese.

Derry Post Office, where Old Derry Church stood, in Derry township, is a mere hamlet, and near it Hershey was platted in 1905.

Estherton, in Susquehanna township, later styled Coxestown, was laid out during the French and Indian war by Dr. John Cox, Jr., of Philadelphia, and named for his wife Esther. In point of time it was probably the second town laid out in Dauphin county, Middletown only preceding it two years. It dates from October 2, 1757.

Fisherville, in Jackson township, was platted in 1854, by Adam Fisher.

Hoernerstown, in South Hanover township, was settled in 1830.

Jacksonville was platted about 1825, by George Enders and Joseph P. Lyter. It was named for Ex-President Jackson. A post office was established at this point in 1854, called "Enders post office."

Linglestown, in Lower Paxton, at the base of First mountain, was platted by Thomas Lingle, 1765, and called, at first, St. Thomas. It was noted at an early date for the interest its citizens took in free-school matters.

Rockville, five miles from Harrisburg, in Susquehanna township, was first settled by a Mr. Roberts, in 1774, platted by Mrs. Matilda Cox in 1834, and added to by a platting made in 1838, by Miss McAllister. At first it bore the name of Brushy Rock, but later took the present name. The longest stone-arch bridge for railway purposes in America spans the Susquehanna at this point. See history elsewhere.

Progress is a small hamlet in the southeastern portion of Susquehanna township, two miles east of Harrisburg. It is chiefly a residential settlement.

Shellsville (sometime called Earlyville), in East Hanover township, was named for Major John Shell, who platted it in 1821, and there opened a hotel at a much earlier date.

Grantville, in East Hanover township, was platted since the Civil War.

Penbrook is a modern suburb of Harrisburg.

Hershey, in Derry township, about one-quarter of a mile from Derry Post Office, is on the line of the Philadelphia & Reading Railway, and was platted in 1904-5. It is being rapidly built up by the interests of the great Hershey Chocolate Works which were moved from Lancaster in the spring of 1905.

CHAPTER IV.

DATES OF FIRST EVENTS—FREEMASONRY BEFORE COUNTY WAS FORMED—ARRESTED FOR SEDITION—INDIAN VISITORS—INDIANS AT THE GRAVE OF HARRIS—TRAVELING A CENTURY AGO—INDIAN COUNCIL AT HARRIS FERRY—FIRST COURTS—FIRST NEWSPAPER—A SLAVE ADVERTISED—INDIANS' REVENGE—DAUPHIN AGAINST THE AMENDMENT—LIST OF SLAVES—TOMATOES FIRST USED—THE LAST SLAVE IN THE COUNTY—MAPLE-SUGAR MAKING IN 1864—THE CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY—CELEBRATED MILL DAM CASE.

To the reader of local history there is ever much interest in fixing in mind the beginnings, or first events transpiring in the territory under consideration. It is by these "mile-stones," so to speak, that the whole journey of progress is easily traced out. While many of these "first events" will necessarily find place in the various chapters of this work, there will many be given by themselves in this connection. Also other events of a special nature, not being befitting for any one chapter, or sub-division of the work.

The following is a list of important events in Dauphin county and the city of Harrisburg:

County was organized March 4, 1785.

The first court was held "The third Tuesday in May," 1785.

The first regular court house was erected in 1799.

The present court house (except addition) was erected in 1860.

The first permanent white settler in the county was John Harris, Sr., about 1719.

The first borough incorporated was Harrisburg, in 1791.

The first town platted was Middletown, about 1755.

The first State House was completed at Harrisburg, January 2, 1822.

The first church erected was "Old Derry," in 1720.

The first regular pastor to settle in the county was Rev. William Bertram, of the Derry church, in 1732.

The first post office was established at Harrisburg, in 1791.

The first county prison was erected in 1790.

The first newspaper printed in the county was the *Oracle of Dauphin and Harrisburg Advertiser*, in 1791.

The first bridge spanning the Susquehanna in Dauphin county was the old "Camel's back," completed in 1817.

The first train of steam railway cars in the county was on the Harrisburg & Lancaster Railway, in 1836.

The first illuminating gas was made at Harrisburg, 1850.

The first street cars were operated at Harrisburg in 1865-6.

The first water works system was at Harrisburg in September, 1841.

The first electric lights in the county were at Harrisburg, in 1880.

The first corner-stone that was laid in the locks of the Pennsylvania canal, was laid in "Lock No. 6," at the foot of Walnut street, in Harrisburg, March 14, 1827. There was a Masonic procession, followed by the Governor and heads of departments; members of the legislature; the borough burgesses and citizens. The Speaker of the House, Mr. Ritner, delivered a befitting address. Governor Carroll, of Tennessee, was present, as a guest of the town.

The first highway was made from Harrisburg to Philadelphia in 1736.

MASONRY BEFORE ORGANIZATION OF COUNTY.

The history of Free-Masonry in this part of the State, begins some years previous to the county organization—a bit of information perhaps not generally known, even by members of the fraternity here. "Perseverance Lodge No. 21," of Free and Accepted Masons, was formed under a dispensation by the first Grand Lodge of America, at Philadelphia, Pa., which body declared itself free and independent of the Grand Lodge of England, September 25, 1786—just after the close of the Revolutionary War. The Harrisburg Lodge (No. 21), was chartered by act of the Grand Lodge, March 15, 1787. But before passing to the early history of this lodge, it will not be without interest to the reader to know something concerning the organization of the first Grand Lodge in this country, as above referred to.

Prior to the war for Independence, Masonry had worked in this country under the Grand Lodge of England, but September 25, 1786, the Masons after "mature and serious deliberations" unanimously resolve, "That it is improper the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania should remain any longer under the authority of any *foreign Grand Lodge*," and the Grand Lodge did thereupon close *sine die*.

"*And whereas*, The said grand convention did then and there resolve, that the lodges under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge

of Pennsylvania, aforesaid, lately held as a Provincial Grand Lodge under the authority of the Grand Lodge of England, should, and they then did, form themselves into a grand lodge to be called the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, and Masonic Jurisdiction thereto belonging, to be held in the city of Philadelphia, as by the records and proceedings of the said convention, remaining among the archives of the grand lodge aforesaid, may more fully appear."

Then comes the action concerning the formation of the first lodge in what later came to be known as Dauphin county. Grand Master William Ball and his co-workers, the Worshipful Col. Matthew Smith, Master; Wm. Boyd, Senior Warden; Wm. McCullough, Jr. Warden, with the lawful assistants, were appointed to hold a free and accepted lodge of Masons at *Lower Paxton township*, Lancaster county, State of Pennsylvania, number 21. * * * *

"Given in open grand lodge, under the hands of our Right Worshipful Grand Officers, and the seal of our Grand Lodge, at Philadelphia, this fifteenth day of March A. D. 1787, and of Masonry 5,787.

"ATHERTON HUMPHREYS,
"Grand Secretary."

Under this warrant the lodge was held in a school house, and afterwards in the dwelling house of one of the officers, some three miles from where Harrisburg now stands; where many of the more intelligent and respectable of the inhabitants of the then sparsely settled country joined, and met as brethren of the mystic tie. After Harrisburg was laid out as a town, and somewhat built, the lodge began to meet here, where they have continued to ever since, except from 1828 to 1841, when its labors were suspended in deference to public opinion, which in this part of the state, was at that time very hostile toward secret societies. It is related by masons, that "the opposition of that time but tested the integrity of its members, and the real strength and value of the institution."

In July, 1818, Mark Master's Lodge was opened here, of which Hon. Daniel Scott, then president judge, was the master. In December, 1818, a Royal Arch Chapter was opened, with William Green as high priest. "Webb's Masonic Monitor," published in 1816, speaks of Harrisburg having an Encampment of Knights Templar in 1797, but the earliest record found speaks of an Encampment having been formed in 1827, under the authority of De Witt Clinton, then Grand Master of Christian Chivalric Knighthood in the United States.

After public opinion had somewhat changed and in 1842, the Lodge and Chapter were both resumed and re-constituted—Benjamin Parke being elected Master and High Priest. Since then masonry in Harrisburg and vicinity has been highly prosperous. In 1858 Perseverance Lodge of Harrisburg ranked third among the working lodges of Pennsylvania, then numbering 312. Pennsylvania then had about fifteen thousand masons—the Harrisburg lodge enjoying a membership of about two hundred.

VARIOUS EVENTS.

Arrested For Sedition.—The only arrest made under the “Adams Sedition law,” is chronicled in the columns of the *Oracle of Dauphin*, of August 28, 1799:

“On Saturday morning last, William Nichols, Marshal of Pennsylvania, arrested Benjamin Moyer and Conrad Fahnestock, printers and proprietors of the ‘Dutch Aurora’ of Harrisburg borough, for publishing a false, ‘scandalous and malicious libel against the laws and government of the United States.’ They have given bail for their appearance at the District Court of the United States held at the city of Philadelphia, October 11, themselves in \$2,000, and four securities in \$1,000 each. The Marshal who made the arrest was accompanied by a troop of horsemen, and they made their entry into town up Front street.”

Indian Visitors.—“Last Friday crossed the Susquehanna near this town, on their way to the President of the United States, sixty-three Indians and seven Squaws, having in their custody a white man prisoner, (charged with having murdered one of their chiefs), whom they mean to demand of the President, in order to *sacrifice according to their custom*, (pineknot splinters and the stake) and agreeable to treaty. It is said they are the principal Indians who fought at St. Clair’s defeat.”—*Oracle*, June 6, 1798.

Squirrels By the Barrel.—“According to modern prediction, the ensuing winter will be very severe; for never, perhaps, since the memory of man, were there known to be a greater quantity of squirrels than has been in this neighborhood since some days. We are told that during last week several hundred per day crossed the Susquehanna from Cumberland into this county. Some of the inhabitants, it is said, who live near the banks of the river, have been enabled to salt *barrels* of them for their winter use.”—*Oracle*, September 26, 1796.

Indians At The Grave of John Harris, Sr.—When George W. Harris, Esq., was a boy, he remembered seeing a dozen Indians at his father’s house, on Front street, above Vine. They came from

New York State, and were on their way to the seat of Government. One of the number, an old chieftain, formerly lived in this locality, and had been well acquainted with John Harris, Jr., and possibly with John, Sr. He came this route on purpose to see John Harris, or his father, and was greatly grieved to learn of their death. Robert Harris invited them in to breakfast; after which they repaired to the grave of the elder Harris, on the river bank, where the old chieftain sobbed audibly as he pressed the soil which covered the remains of one whom, from his earliest infancy, he had been taught to regard as the Redman's friend.

"Rose that wild and deep lamenting
Of the downcast forest dwellers
Like forsaken children wailing,
Hopeless o'er a buried father."—*Mrs. Sigourney.*

The first regular road from Harrisburg to Philadelphia, by way of Lancaster and Chester counties, was procured in 1736, by petition of sundry inhabitants of said counties.

The wife of John Harris, the first settler, rode once on urgency to Philadelphia, the same horse, in one day! At one time when at Big Island, on the West Branch of the Susquehanna, hearing of her husband's illness, she came down in a day and night in a bark canoe"—*Watson's Annals.*

Traveling Accommodations A Century Ago.—With the hourly day and night, fast flying trains of these opening years of the Twentieth Century, it may be of interest to more thoroughly acquaint ourselves with the modes of travel in the days of our fathers and more remote generations.

A stage line was operated by Messrs. Matthias Slough and William Gear (each proprietors of an independent line) running between Lancaster, Harrisburg, Carlisle and Shippensburg, in the year 1797. Slough's "stage coaches" set out from the house of Captain Andrew Lee, in Harrisburg, (later known as the "Washington House" now the "Commonwealth"). The fare on this route was, from Harrisburg to Lancaster, two dollars; from Lancaster to Carlisle, three dollars; from Lancaster to Shippensburg, four dollars.

Gear's line of stages set out from the house of William Feree, in Lancaster, on every Tuesday and Saturday morning at six o'clock, proceeding to the westward; and from the house of Samuel Elder, in Harrisburg, every Wednesday morning, arriving at Shippensburg the same evening. This line connected with stages, which started from "White Horse Tavern," Market street, Philadelphia, every

Monday and Friday. The same proprietor also ran a stage from Harrisburg every Wednesday, which arrived at Sunbury every Thursday; and returned every Saturday. "So the passengers from Sunbury destined for Lancaster and Philadelphia, could proceed thence on Mondays."

William Coleman was the owner of a line that started every Monday at four o'clock, from the public house of George Zeigler, in Harrisburg, and arrived at Philadelphia by way of Reading, every Wednesday at noon. In 1813, Mr. Nicholas Schwoyer ran a "light stage," twice each week from Harrisburg to the Canal, at York Haven, where it was met by a line established by Jesse Shaeffer, running to York. This stage left the "Fountain Inn" at Harrisburg every Tuesday and Thursday mornings.

These several modes of conveyance would not meet the requirements of this progressive steam and electric age, but were then counted a decided improvement over the old "Post-Horse" system previously employed.

Mails were equally slow. In 1798, Postmaster General Joseph Habersham issued proposals for carrying the mails, *once in two weeks*, on the following routes: "From Harrisburg, by Clark's Ferry, Millerstown, Thompsontown, Mifflinton, Lewistown, Huntingdon, Alexandria, Bellefonte, Aaronsburg, Mifflinburg, Lewisburg, Northumberland and Sunbury to Harrisburg. The mail to leave Harrisburg from October 15 to April 15, every other Monday at 6 o'clock A. M., returning the next Monday by 7 P. M.; other seasons of the year in proportion to days' length."

Council with Indians At Harris' Ferry.—January 8, 1756, a council with the Indians was held at the house of John Harris, Jr., in Paxton, composed of Hon. Robert Hunter Morris, Governor, James Hamilton, Richard Peters, Secretary, Joseph Fox, and Conrad Weiser, interpreter; two Indians of the Six Nations, called "the Belt of Wampums," a Seneca, and the "Broken Thigh," a Mohawk. The Governor addressed the two Indians as follows:

"BRETHREN: I am glad to see you and your families in good health. You have ever been esteemed our hearty friends, and you show you are really so by residing among us at this time, when so much mischief is done on every side of the Province.

"I sent Mr. Weiser to acquaint you that I had kindled a council fire here, and had invited the Indians on the Susquehanna to meet me at the beginning of this moon, and that I expected you would stay here till I come, and afford me your assistance in council.

"I thank you for staying here. You see that agreeable to my message, I come at the time appointed; but I find no other Indians

here than you two, and indeed I expect no more, as I believe my messengers were prevented going to Wyonsink by the ravages of the Indians, which began in their neighborhood at the time they were preparing to set out on their journey.

"The public business requires my presence at Carlisle, where I am now going, and I invite you to go along with me. If you incline to take any of your families with you, I shall readily agree to it, and provide a carriage for them and for you."

To this "The Belt" replied:

"BRETHREN: I thank you for sending to us for council and for your kind speech. What you have said is very agreeable.

"Brethren: The sky is dark all around us. The mischief done to you I consider as done to the Six Nations, and I am sorry for what has happened, and heartily condole with you upon it; but be not disheartened. As the public business is committed to you, nothing should be suffered to lie in your minds that might in any way impair your judgment, which is now more necessary than ever. Let me therefore, by this string, intreat you to put away all grief from your heart, and dry up your tears, that you may think and see clearly when you come to council. I accept your invitation and shall follow you to Carlisle." (Gave a string).

At the time this council was held there appears to have been but a single house and few conveniences at Harris' Ferry, and "Mr. Weiser was asked if it might not be better to hold it at Carlisle, where all the business of that county could be done at the same time, and proper entertainment provided, as well as for the Governor and his company as for the Indians, should they prove numerous." They then went to Carlisle.

First Court at Harris' Ferry.—The first courts in Dauphin county were held by Justices of the Peace, and the earliest of such records reads: "At a Court of Quarter Sessions holden near Harris' Ferry, in and for the county of Dauphin, etc." on the "third Tuesday of May, in the year of our Lord 1785," before "Timothy Green, Samuel Jones and Jonathan McClure Esqrs., Justices of the Peace in same court."

The sheriff of Lancaster county exercised the same office in Dauphin county. The names of the jurymen were: James Cowden, (foreman) Robert Montgomery, John Gilchrist, Barefoot Brunson, John Clark, Rowen McClure, John Carson, John Wilson, William Crane, Archibald McAllister, Richard Dixon, John Pattimore, James Crouch, Jacob Awl, William Brown, Andrew Stewart, James Rogers, Samuel Stewart, John Cooper, Alexander Berryhill.

The earliest record of a punishment is the account of one inflicted on William Courtenay and James Lackey, who were sentenced to receive eighteen lashes and pay fifteen shillings sterling, on the 18th of August, 1785, between the hours of four and six o'clock in the afternoon. Several records occur in which punishment was inflicted by lashes and "standing in the pillory." The greater number of punishments in this first term of county court, in 1785, were for horse stealing.

The first public market-house in the county was at Harrisburg, in 1807, when a small affair was provided.

The *Oracle*, published at Harrisburg, in its February, 1795 issue, had the following advertisement, and it serves to show the advancement made in the matter of liberty since that period:

"A healthy, stout negro wench, about thirty-three years of age. She is excellent for cooking, washing, and any kind of house and kitchen work, and understands feeding cattle, and any work necessary on a farm. For terms, apply to the Printer."

An Historical Table.—During the Columbian Exposition at Chicago, in 1893, through the efforts of Mrs. R. J. Haldeman, president of the auxiliary from Dauphin county, there was placed on exhibition from Harrisburg, a very unique and elegant table made from wood of historic character. The ladies' society engaged Albert Hughes, the local cabinet-maker, to make and finish the article, which was used at the opening ceremonies of that great World's Fair. The center piece of the top was of olive wood from the sacred Mount of Olives, brought to Harrisburg by a resident; around this was panels made from parts of the famous old mulberry tree to which John Harris, Sr., was once tied to be burned by the Indians but were prevented from it; pieces of the support of the old Philadelphia Liberty Bell and also pieces from its platform; pieces of dark walnut from Old Derry Church; strips of mahogany from the old State house solid doors; pieces from the old house at Valley Forge, where Gen. Washington was quartered that memorable winter; also strips from the window sill of the old Ross house on Arch street, Philadelphia, where Betsey Ross made the first American flag.

Two of the panels forming the top were ivory buttons which came from the line-of-battle ship "Constitution." This table, replete with history and artistic beauty, was much prized by Mrs. Potter Palmer, the president of the Woman's Department of the Exposition.

An Indian's Revenge.—George W. Harris, descendant of the founder of Harrisburg, is authority for this incident:

"A party of Indians from the Susquehanna at one time went off on a war, or predatory excursion against the Southern Indians. In the course of his expedition a hostile Indian was killed, and one of his relatives determined on revenge. He was from the Catawbas, in South Carolina. He came alone, and eventually reached the bank of the river opposite the site of Harrisburg. He there secreted himself to observe the fording place, and watching an opportunity of glutting his revenge. Having observed the ford below the island (owned later by General Forster), he one night crossed the river and cautiously approached the Indian town a short distance below. As he advanced a dog barked, and an aged squaw came to the opening of her wigwam to learn the cause of the disturbance. The Indian leaped forward and sinking the hatchet into her brain, he drew his knife and scalped her; and then raising the war whoop, he ran to the river bank, leaped into a canoe and started for the other shore. The town was aroused and the warriors gave chase, but though closely pursued, he made good his escape, bearing away in triumph the bloody trophy, the evidence of his courage and barbarity."

Rev. George Whitefield Hereabouts.—Descendants of the Harris family give the following concerning the famous preacher Whitefield—the same being published in 1858, in "Annals of Harrisburg:"

"When the celebrated preacher, George Whitefield, was passing through Pennsylvania about the year 1740, he remained sometime in and about Harris Ferry, and repeatedly preached to the people, who flocked from all quarters to hear him. So great was the fascination of his eloquence, that many of the people neglected the cultivation of their farms, and their fields were left unsown. John Harris remonstrated with them, but ineffectually; and the consequences of their improvidence were likely to prove serious, since not a few at the end of the season, found themselves in want. Seeing their destitute condition, Mr. Harris sent a considerable quantity of grain to the nearest mill, and gave directions that meal should be furnished to any of his poor neighbors who might apply for it. Thus were the families of those who had not listened to the prudent counsels of Mr. Harris saved from distress by his liberal kindness."

Indeed, with all of the benevolent spirit of the present time, no community can boast of the equal of the above. The early pioneer, as a rule was a man of broad, noble-minded impulses, and to them is due a great debt of gratitude from their descendants.

The County Against the State Constitution of 1873.—In

the vote for and against the adoption of the State Convention of 1873, including the 14th and 15th Amendments to the United States Constitution, Dauphin county voted 3,119 "For" and 4,032 "Against" adoption, which was hardly in keeping with the motto of the Commonwealth—"Virtue, Liberty, Independence."

CELEBRATED MILL DAM CASE.

About the year 1793, Harrisburg borough was exceedingly sickly. A fever of a violent character, similar to the yellow fever, prevailed, especially among the new foreign settlers. Philadelphia was stricken by yellow fever at the same time and great fears were entertained of its introduction in Harrisburg. A patrol was stationed at the lower end of town to prevent infected persons from entering the borough. Many Irish immigrants died and some of the regular citizens, while most families of the place were to some extent afflicted.

The Supposed Cause, A Mill Dam: It was generally conceded that the cause of this terrible scourge was the mill dam owned by two men named Landis. The citizens of the place met in mass-meetings to take steps for its removal. Committees were appointed, funds were raised and tendered the owners of the dam which had been erected the year previous on the Paxtang, a sluggish stream, within six hundred yards of the middle of the borough, on its eastern side. This dam spread the waters over an area of about nine acres.

The origin of this dam was as follows: April 16, 1790, John Harris, the founder of Harrisburg, sold to Peter, John and Abraham Landis, a mill-seat, with the privileges of a mill-dam and race-way, comprising three acres of land, situated in what is now the First Ward of the city, on Paxtang Creek. Subsequently the Landis family purchased an additional tract of land from Gen. John A. Hanna and erected their mill thereon. The citizens of the borough believing this mill-pond the cause of the sickness then so fearful in its extent, took decisive measures to abate the nuisance. May 5, 1794, a meeting was held at the house of George Reitzel and a committee was there appointed to wait on the Messrs. Landis to treat for the purchase of this mill property. The following day the committee met and agreed to pay Landis 2,500 pounds, as follows: 1,500 pounds in thirty days and 500 pounds May 1, 1795, and 1796, with interest. To enable the committee to comply with the proposition for the purchase of the mill property, the following agreement was signed May 7, 1794:

"We, the subscribers, to enable the Burgesses to complete the said pur-

chase and for the said considerations, do severally, but not jointly, bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators unto the said Burgesses for the time being and their successors in such sum or sums of money as may be annexed by us, to our names, to be paid to the said Burgesses and their successors in the manner and at the time hereinafter specified to wit: one moiety or half part in two equal annual payments from the first day of June with lawful interest for the same. Provided, nevertheless, that if the said purchase should not be completed by or on behalf of the said Borough within one month from the date of these presents, that then the above obligation to be void and of no effect, otherwise to be and to remain in full force and effect. In witness whereof we have severally hereunto set our hands and affixed our seals this seventh day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four:

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
George Fisher	20	0	0	Lawrence Bennett	4	10	0
James Duncan	20	14	0	John Bucher	6	14	0
Adam Boyd	23	0	0	Jacob Ebright	6	14	0
George Pfeffer	9	0	0	Alexander Graydon	18	0	0
Jacob Wain	3	0	0	Galbraith Patterson	20	0	0
Michael Fuskiner	3	0	0	Thomas Elder	4	10	0
Abraham Mooney	1	16	0	Henry Fulton	16	16	0
Jacob Frush	2	0	0	H. Isett	6	18	0
David Owen	0	15	0	Thomas Gregg	6	0	0
Irwin Glass	4	16	0	Maj. Swiney	6	0	0
Benjamin Fenton	6	12	0	Joshua Elder	22	10	0
George Allen	4	16	0	J. Kean	25	5	0
John Ritz	1	10	0	Andrew Forrest	6	18	0
William Martin	3	12	1	W. Graydon	4	16	0
Thomas Bennett	3	4	0	Samuel Grimes	11	5	0
John McChesney	3	0	0	J. Dentzel	9	0	0
John Wyeth	2	8	0	Tobias Seyboth	9	0	0
Thomas More	3	0	0	Wm. Crabb	4	16	0
John Boyd	2	14	0				

Following this "an estimate was made of the portion of each citizen of Harrisburg to purchase the mill belonging to the Landis family, in order, with divine favor, to restore the borough to its former state of health and prosperity," and which was to be taxed to the names on the list. In addition to the fund thus to be raised, the heirs of John Harris, Messrs. David Harris, Robert Harris, William Maclay and John A. Hanna, paid \$1,600, which amounted in all to more than the property had cost its owner.

These proceedings did not, however, accomplish anything, as the Messrs. Landis refused to sell their property for the sum proposed by the citizens' committee. At a meeting of the inhabitants of the borough of Harrisburg on the 16th day of January, 1795, it was unanimously agreed "that two thousand and six hundred pounds

be immediately assessed on the property of the citizens of the said borough; that one thousand and six hundred pounds of the said sum be collected on or before the 6th day of March next; that the remaining one thousand pounds be secured to be paid, with interest, in two equal annual installments, and that the whole (to wit, the sixteen hundred pounds in cash and the residue in bonds) be tendered to Peter and Abraham Landis, or either of them, proprietors of the mill and other water-works, with the appurtenances thereto belonging, near the borough aforesaid, as a full compensation for their property in the same; and that in case they refused to accept the said sum as a full compensation for the said mill, with the appurtenances, that then we unanimously agree to prostrate the dam erected on the waters of Paxtang Creek, for the purpose of conveying water to said mill, and pay our proportionable parts of all legal expenses and damages that may accrue on any suit or suits, indictment or indictments that may be brought or prosecuted in consequence of such act or acts."

A committee, consisting of Stacy Potts, Moses Gilmor, Wm. Graydon, Jacob Bucher, John Kean, John Dentzell, and Alexander Berryhill was appointed to wait upon Peter, John, and Abraham Landis and negotiate for the purchase of the mill property.

The committee called upon the Messrs. Landis and tendered them for their property the price demanded the previous year, which they indignantly refused. The owners now asked two thousand dollars for their water-right alone, and a much greater sum for their entire property than the committee felt inclined to give. Apprehending that the owners of the mill property intended to take advantage of the situation to extort an unreasonable price (£4112 10s.) from the people, Galbraith Patterson, a noted lawyer of his day, the *Oracle of Dauphin* of March 23d, among other things said:

"Upon the present occasion Mr. Landis sees the people pressed by their calamities, exceedingly anxious, and although he took his work from a man last year, for not subscribing his share of 2,600 pounds, he may see his way clear this season in levying a contribution of 4,112 pounds upon the inhabitants of the borough.

"Fellow citizens, you have acted justly and you have acted with patience, in offering to pay the man's price, before you came to the resolution of destroying this reservoir of contagion. You have done more than the people of Carlisle, and other places, who have removed nuisances of this kind without asking who owned them and without dreaming of any compensation. Go on gentlemen, in an undertaking which is founded in such justice—make up the 2,600

pounds and tender it according to the man's terms; and if he does not receive it, have respect for yourselves, for your families, and for your solemn resolutions, **TEAR DOWN THE MILL DAM!** Will you be played upon this way? Will men who have invested their all here, and are in business, live in a continual state of anxiety about their families, after making up their minds to sacrifice to the amount of this man's demands, will they let him assess their happiness, by caprice and sordid principles, at 1,512 pounds for seven months? No, gentlemen, we can't desert our property and interests. Let us therefore remove the mill-dam, clean out the creek, and put the land in cultivation; and be the means under God's blessing, to give health to the place, which I have no doubt, will be followed by prosperity to the rich and poor, who are industrious."

The following proceedings of the "Committee of Seven" are of interest in this connection:

"At a meeting of the Committee of Seven, appointed to superintend and direct the appropriation of the moneys raised for the demolition of the milldam, and for the further removing the nuisance in Paxtang Creek, April 8, 1795:

"At Brindle's: present, Potts, Gillmor, Berryhill, W. Graydon, Dentzell, Bucher, Kean.

"John Kean was appointed secretary and treasurer.

"Ordered, that the treasurer take up the bonds due to Adam Boyd and to George Allen.

"Adjourned to Saturday evening next, at six o'clock, at Mr. Berryhill's.

"Saturday, 11th.—The committee met and viewed the dam, and adjourned till Monday evening, at six o'clock, at Berryhill's.

"Monday, 13th.—Met, and the members mentioned the names of persons wishing to borrow money. Agreed, that the money be retained in the treasury a few days longer.

"Agreed, that on Saturday next at one o'clock the bell be rung, and the inhabitants assemble and demolish the remainder of the dam.

"Saturday, 18th.—The committee met and proceeded with a number of the inhabitants to the dam. Committee hired four persons to open the bed of the creek twelve feet wide, which was done, and the persons employed were paid six dollars, which was raised by voluntary contribution on the spot."

Saturday, April 25, 1795, the committee met with Peter, John and Abraham Landis and they agreed to take \$2,000 for the water-right, which the committee positively refused.

During the same month, however, the Messrs. Landis sold to

Stacy Potts, Moses Gilmore, William Graydon, Jacob Bucher, John Kean, John Dentzell and Alexander Berryhill (a committee chosen at a public meeting held in court room in Harrisburg) the mill, etc., for 2,633 pounds, four shillings, and six pence "to hold and to have the said two pieces of land, houses, mills, mill machinery, etc."

This sum was raised by taxing the citizens. The payments were made in three annual payments. It may be remarked that some of the citizens who refused to contribute to the subscription, were obliged to leave town, as no one would give them employment.

This mill was erected about as low down as the old "White House," between the "old mill road" and the canal. The property was put up at public auction and sold Nov. 18, 1797, in the court house. Thus ended one of the most perplexing cases ever experienced in Harrisburg.

A LIST OF SLAVES.

March 1, 1780, the General Assembly of Pennsylvania in session in Philadelphia, passed an act for the gradual abolition of slaves in this State. In order to prevent any slave-owner from evading the law, a heavy penalty was prescribed for those who refused to register all slave children born after March 1, 1780. In the prothonotary's office in Dauphin county is a record of slaves in the county, from 1779, to August, 1825. Among other items to be found in this old record-book is the following:

"Dauphin Co. SS.:—Be it remembered that on the 18th day of May, A. D., 1790, John Wilkes Kittera, Esq'r, executor of the testament and last will of Curtis Grubb, late of the county of Dauphin, iron-master, deceased, enters and returns upon oath, agreeably to the act of Assembly, one female negro child named Fanny, aged about seven months, and one other female negro child, named Sarah, aged about six months."

Following this appeared this item:

"Harrisburg, May 7, 1791.—Sir: Please to register on records according to law, a male negro child named Henry, born on or about the 8th day of January last, born in the county of Dauphin at the house of John Maye; the mother's name is Grace (Father Unknown). The mother owned by me.

"DANIEL HIESTER,
"of Reading, Berks county.

"To Alexander Graydon, Esq.
Please file this paper."

After a neatly arranged index, comes the names of slaves registered, the last slaves, it may be said, that were ever owned in Dauphin county, for as they attained the age of 28 years they were emancipated. The following is the list:

James Scott of Derry township leads the list with a female negro child, named Lucy. Then comes Daniel Bradley, East Hanover, with a male slave named Peter, and a female named Dinah, James Burd, Paxton township, with Lucy and Jacob Cook, of Londonderry, with Sampson. These were the first four slaves registered. Then came the following in regular order, the name of the owner, his place of residence and the name of the slave being given in the book:

Jonathan McClure, Paxton, Dinah.
James Crouch, Paxton, Rachel, Samuel and Francis.

John A. Hanna, Paxton, Sarah.
James Cowden, Paxton, Kate, mulatto.

Samuel Sinclair, Lebanon, township then part of Dauphin county, registers for Jacob Grubb, Jacob and Rachel.

John Gelchrist, the younger, Leah, Andrew and Margaret.

George Cream, West Hanover, Jack and Madge.

David Ritchey, Paxton, Peter, Violet, Dinah and Isaac Czar.

James Byers, Paxton, Saul.

Hugh Andrews, East Hanover, Peg and Isaac.

John Ainsworth, East Hanover, Hager.

James McKee, Paxton, George, Bess, Isaac.

Cornelius Cox, Paxton, Gris and Tom.

Archibald McAllister, Paxton, Judy and Mary.

Michael Kapp, Louisburg, Dinah.

Stephen Stephenson, Paxton, John.

Jacob Awl, Paxton, Rose and Francis.

Andrew Keefer, West Hanover, Peter.

Robert Boal, East Hanover, Tom.

Margaret Campbell, East Hanover, Sal.

Hugh Andrews, East Hanover, Philis.

William Crabb, Harrisburg, Ned.

Joshua Elder, Harrisburg, Peter.

John W. Kittara, for Curtis Grubb, Jenny and Abe.

Joseph Work, for Jacob Cook, estate, Daphne.

John Young, East Hanover, Flora.

Daniel Bradley, East Hanover, Ephraim.

Jacob Awl, Paxton, Guff.

James Cowden, Paxton, Lucy.

Judge John Carson, Paxton, Mary.

David Ritchey, Paxton, Frank and Phebe.

William Wood, M. D., Bethel, George.

Joshua Elder, Paxton, Rachel.

Arthur Chambers, Lower Paxton, Rachel.

William Crabb, Harrisburg, Susan.

William Campbell, East Hanover, Polly.

James Cowden, Lower Paxton, Dinah.

John Carson, Lower Paxton, Andrew.

David Ritchey, Lower Paxton, Cato.

William Wood, Bethel, Justice of the Peace, Thomas-Peter.

Benjamin Hunt, M. D., Harrisburg, Katy.

Cornelius Cox, Lower Paxton, Dinah.

Mordecai McKinney, Middletown, Dick.

- Richard Dearmond, West Hanover,
Rachel, Venus and Joseph.
Patrick Hayes, Londonderry, Tob.
John Young, East Hanover, Phillis
and Nan.
David Grim, Londonderry, Nedd.
William Kerr, Paxton, Hannah.
Joseph Allen, West Hanover, Han-
nah and Dinah.
John Carson, Paxton, Esther and
Hannah.
Mary Job, Paxton township, Nel.
Adam Harbinson, West Hanover,
Elijah and Dinah.
William White, Louisburg, Abby
and Charles.
Elizabeth Patton, Lebanon, Venus.
Jacob Cook, Londonderry, Nell.
John A. Hanna, Paxton, Rose.
Margaret Carson, Paxton, Sam.
Cornelius Cox, Paxton, Cato.
J. W. Kittera, for Curtis Grubb,
Fanny and Sarah.
James Burd, Paxton, John.
Robert Hayes, Londonderry, Nell.
Archibald McAllister, Paxton, Dan-
iel.
Daniel Hiester, Reading, Henry,
born in Dauphin county.
Cornelius Cox, Lower Paxton, Eliz-
abeth.
John Kelso, Lower Paxton, George.
Rudolph Kelker, Jr., Lebanon, agent
for Robert.
Coleman, of Lancaster county, Har-
riett.
Cornelius Cox, Lower Paxton,
Charles.
Alex. M. Waugh, West Hanover,
Carter.
Arch. McAllister, Lower Paxton,
Charles.
Martha Crean, West Hanover,
Adam.
David Montgomery, Lower Paxton,
Bob.
Pat Hays, Londonderry, Thomas
Martin.
James Wilson, Derry, Dinah Lem-
ons.
Cornelius Cox, Paxton, Henry.
- Archibald McAllister, Paxton, An-
drew.
David Patton, Paxton, Isabella.
Archibald McAllister, Paxton, James.
James Cowden, Lower Paxton,
George.
John Kelso, Paxton, Peter.
John Carson, Lower Paxton, An-
drew.
Benjamin Wallace, West Hanover,
Mira.
David Ferguson, West Hanover,
Will.
Elizabeth Burd, Lower Paxton, John,
Cornelius Cox, Paxton, Eve.
William Frazier, Londonderry, Jane.
Nathaniel Simpson, Lower Paxton,
Peter.
Archibald McAllister, Paxton, Tyra.
Elizabeth Hunt, Harrisburg, Joseph.
David Elder, Harrisburg, York.
Andrew Lee, Harrisburg, Hannah.
Samuel Sturgeon, West Hanover,
Solomon.
David Patton, Lower Paxton,
Rachel.
Samuel Stewart, West Hanover,
Frederick.
Patrick Haves, Londonderry, John
Martin.
George Brenizer, Harrisburg, Charles
Butler.
J. E. Hamilton, Londonderry, Lan-
caster.
Patrick Hayes, Londonderry, Sam.
James Caldwell, Lower Paxton, Sam.
Archibald McAllister, Lower Pax-
ton, Hetty Gray.
John Carson, Lower Paxton, Maria
and Frank.
Thomas Elder, Harrisburg, Lydia.
Jeremiah Sturgeon, West Hanover,
Dinah.
Robert Boals, West Hanover, Cato.
Pat Hays, Londonderry, Peter.
David Detweiler, Derry, Emilia.
John Elder, Annville, William.
Nancy Awl, Lower Paxton, Charles.
R. Kelker, Jr., for Curtis Grubb, Sr.,
deceased, Isaac.

- Wm. Frazer, Londonderry, Charlotte.
 Robt. Boal, East Hanover, Joe.
 Alexander M. Waugh, West Hanover, Molly.
 Joseph Burd, Swatara, Hannah.
 Archibald McAllister, Lower Paxton, Lucy Craig.
 John Weidman, East Hanover, Dinah.
 Pat Hays, Londonderry, Robert Martin.
 Benjamin Wallace, West Hanover, Harry.
 Andrew Lee, Harrisburg, Ellis.
 Archibald McAllister, Lower Paxton, Hallie Jenkins.
 David Montgomery, Lower Paxton, Catherine.
 Esther Cox, Lower Paxton, Esther.
 Adam Bender, Upper Paxton, Lucas.
 John Carson, Lower Paxton, George.
 Archibald McAllister, Lower Paxton, James Craig.
 Margaret Sturgeon, Hanover, Henry.
 Robert Boal, Hanover, Adam.
 Andrew Lee, Harrisburg, Becky.
 John Carson, Lower Paxton, Patience.
 John B. Cox, Lower Paxton, Maria.
 Sarah Wilson, Lower Paxton, Vandanna.
 Thomas Elder, Harrisburg, Henry.
 Elizabeth Wiggins, Lower Paxton, Tilly.
 Archibald McAllister, Lower Paxton, Jack Jenkins.
 James Brisben, M. D., Harrisburg, Eve.
 David Ferguson, West Hanover, Amelia, Peter, Gibe, Derry, Lucy.
 Archibald McAllister, Lower Paxton, Maria Murry.
 Samuel Stoner, Lower Paxton, Mary Hall.
 John Neidig, Swatara, John Stewart.
 Archibald McAllister, Lower Paxton, Eliza Creag.
 Joshua Elder, Harrisburg, Clarey.
 Simon Goodman, Cumberland county, former resident of Harrisburg, Elmer George.
 Patrick Hays, Londonderry, Ande Harriet.
 George Whitehill, merchant, Harrisburg, Frances.
 John Noble, Harrisburg, Tom.
 John B. Cox, Harrisburg, widow of Alex. Scott, late of Lancaster, Laura.
 Robert Rodgers, West Hanover, Simon Jackson.
 Michael Boyer, Harrisburg, Jacob.
 Isabella McKee, Derry, Harriet and Hannah.
 John Capp, Harrisburg, James.
 John Kean, Harrisburg, Charlotte.
 Joshua Elder, Harrisburg, Jane and Richard.
 John Capp, Harrisburg, Hannah.
 William M. Irvine, Harrisburg, Harriet.
 Henry B. Dorrance, Halifax, Mark.
 Robert Harris, Harrisburg, Luce.
 John B. Cox, Susquehanna, Mary and Eve.
 Archibald McAllister, Susquehanna, Geo. Hoofnagle.

This closes the record. The first entry was made October 30, 1788, and the last August 29, 1825—thirty-seven years. It is said that at the present time there are descendants of some of the very slaves above registered in Harrisburg. Among the clerks of the court who registered the slaves were Alexander W. Graydon, Joshua Elder, Jacob Boas, John Machesney and Obed Fahnestock.

The last slave in Dauphin county was the property of Archibald McAllister, living on the land occupied by Fort Hunter. This slave is buried on this land; the tomb was to be seen near the railway a few years since.

First Use of Tomatoes:—This vegetable which has come to be almost indispensable to the American table, is a native of South America. The English name for it was "Love Apple," and as such it was known to the people of Dauphin county up to about 1840. It was cultivated in gardens as an ornament. It was inferior then to the fine varieties of the Twentieth century. The first grown in Harrisburg was in the garden of William Maclay, on Front and South streets. Mrs. George W. Harris, who was reared in the family of Mr. Maclay, her grandfather, stated that when a small girl she did not dare touch a tomato stalk, as they were considered poisonous; and Mr. Harris himself stated that he never knew them to be eaten until Colonel John Roberts returned from York in 1812. He said when at York with the Pennsylvania troops he dined at one of the best taverns in that town, and there saw stewed tomatoes on the table. He found them excellent. He then enquired of the landlord where he procured them and was informed that the seed were secured from a West India negro woman. Hunting the latter up, he purchased seed from her and was instructed how to prepare the tomatoes. The next year the seeds were planted, and the Colonel had the pleasure of eating the first tomatoes raised in Harrisburg or its vicinity.

In 1821, a Mr. Voorhees had a comb factory at the corner of River Alley and Chestnut street, Harrisburg. At that time John Shaffner and W. W. Boyer were apprentices to the comb business. The former, with the Cunninghams, later got control of the factory and continued the business for several years.

Maple Sugar Making In 1864.—In the March 23 issue of the *Harrisburg Patriot and Union*, the following appeared: "The present weather is favorable for sugar-making and those of our farmers who have a "sugar camp" are now busily engaged in collecting and boiling the sweet juice of the maple and converting it into home-made sugar and molasses. This business was formerly considered a country amusement, but since the Civil war has doubled the price of sugar there is profit, as well as amusement in sugar-making. Hundreds of farmers who never paid any attention to their "Sugar camp," further than to provide enough for home supply, are now manufacturing for the market and will obtain a ready market at high prices for all they can make. Every farmer in Dauphin county who owns sugar-trees on their plantations should turn them to account and thereby confer a benefit upon themselves, as well as the rest of mankind. Maple sugar is delicious and we can't have too much of it."

CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY OF CITY AND COUNTY.

As early as November, 1883, the Dauphin County Historical Society considered the proposition of a proper celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the formation of Dauphin county, as well as the founding of the city of Harrisburg, which would occur in 1885. The next February a committee was appointed from the Society to whom was intrusted the important duty. As the founder of the town—John Harris—gave liberally of his land to the State, county and city, it was deemed appropriate that all should be invited to join the people in giving eclat to the occasion.

March 9, 1884, His Honor, Mayor Wilson, sent a communication to the Council of the city. After due consideration, by all concerned, the dates from the 13th to the 17th of September, 1885, was fixed upon as the time for the proposed anniversary. The following program was published and carried out to a letter:

(1) The celebration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the erection of the county of Dauphin and the founding of the city of Harrisburg, be fixed for Monday, September 14, 1885.

(2) That the clergy of all the congregations and churches in the county of Dauphin be requested to deliver Commemoration Sermons or discourses on Sunday, September 13, 1885.

(3) That Monday, September 14, 1885, at the hours of nine o'clock in the morning of said day, it is recommended that the court house, church, public school, fire engine, factory and all other bells throughout the county of Dauphin be rung for the space of fifteen minutes and that all the schools, both public and private, or other assemblies at that time gathered together, sing "God Bless Our Native Land."

(4) That the inaugural ceremonies be held at the court house and in other parts of the county to be hereafter designated, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon. And that on the evening of the same day, at 7.30 o'clock, the concluding exercises shall consist of a Centenary Poem, an Historical address, remarks by old citizens, etc.

(5) That on Tuesday, September 10, 1885, a parade of the military, Grand Army, the civic and social orders, shall take place in Harrisburg, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day.

(6) That on Wednesday, September 16, 1885, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, there shall be an industrial display and procession. That every department of industry—the farmer, the artizan, the citizens from every part of the county, be requested to participate.

(7) That on Thursday, September 17, 1885, the Firemen of this and adjoining cities of the State, organize a display and procession, commencing at the hour of eleven o'clock on the said day.

(8) That a marshal shall be chosen each day with power to designate special and other aids. Such Chief Marshal's designation to be a crimson sash; special aids blue, and other aids white.

(9) That an antiquarian display be held on the week of the anniversary celebration. That a room be provided for the collection and display of ancient farm implements, furniture, portraits, paintings, china, books, clothing, beds, bedding, etc., also relics of all descriptions. That a moderate fee be charged for admission, the proceeds to be turned into the funds of the treasurer. That all articles will be properly insured and returned to their respective owners. That a committee of forty ladies and ten gentlemen be appointed to carry out this project. The antiquarian display will be open at Harrisburg on Wednesday, September 9, 1885, and to be closed Thursday, September 17, 1885.

(10) That a cordial invitation be extended to the citizens of the county of Lebanon, which for twenty-eight years formed a part of the original county of Dauphin.

(11) That a Commemorative Medal, with a suitable device and inscription be prepared, and to be of three values—gold, silver and bronze. That the said medal be sold by the treasurer, or under his direction, at a reasonable advance on its cost.

It is said, all in all, under kind Providence, it was a celebration unequalled in the annals of America; at least it is so claimed by men who are best capable of judging. The City Council of Harrisburg donated \$1,000 toward defraying the large expenses. The Centennial medals above referred to, were produced in white metal, bronze and silver, representing on one side the log cabin of pioneer Harris, with the motto, "*E. Feritate Cultus, pro Solitudine Multitudo*," meaning "Out of barbarism Civilization, for Solitude a Multitude." On the obverse side, a scene representing the three leading industries of Dauphin county, mining, manufacturing, agriculture. On the outer border—"1785-1885, Dauphin County Centennial." Five hundred and sixty-nine dollars worth of these unique medals were sold.

At six o'clock in the morning, each day of the celebration, thirteen guns were fired. The Sabbath before the real opening day, was an ideal autumn day—September 13, 1885. Never were there so many attending Divine worship in the city as upon this auspicious occasion. It augured well for the week-day ceremonies to follow. Every one felt that under the kind protection of Providence, all had prospered as a people. The pastors of the many churches preached commemorative sermons—while interesting services suitable to the occasion were also held in the various Sabbath Schools.

The decorations were indeed elaborate. Arches spanned many of the streets, not only the work of committees, but created by indi-

viduals, who grasped the idea of celebrating in proper spirit. In front of every engine-house, the firemen had erected pretty arches, some being very elaborate. The citizens of the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth wards, spared no pains or bunting by which to make things look bright and they literally painted their locations "red." Private houses were in many cases literally covered with flags of the "Old Glory" type. The engine-house arches were perfectly beautiful and the whole decoration eclipsed anything ever before, or since seen in Harrisburg.

Five thousand school children were in parade and in their line of march halted by the soldiers' monument at the corner of Second and State streets and sang "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," with wonderful effect upon the older members of the throng.

At the opening of exercises at the Court House, a fervently worded prayer was offered by a grandson of pioneer John Harris, the Rev. William A. Harris, D. D., of Washington, D. C., closing with the Lord's Prayer, said in concert by the vast gathering present.

The *Philadelphia Times* said fully one hundred thousand people witnessed the parade on Industrial Day.

CHAPTER V.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT—THE SEVERAL COURT HOUSES—EARLY
COURT CRYERS—THE COUNTY PRISONS—ALMS HOUSES—
FINANCES—NATIONAL AND STATE REPRESENTATION—
JUDGES—BIOGRAPHERS OF FIRST JUDGES—COUNTY OF-
FICIALS—BIOGRAPHY OF ALEXANDER GRAYDON, FIRST PRO-
THONOTARY.

As soon as Dauphin county was set off from Lancaster and had the proper buildings provided, the officials appointed and selected to fill the various positions, entered upon the duty of looking well to the interests of tax-payers and the development of a good and safe county government.

A log house standing until about 1843, at the corner of what is now Washington avenue and Front street, served as a place for the first court to meet at Harris Ferry. The pillory, or punishing place, was near by. The courts were afterwards held in the old log jail which formerly stood on the northwest side of Strawberry alley, a short distance northeast of Rasperry alley, and in a log house which formerly stood on the lot later occupied by the "Farmer's Hotel," (opposite the present court house) now known as the Aldinger Hotel. From 1792 to 1799 inclusive were occupied in the construction of the first court house, at least the expenditures for the erection thereof cover that period as is to be seen from the "Order Boak" in the commissioners' office, which gives the following items connected with the building:

		£	s.	d.
James Mitchell,	new Court-House.....	103	0	0
Mitchell & Kapp,	".....	8	9	10
John Kean	".....		5	6
"	".....	79	10	0
"	".....	93	72	0
"	".....	500	0	0
"	".....	100	0	0
"	".....	100	0	0
John Kean & R. Harris	".....	400	0	0
"	".....	10	14	0
"	".....	152	4	2
"	".....	150	0	0
"	".....	250	0	0
"	".....	75	16	11

		£	s.	d.
Robert Harris	new Court-House.....	75	0	0
"	"	18	10	0
"	"	37	10	0
"	"	75	0	0
"	"	5	2	8
"	"	3	7	6½
"	"	4	12	1
"	"	17	12	8
"	"	30	7	3
Trustees,	"	85	15	0
"	"	269	12	2
"	"	2578	3	8
John Cumins,	"	5	0	0
James Ingraham,	"	1	2	6
Benjamin Kurtz,	"	3	0	0
John Balsley,	"	18	9	
Connelly & Rowan,	"	172	15	4
"	"	115	6	3
Frederick Cleckner,	"	11	3	
"	"	7	6	
William Wray,	"	2	17	6
C. Kunkel,	"	0	12	6
"	"	2	14	3
Benjamin Trego,	"	14	7	2
Bricker & Bennett,	"	4	15	7½
L. Semmers,	"	5	5	10
Charles Rowen,	"	9	11	1
"	"	6	16	1½
Henry Bruner,	"	2	17	6
Jacob Wain,	"	10	11	8
H. Eckert, Jail and	"	15	16	9
H. Ford,	"	6	6	0
Court-House Bell		131	18	10
Residue of Bell		26	13	10
Henry Brunner		2	5	0
New Bell		112	10	0

Reduced to United States money, the above shows this court house to have cost about \$6,000.

This building served until 1860, when the original part of the present court house was erected, on the site occupied by the old building. The new building was erected under Commissioners Jacob Buffington, John S. Musser, and Jacob Behm. The contract was let to Samuel Holman and Daniel E. Wilt, for \$57,012, to be completed November, 1861.

An annex was found necessary to the new court house and accordingly a contract was awarded August 15, 1894, to W. O. Weaver, of Harrisburg, at the contract price of \$10,997.

The old court house was an antique affair of brick, two stories high, with wings and a semi-rotunda in front, which was added to the building by the State of Pennsylvania, while it was occupied by the Commonwealth as a capital building from the time the capital of Pennsylvania was removed from Lancaster in 1812, until the completion of the old State House, January 2, 1822. When the court vacated the court house for the State, it moved into the then partially finished brick building, owned at the time by Mr. Capp and later known as the "White Hall" tavern. While here, the Commissioners of the county erected the brick buildings at the corner of Walnut street and Raspberry alley, into which the court moved and remained in until the Legislature vacated the court house.

Among old books and papers found in Joshua Elder's effects (son of Rev. John Elder) is gleaned the early manner of the court cryer. (*To Open Court*) Cryer makes proclamation. "O yes! three times. All manner of persons who stand bound by Recognizance, or have anything to do before the Judges of this Court of General Quarter Sessions of the peace here holden this day of the county of Dauphin draw near, give your attendance & you shall be heard. God save the Commonwealth & the Hon'ble Court."

The pillory, an instrument of judicial torture and legal vengeance, stood about sixty yards below the grave of John Harris, Sr., or just above the old ferryhouse, at the junction of Front and Paxtang streets. Its earliest victims were on August 18, 1785, in the persons of William Courtney and James Lachey, each of whom received "eighteen lashes." There were other punishments at this whipping post, but it was not long before such means of punishment was abandoned for more humane means—fines, imprisonment, etc.

The first Prison erected for the safety of the county, was built about 1790, on lots conveyed by John Harris, Jr., to the commissioners, when the town was originally laid out. This, while a rude affair, served well its purpose and held many a hardened criminal until the sentence of the court passed upon their crime and removed them, by execution, or otherwise. In 1839-40 this building was removed to make place for one of more modern design. In "Morgan's Annals of Harrisburg," published in 1858, is found the following description of this prison:

"The building fronting on Walnut street is constructed of fine light granite from Chester, or Montgomery county, in the Gothic style of architecture, and is devoted entirely to the residence and office of the keeper. It is two stories high and surmounted with an octagonal tower, originally intended to contain an alarm-bell. Be-

ing built at some distance from the line of the street, a handsome garden-plot fronts the structure, enclosed with neat cast-iron railing. Wing-walls of granite flank the building on either side, which connect with massive limestone walls twenty-three feet high, enclosing the two sides and rear of the lots. Within this enclosure, and connected with the front building by a corridor ten feet wide, is the prison proper. It is a plain limestone building two stories high, containing forty cells, each fifteen feet in length and seven and one-half wide, twenty of which are on the first story, ten fronting each side of the corridor. The twenty cells on the second floor have a similar arrangement, and are attained by a stairway in the center of the corridor, leading to a gallery, with which they communicate. Each of the cells contain a bed and water-closet. The floors are covered with asphaltum. They are heated by hot water, and properly ventilated by apertures through the outside wall. The floor of the corridor is covered with brick, and it is lighted and ventilated by skylights on the roof. Its entire length is eighty feet."

The cost of this Prison, finished in 1841, was \$40,000. It was erected by John Haviland, architect. The Commissioners of the county at the date of its construction were: John Brohoff, David Hummel and Henry Peffer, clerk.

As the population increased, the number of criminals necessarily increased, and this Prison was found too small to properly handle so many convicts. For years this prison was anything but a wholesome and sanitary place and the keepers had their skill taxed to its utmost to securely keep the various classes of offenders; but in the latter part of the eighties, appropriations were made by the commissioners, by which the County Prison was greatly enlarged and improved, to a thoroughly modern prison. It was effected by adding two stories to the old building and re-arranging the whole interior. This work was completed in 1901 and stands as a monument to the good sense and business management of the officials who had the same in charge. It ranks high, if not the highest, in point of safety and sanitary conditions, of any in Pennsylvania. The number of steel-barred cells under the present arrangement is one hundred and sixty-four. It is steam-heated by "city heat" and ventilated by an ingenious, up-to-date method. It is surrounded by the same old stone-wall of solid masonry, which was erected at an early date in the history of Harrisburg, elsewhere spoken of. The following persons had charge of the construction of this re-built prison.

Commissioners—John W. Deibler, Dr. Charles H. Smith, Patrick H. Meehan; Ex-Commissioner—John D. Hawkins; Architect—F. J. Osterling; Contractors—Van Dorn Iron Works, Cleveland, Ohio.

The Prison officers are: Inspectors—Lane S. Hart, W. H. Ulrich, W. B. Meetch, Henry Cordes, S. S. Miller, Archie Knisley. Warden—John H. McIlhenny; Matron—Catharine A. McIlhenny; Physician—Dr. F. W. Coover; Underkeeper—David F. Nissley; Day-Watchman—James McCann; Night-Watchmen—Samuel B. Cassel and James Meehan.

The cost of rebuilding and furnishing the present prison was about one hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars.

The Dauphin County Almshouse is located three miles from Harrisburg. The original almshouse was provided after the passage of the Act in 1804, that authorized the maintenance of the county's poor in this manner. Small buildings were provided, though spacious enough for the times in which they were erected, but they had outlived their usefulness many years before others were provided. From 1866 to 1872, Rudolph F. Kelker was one of the directors of the poor, and through his instrumentality proper legislation was secured, new additional buildings erected and such improvements made in the general management of the almshouse, as greatly alleviated the condition of the unfortunate inmates. A laundry and school room were included in the new building. The main building was completed in 1868. The towering size and ornamental cornice presented an imposing front view. Its cost was \$75,000 and it was first occupied in 1869.

On the afternoon of July 2, 1883, this institution was almost totally destroyed by fire—the laundry and school room only being saved from the flames. The loss was about \$140,000, of which but \$23,500 was covered by insurance.

The commissioners at once set about re-building, on a larger and better plan than before. George Grove of Hummelstown, an architect of some considerable note, was secured to superintend the construction of the new buildings, which are the present, with some additions made since that date.

November 11, 1884, the buildings were accepted by the committee of inspectors for the county, which gentlemen pronounced the workmanship first class in every particular and soon thereafter the institution was opened for occupancy to those legally entitled to find a home in such a place.

The inscription upon the base-stone at the front of the institution, at the suggestion of Rudolph F. Kelker, reads as follows:

"In the name of Christ the Gift of Dauphin County To Her Poor and Destitute—Built 1868—Re-Built 1883."

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE POOR FOR THE YEAR A. D. 1905.

Isaac Lyter, Esq., Treasurer of Dauphin County, State of Pennsylvania, in account with the Directors of the Poor and House of Employment of said County during the year A. D. 1905.

To balance due Directors as per last settlement of A. D. 1904.	\$	79.32
Requisition from County Commissioners, A. D. 1905.....	46,000.00	
Amount of cancelled orders, A. D. 1905.....	56.00	
Amount of outstanding orders of A. D. 1905.....	96.43	
To cash received from J. A. Ringland, Agent of the Board for maintenance of patients at Almshouse, State Lunatic Hospital, sale of wheat, hides, etc.	2,879.50	
	<u>\$49,111.25</u>	

By Directors orders from No. 1 to No. 2108 inclusive, issued during the year A. D. 1905.....	\$48,848.95	
By amount of outstanding orders of A. D. 1904, paid in A. D. 1905	43.62	
By balance due Directors by Isaac Lyter, Esq., Treasurer of Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, January 1st, 1906.....	218.68	
	<u>\$49,111.25</u>	

We, the undersigned Auditors of Dauphin County, State of Pennsylvania, after being duly sworn according to law, do certify that we did audit and settle the accounts of the Directors of the Poor and House of Employment of said County for the year A. D. 1905. And after careful examination of the accounts find due the Directors of the Poor and House of Employment by Isaac Lyter, Esq., Treasurer of Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, the sum of Two Hundred and Eighteen Dollars and Sixty-eight cents. (\$218.68).

In witness whereof, we, have hereunto set our hands and seal at our office in the City of Harrisburg, Penna., this 14th day of April, in the year of our Lord, A. D. 1906.

GEORGE F. REIGEL,
ELMER W. DOCKEY,
L. W. HOOVER,
Auditors of Dauphin County.

Attest:

ELMER W. DOCKEY, Secy.

Deduct money paid to County Treasurer by J. A.

Ringland, Agent of the Board as per statement

above\$2,879.50

Cancelled orders of A. D. 1905..... 56.00 \$ 2,935.50

Actual expense during the year A. D. 1905..... \$45,913.45

HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURES.

Groceries	\$2,190.54	
Beef	2,909.24	
Flour	1,363.10	\$ 6,462.58

SALARIES, WAGES AND FEES.

Agent of the Board and Directors salaries for the year

A. D. 1905	\$1,200.00
Steward's salary	600.00
Matron's salary	400.00
Salaries of Asst. Matron, Engineer, Night Watchman, Farmer, Gardner, Baker, Butcher, Fireman, Cook, Pastor, Four (4) Attendants in Insane wards, Two (2) Nurses in Sick wards, Clerk to Board, Justice and other fees.....	4,407.05 \$ 6,607.05

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR A. D. 1905.

Out-Door-Poor, permanent, Cash.....	\$ 1,432.00
Out-Door-Poor, permanent, Groceries.....	1,895.50
Out-Door-Poor, temporary, provisions, coal and shoes.....	4,159.34
Household expenditures	6,462.58
Light and fuel	2,387.12
Salaries, wages and fees	6,607.05
Medicine and Medical attention Almshouse and for Out-Door-Poor	6,056.73
Dry Goods, Clothing, Shoes, Bedding and Furniture for the Almshouse	4,775.39
(All wooden beds were replaced with iron beds.)	
Burial of paupers and coffins	1,018.25
Farm expenditures, timothy and clover seed, garden seeds, seed potatoes, fertilizer, rent of Cameron field, two (2) milch cows, one (1) stock bull, one four (4) horse wagon with ladders, one (1) two horse wagon, Dayton wagon, seven (7) sets new harness, blacksmithing, threshing wheat and oats, and chop feed	2,202.66
Buildings and repairs, such as one (1) new Fairbanks wagon scales, respouting buildings, paint and painting, lumber, glass, hardware, carpenters wages and all general repairing.....	2,167.27
Maintenance of Insane at State Lunatic Hospitals, chargeable to the Directors of the Poor	3,163.64
Publishing Annual Report, (1904)	395.00
Stationery, books, printing, postage for office and Almshouse....	362.41
Maintenance of Children in Homes for Children at Harrisburg..	948.53
Maintenance of Children at Home for Feeble-minded at Polk, Penna.	113.00
Steward's account for sundries bought and paid for as per his bills	151.14
Freight on goods for Almshouse and telephone toll	30.25
Telephone charges for telephones for office and almshouse.....	127.44
Cleaning office during the year.....	24.00
Tobacco furnished for inmates	422.82
Conveying and shipping paupers	637.38
Other counties for maintenance of paupers chargeable to Dauphin County	1.20
Groceries, coal and wood furnished to small-pox cases.....	2,020.07

HISTORY OF DAUPHIN COUNTY

Physicians for special examinations, attention, disinfectants, Sanitary Officers, horse hire and all other expenses for small-pox	1,119.34
During the year this office cared for one hundred and fifty-two (152) cases of small-pox in fifty different families in the different townships of the County, namely, Susquehanna, Lower Paxton, Lower Swatara, Swatara, Derry, East Hanover and Jefferson	48,848.95
Other counties for maintenance of paupers chargeable to Dauphin County	167.94

STEWARD'S ANNUAL REPORT.

Number of bushels of corn grown on farm (in the ears)	2,750
Number of bushels of potatoes	1,450
Number of bushels of wheat	638
Number of bushels of oats	690
Number of bushels of turnips	325
Number of bushels of Tomatoes	125
Number of bushels of beans	100
Number of bushels of peas	20
Number of bushels of onions	77
Number of bushels of beets	25
Number of bushels of pears	15
Number of bushels of spinach	25
Number of heads of cabbage	6,000
Number of heads of lettuce	2,000
Number of bunches of radishes	2,025
Number of bunches of rhubarb	400
Number of quarts of lima beans	425
Number of dozen of sweet corn	2,500
Number of stalks of celery	2,100
Number of tons of hay	41
Number of pounds of butter made	1,936
Number of pounds of hard soap made	375
Number of barrels of soft soap made	80
Number of barrels of saurkraut	12
Number of barrels of sweet corn dried	8
Number of pounds of beef killed, (net)	31,468
Number of pounds of pork killed, (net)	11,330
Number of pounds of veal killed (net)	1,242

NUMBER OF INMATES IN COUNTY ALMSHOUSE
DECEMBER 31, 1905.

White males	111
White females	58
Colored males	11
Colored females	8

 188

Children	3
Adults and children	191

Average number of inmates daily during the year A. D. 1905.....	189
Of this number twenty-eight (28) were insane patients.	
Number of lodgings furnished tramps	2,765
Number of meals furnished tramps	5,698

Officers for the year A. D. 1906:

J. A. RINGLAND, President.
D. D. HELT, Agent of the Board.
J. W. EARLY.

Attest:

G. A. L. Row, Clerk.

FINANCIAL.

According to the records of the State and county officials, there is a marked contrast between the commencement of the Civil War period—1861—and the present, in the matter of valuations and finances of the county in general. Then the county of Dauphin contained but 48,640 people, as against 114,443 in 1900. In 1860-61, the assessed valuation of all personal and real estate property subject to taxation, was \$11,971,815 as against \$57,090,466 in 1905, the date of the last published statement of the county officials.

The Auditors' report for the year 1905 is an index of the county's financial standing up to that date, (and which will not be materially changed by the forthcoming report for the year 1906) and is as follows:

ASSETS.

Balance in hands of the Treasurer of the various county funds..	\$ 75,066.12
Amount in sinking fund	74,466.66
Value of jail and fixtures	310,000.00
Value of Court House and furniture	300,000.00
Value of Almshouse and fixtures	140,000.00
Outstanding taxes, 1903, 1904 and 1905	26,425.69
	<hr/>
	\$925,958.47

LIABILITIES.

Bonds issued series 1890—4 per cent., maturing 1910.....	\$ 64,000.00
Bonds issued series 1891—4 per cent., maturing 1911.....	50,000.00
Bonds issued, series 1901—3 per cent., maturing 1931.....	300,000.00
Bonds issued series 1902—3 per cent., maturing 1932.....	78,000.00
Bonds issued series 1903—3½ per cent., maturing 1918	125,000.00
Assets in excess of liabilities	308,958.47
	<hr/>
	\$925,958.47

The Commissioners' statement shows the subjoined items of county expense for the year, 1905:

Advertising and printing	\$ 2,416.85
Appropriations beneficent and reformatory institutions	98,538.18
Assessments and elections	20,168.79
Books, blanks and stationery	2,761.91
Bridges, bridge and road views	2,276.86
Aldermen's, justices', mayors' and constables' fees.....	17,407.84
County officers and court house employes	32,454.78
County auditors' salaries	900.00
Courts and jurors	22,805.25
Heat, light, postage, etc.	6,366.64
Miscellaneous	2,920.39
Sinking fund, loans and interest	99,394.06
	<hr/>
	\$308,411.55

NATIONAL AND STATE REPRESENTATION.

The following have served in the various capacities, either in the National or State Legislative bodies, thus representing Dauphin county:

MEMBERS OF UNITED STATES SENATE FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

Wm. Maclay	1789-1791	James Buchan	1834-1845
Robert Morris	1789-1795	Daniel Sturgeon	1839-1851
Albert Gallatin	1793-1794	Simon Cameron	1845-1849
James Ross	1794-1803	James Cooper	1845-1855
Wm. Bingham	1795-1801	Richard Broadhead	1851-1857
John P. G. Muhlenberg..	1801	Wm. Bigler	1855-1861
Geo. Logan	1801-1807	Simon Cameron	1857-1861
Samuel Maclay	1803-1808	David Wilmot	1861-1863
Andrew Gregg	1807-1813	Edgar Cowan	1861-1867
Michael Leib	1806-1813	Chas. R. Buckalew	1863-1869
Abner Leacock	1813-1819	Simon Cameron	1867-1877
Jonathan Roberts	1814-1821	John Scott	1869-1875
Walter Lowrie	1819-1825	Wm. A. Wallace	1875-1881
Wm. Findley	1821-1827	J. Donald Cameron	1877-1897
Wm. Marks	1821-1827	John I. Mitchell	1881-1887
Isaac D. Barnhard	1827-1831	Matthew S. Quay	1887-1899
Geo. Mifflin Dallas	1831-1833	Boies Penrose	1897-1904
Wm. Wilkins	1831-1834	Matthew S. Quay	1901-1904
Samuel McKean	1833-1839	Philander C. Knox	

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

John W. Kittera	1789-1795	David Baird	1807-1813
John A. Hanna	1795-1807	Ed. Crouch	1813-1815
Robert Whitehill	1807-1813	James Wallace	1815-1821

John Phillips	1821-1823	Richard J. Haldeman ...	1871-1873
Robert Harris	1823-1827	Richard J. Haldeman ...	1873-1875
Innis Green	1827-1831	John B. Packer	1875-1877
John C. Bucher	1831-1833	John W. Killinger	1877-1879
Wm. Clark	1833-1837	John W. Killinger	1879-1881
Luther Reily	1837-1839	Sam. F. Barr	1881-1883
Wm. Simonton	1839-1843	Sam. F. Barr	1883-1885
Alex. Ramsey	1843-1847	Franklin Bound	1885-1887
Geo. N. Eckert	1847-1849	Franklin Bound	1887-1889
Chas. W. Pittman	1849-1851	John W. Rife	1889-1891
Thos. M. Bibighaus	1851-1853	John W. Rife	1891-1893
N. Middlesworth	1853-1855	Ephriam M. Woomer ...	1893-1895
John C. Kunkel	1855-1859	Ephriam M. Woomer ...	1895-1897
John W. Killinger	1859-1863	Martin Olmsted	1897-1899
Wm. H. Miller	1863-1865	Martin Olmsted	1899-1901
Geo. F. Miller	1865-1867	Martin Olmsted	1901-1903
Geo. F. Miller	1867-1869	Martin Olmsted	1903-1905
John B. Packer	1869-1871		

MEMBERS OF STATE SENATE.

Fifth District,—Berks and Dauphin.

1790-91. Joseph Hiester.	1796. Christian Lauer.
John Gloninger.	1798. John Kean.
1791-92. Gabriel Hiester, <i>vice</i> Jo-	Christian Lauer.
seph Hiester, resigned.	1800. John Kean.
1792. John Andrew Hanna, <i>vice</i>	Christian Lauer.
Gloninger, resigned.	1801. Henry Orth, <i>vice</i> Kean, re-
1794. John Kean.	signed.
Gabriel Hiester.	1802-4. Christian Lauer.
1796. John Kean.	Henry Orth.

Sixth District,—Dauphin.

1806-12. Melchior Rahm.	1814-16. John Forster.
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Dauphin and Lebanon.

1818. John Sawyer.	1822. John Harrison, <i>vice</i> J. An-
1820. John Andrew Shulze.	drew Shulze, resigned.

Eighth District,—Dauphin and Lebanon.

1824. Adam Ritscher.	1830. Jacob Stoever.
1826. George Seltzer.	1832. Jacob Stoever.
1828. George Seltzer.	1834. John Harper.

Seventh District,—Dauphin and Lebanon.

1836. John Harper.	1840. John Killinger.
1838. John Killinger.	1842. Levi Kline.

Fifteenth District,—Dauphin and Lebanon.

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| 1859. John B. Rutherford. | 1864. David Fleming. |
| 1861. Amos R. Boughter. | |

Sixteenth District,—Dauphin and Lebanon.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| 1868. G. Dawson Coleman. | 1870. David Mumma. |
|--------------------------|--------------------|

Twelfth District,—Dauphin and Lebanon.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1873. Jacob G. Heilman. | 1893-1900. Samuel J. M. McCarrell |
| 1875-84. A. J. Herr. | 1901-1904. John E. Fox. |
| 1885-92. A. F. Thompson. | 1904- . John E. Fox. |

MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

UNDER THE CONSTITUTION OF 1776.

[Those in italics prior to 1814 were from what is now Lebanon County.]

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1785-86. Robert Clark. | 1787-88. <i>Jacob Meiley.</i> |
| <i>Adam Orth.</i> | John Carson. |
| <i>David Krause.</i> | 1788-89. <i>Adam Orth.</i> |
| Daniel Bradley. | <i>Jacob Meiley.</i> |
| 1786-87. Robert Clark. | John Carson. |
| <i>Jacob Meiley.</i> | 1789-90. James McCreight. |
| John Carson. | <i>Jacob Meiley.</i> |
| 1787-88. Robert Clark. | John Carson. |

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

UNDER THE CONSTITUTION OF 1790.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1790-91. James McCreight. | 1796-97. William Maclay. |
| <i>Jacob Meiley.</i> | <i>Jacob Weirick.</i> |
| John Carson. | Samuel Ainsworth. |
| 1791-92. Stacy Potts. | 1797-98. William Maclay. |
| <i>Jacob Meiley.</i> | <i>David Krause.</i> |
| John A. Hanna. | Samuel Ainsworth. |
| 1792-93. Stacy Potts. | 1798-99. Thomas Forster. |
| <i>Jacob Meiley.</i> | <i>David Krause.</i> |
| William Brown. | James Wilson. |
| 1793-94. Christian King. | 1799-1800. Stacy Potts. |
| <i>Anthony Kelker.</i> | <i>Christian Ley.</i> |
| Andrew Forrest. | James Wilson. |
| 1794-95. Christian King. | 1800-1. Stacy Potts. |
| <i>Jacob Weirick.</i> | <i>Christian Ley.</i> |
| <i>Valentine Shouffler.</i> | James Wilson. |
| 1795-96. William Maclay. | 1801-2. Stacy Potts. |
| <i>Jacob Weirick.</i> | <i>Christian Ley.</i> |
| <i>Valentine Shouffler.</i> | James Wilson. |

- 1802-3. Stacy Potts.
 Jacob Weirick.
 James Wilson.
- 1803-4. William Maclay.
 Jacob Weirick.
 Jacob Bucher.
- 1804-5. Edward Crouch.
 Jacob Weirick.
 Jacob Bucher.
- 1805-6. Edward Crouch.
 Jacob Weirick.
 Jacob Bucher.
- 1806-7. James Wallace.
 John Andrew Shulze.
 Jacob Bucher.
- 1807-8. Jacob Bucher.
 James Wallace.
 John Andrew Shulze.
- 1808-9. Jacob Bucher.
 James Wallace.
 John Andrew Shulze.
- 1809-10. James Wallace.
 Peter Shindel.
 Benjamin Kurtz.
- 1810-11. James Wallace.
 Peter Shindel.
 Benjamin Kurtz.
- 1811-12. David Ferguson.
 Valentine Shouffler.
 Benjamin Kurtz.
- 1812-13. Amos Ellmaker.
 Valentine Shouffler.
 David Ferguson.
- 1813-14. Amos Ellmaker.
 Peter Shindel.
 David Ferguson.
- 1814-15. Jacob Bucher.
 Jacob Goodhart.
- 1815-16. Jacob Bucher.
 James R. Reily.
- 1816-17. Jacob Bucher.
 James R. Reily.
- 1817-18. John Downey.
 John Rutherford.
- 1818-19. Isaac Smith.
 William N. Irvine.
- 1819-20. Simon Sallade.
 William Rutherford.
- 1820-21. Simon Sallade.
 William Rutherford.
- 1821-22. Thomas Smith.
 William Cochran.
- 1822-23. Valentine Hummel.
 William Cochran.
- 1823-24. Valentine Hummel.
 William Cochran.
- 1824-25. Valentine Hummel.
 Isaac Smith.
- 1825-26. Moses Maclean.
 Isaac Smith.
- 1826-27. William Lauman.
 Henry B. Dorrance.
- 1827-28. William Lauman.
 John Roberts.
- 1828-29. William Lauman.
 John Roberts.
- 1829-30. William Rutherford.
 Jacob Hoffman.
- 1830-31. William Rutherford.
 Christian Spayd.
- 1831-32. John Fox.
 Christian Spayd.
- 1832-33. John Fox.
 John Funk.
- 1833-34. William Ayres.
 Jacob Hoffman.
- 1834-35. William Ayres.
 Matthew B. Cowden.
- 1835-36. David Krause.
 Jacob Gilbert.
- 1836-37. Simon Sallade.
 Hamilton Alricks.
- 1837-38. Martin Kendig.
 Christian Ehrman.

UNDER THE CONSTITUTION OF 1838.

- 1838-39. Martin Kendig.
 Christian Ehrman.
1840. Valentine Hummel.
 William McClure.
1841. Benjamin Musser.
 Samuel H. Clark.
1842. William Bell.
 Henry Balsbaugh.
1843. Solomon Shindle.
 Benjamin Jordan.
1844. John C. Kunkel.
 John C. Harper.

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| 1845. John C. Kunkel.
Michael Keller. | 1855. David Mumma.
John Wright. |
| 1846. James Fox.
Theodore Gratz. | 1856. David Mumma.
John Wright. |
| 1847. James Fox.
Theodore Gratz. | 1857. William C. A. Lawrence.
Edward J. Lauman. |
| 1848. Thomas Duncan.
John B. Rutherford. | 1858. William C. A. Lawrence.
Edward J. Lauman. |
| 1849. Thomas Duncan.
John B. Rutherford. | 1859. William C. A. Lawrence.
Marks D. Whitman. |
| 1850. John C. Kunkel.
John Cooper. | 1860. William Clark.
Lewis Heck. |
| 1851. James Freeland.
Jacob Landis. | 1861. James Freeland.
Thomas G. Fox. |
| 1852. Isaac Waterbury.
Jacob Landis. | 1862. James Freeland.
Thomas G. Fox. |
| 1853. Simon Sallade.
George T. Hummel. | 1863. Henry C. Alleman.
Daniel Kaiser. |
| 1854. Luther Bergstresser.
John A. Stehley. | 1864. Henry C. Alleman.
Daniel Kaiser. |

UNDER A NEW LAW.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1865. Jeremiah Seiler.
Henry B. Hoffman. | 1868. A. Jackson Herr.
Henry B. Hoffman. |
| 1866. Jeremiah Seiler.
Henry B. Hoffman. | 1869. A. C. Smith.
John E. Parsons. |
| 1867. A. Jackson Herr.
Peter S. Bergstresser. | 1870. A. C. Smith.
John E. Parsons. |

IN CONJUNCTION WITH PERRY COUNTY.

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|---|---|
| 1871. Andrew K. Black.
Isaac D. Schminkey.
Joseph Shuler. | 1873. J. Ed. Allen.
A. Fortenbaugh.
Jo. H. Nisley. |
| 1872. Andrew K. Black.
Isaac S. Schminkey.
Joseph Shuler. | 1874. A. Fortenbaugh.
Jo. H. Nisley.
J. H. Sheibly. |

UNDER CONSTITUTION OF 1874.

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|---|---|
| 1875-6. Robt. R. Chrisman.
Joseph H. Nisley.
J. E. Allen. | 1881-82. Wm. H. Hoofnagle.
Alex. F. Thompson.
A. K. Nibinger. |
| 1876. A. Fortenbaugh. | 1883-84. Wm. H. Hoofnagle.
Alex. F. Thompson.
David C. Burnite. |
| 1877-78. Joseph H. Nisley.
Anton F. Engelbert.
Andrew K. Black. | 1885-1902. John B. Seal. |
| 1879-80. Joseph H. Landis.
Charles L. Bailey.
Benj. Bordner. | 1885-1886. John W. Rife.
Chas. A. Miller. |

1887-1890. W. E. Barnes.	1894-1898. W. H. Clay Keen.
Bayard T. Dickinson.	1895-1898. John M. Heagy.
Valentine Lenker.	1899-1902. Saml. H. Rutherford.
1888-1889. David C. Burnite.	1901-1904. Wm. H. Ulrich.
1889-1892. David A. Boyer.	1903-1904. M. E. Straup.
1891-1892. David S. Herr.	B. Frank Ober.
1891-1894. M. L. Hershey.	1904-1907. B. Frank Ober.
1891-1893. J. A. Laudenslager.	Michael E. Straup.
1893-1903. Geo. F. Kunkel.	Frank W. Wickersham.

PRESIDENT JUDGES.

Commission.		Commission.
[Under Constitution of 1776.]		Calvin Blythe (res.) Feb. 5, 1852
Timothy Green ... April 2, 1785		Nath'l B. Eldred... March 30, 1843
[Under Constitution of 1790.]		John J. Pearson... April 7, 1849
William Augustus		John J. Pearson
Atlee Aug. 17, 1791		(elected for 10
John Jos. Henry... Dec. 16, 1793		years) March 6, 1851
Walter Franklin .. Jan. 18, 1811		John J. Pearson
Amos Ellmaker		(elected for 10
(res. Dec. 21,		years) Nov. 20, 1861
1816) July 3, 1815		John J. Pearson
David Scott (res.		(elected for 10
July 29, 1818) .. Dec. 21, 1816		years) Nov. 7, 1871
Samuel D. Franks		Robert M. Hender-
(res. Jan. 12,		son (res.) Jan. 13, 1882
1830) July 29, 1818		John W. Simonton
Calvin Blythe (res.		(for ten years) .. Feb. 8, 1882
June 20, 1839) .. Feb. 1, 1830		John B. McPherson..... 1892
James M. Porter		John W. Simonton..... 1892
(res.) July 14, 1839		John W. Simonton (dec'd).... 1902
Anson V. Parsons		John H. Weiss (dec'd)..... 1904
(res.) July 16, 1840		Geo. Kunkle 1904
		George Kunkle 1906

ADDITIONAL LAW JUDGES.

Robert M. Henderson was appointed additional law judge for Twelfth Judicial District, Dec. 3, 1874, and resigned in 1882, and commissioned president judge Jan. 13, 1882.	John B. McPherson, Feb. 8, 1882, and for ten years Dec. 13, 1882.
John W. Simonton, Dec. 8, 1881, and commissioned president judge Feb. 8, 1882.	John H. Weiss.
	Geo. Kunkle.
	Thos. H. Capp.

Additional Law Judges.

(A District Court, expired by limitation.)

Charles Smith.
Ebenezer G. Bradford.

Isaac D. Barrard.

Timothy Green, the first Presiding Justice, was born about 1733, in Hanover township, Lebanon, (now Dauphin) county, Pennsylvania. His father, Robert Green, was of Scotch ancestry, came from the North of Ireland in 1725, locating near the Kittoch-tinny mountains, on Monada Creek. The first record we have of his son, is subsequent to Braddock's defeat, when the frontier settlers were threatened with extermination by the marauding savages. Timothy Green assisted in organizing a company and for seven years was chiefly engaged in active service in protecting the settlers from the fury of the bloodthirsty Indians. In the Bouquet expedition of 1763-'64, he commanded a company of Provincial troops. At the outset of the Revolution, Captain Green became an ardent advocate of independence and the celebrated Hanover resolution of June 4, 1774, passed unanimously by the meeting of which he was chairman, shows that he was intensely patriotic. He was one of the Committee of Safety of the Province, which met November 22, 1774, in Lancaster. During the Revolution, he commanded the Tenth Battalion of Lancaster Associates and was in active service in the Jersey campaign of 1776. Before the erection of Dauphin county, Colonel Green being the oldest Justice of the Peace in point of commission and under the constitution of 1776, became president of the courts. He continued therein until under the constitution of 1790, which required the presiding judge "to be learned in the Law," when Judge Atlee of Lancaster was appointed.

After his retirement, Judge Green settled on his quiet farm at the mouth of Stony Creek, where he had erected a mill and made other improvements. He died February 27, 1812, and is buried in the old graveyard, back of Dauphin. His legal knowledge was not of the highest order, but he was surrounded by as brilliant a bar as has since illumined our county courts, and hence said little and acted wisely.

Samuel Jones, Associate Judge, was from Bethel township, Lebanon county, where he was born, 1750. His father, William Jones, laid out Jonestown, dying November, 1771, the son falling heir to most of his large estate. He was in active service during the struggle for independence and November, 1777, was appointed by the Supreme Executive Council one of the committee to collect clothing, blankets, etc., for the half-clad army at Valley Forge. This service was well performed. August 15, 1784, he was made a Justice of the Peace for Lancaster county, and Judge of the Court of Common Pleas on January 3, 1785. He was the next oldest, in commission, when the county of Dauphin was formed.

Jonathan McClure, the other Associate Judge, was the son of

Richard McClure, born 1745, in Paxtang township. He was one of Judge Hutchinson's pupils; received a good English education and was brought up to mercantile pursuits. When the Revolutionary war needed his services, he became a lieutenant in Captain John Rutherford's company, and did good service during the New Jersey campaign of 1776; also in front of Philadelphia. Towards the close of the conflict he commanded a company of militia raised in Paxtang for the defense of the frontier. He was commissioned by the Supreme Executive Council as a Justice of the Peace on September 8, 1784, and November 17, following, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas. When the county of Dauphin was organized, the spring following, he came to be one of the first Judges of the courts here. He died at Middletown December 11, 1799, aged fifty-four years. Of the three persons who illumined the judicial bench a hundred and twenty years ago, Judge McClure was the most intelligent.

COUNTY OFFICIALS.

According to the election and other official records, the subjoined is a complete list of the principal officials who have served Dauphin county since its organization. Should the spelling of any name herein be incorrect, it must be by error in the record-book from which the list was carefully taken:

COLLECTOR OF EXCISE.

Dr. Andrew Forrest....Sept., 1785 James ClunieOct., 1785

CLERK OF THE QUARTER SESSIONS, OYER AND TERMINER.

[From 1785 to 1809 the prothonotary performed the duties of this office. Under the Constitution of 1838 the office was merged into the recorder and clerk of the Orphans' Court.]

(Commissioned.)

Jacob Boas	Feb., 1809	Obed Fahnestock	Jan., 1824
John Machesney	Oct., 1815	John Roberts	Jan., 1830
James Alricks	Mar., 1821		

CLERKS OF THE ORPHANS' COURT.

Daniel Stine	April, 1818	Christian Seiler	Jan., 1824
James Alricks	Mar., 1821	George Taylor	Dec., 1835

HISTORY OF DAUPHIN COUNTY

REGISTERS AND RECORDERS.

(Commissioned.)

Joseph Montgomery	1785	Christian Seiler	1821
Andrew Forrest	1794	John Cameron	1824
Robert Harris	1800	Samuel Pool	1830
Henry Bader	1809	Robert M. Thompson.....	1835
Daniel Stine	1816		

REGISTER OF WILLS.

(Commissioned.)

John Hoffman	1839	Wm. B. Meetch	1879
Christian B. Henry.....	1845	Wm. B. Meetch	1882
Geo. Koppenheffer	1848	Martin M. Santo	1885
Valentine Hummel, Jr.....	1852	John H. McIlhaney	1887
Geo. R. Long.....	1855	John H. McIlhaney	1890
Charles Carson	1858	J. Henry Stroup	1893
Samuel Marquart	1858	J. Henry Stroup	1896
Geo. M. Mark	1864	Bayard Dickinson	1899
Simon Duey	1870	Bayard Dickinson	1902
Samuel R. Abbott	1876	B. T. Dickinson	1904
John J. Shoemaker	1879	John J. Hargest	1906

RECORDERS AND CLERKS OF THE ORPHANS' COURT.

(By Commission and Election.)

John Houser	Jan., 1839	John S. Lynch	Dec., 1878
Jacob Shell	Nov., 1839	John S. Lynch	1881
Robert F. Black	Nov., 1842	Philip C. Swab	1884
Samuel Singer	Jan., 1848	Philip C. Swab	1887
Abraham Freeman	Nov., 1848	Harry L. Hershey	1890
Daniel S. Kepner.....	Nov., 1854	Harry L. Hershey	1893
Peter Hummel	Nov., 1857	Ed. Z. Gross.....	1896
John Ringland	Dec., 1860	Ed. Z. Gross	1899
Wm. Kuhn	Nov., 1866	H. M. Stine	1902
John Fox	Nov., 1872	H. M. Stine	1904

SHERIFFS.

Anthony Kelker	Oct., 1785	Henry Wolf	Oct., 1815
Jacob Weirick	Oct., 1791	Peter Wenrick	Oct., 1819
John Elder	Nov., 1794	Christian Gleim	Oct., 1821
Henry Orth	Oct., 1797	Thomas Walker	Oct., 1824
Samuel Elder	Oct., 1800	Henry Chritzman	Oct., 1827
Melchoir Rahm	Oct., 1803	Jacob Seiler	Oct., 1830
Fred Wolfersberger	Oct., 1806	John Fox	Oct., 1833
Henry Wolf	Oct., 1809	William Cochran	Oct., 1836
John Kelker	Oct., 1812	John Fox	Oct., 1839

Samuel Faunce	Oct., 1842	Wm. W. Jennings	Nov., 1875
James Martin	Oct., 1845	Augustus Reel	Dec., 1878
Jacob Shell	Oct., 1848	Wm. Sheasley	Dec., 1881
Ed. C. Williams	Nov., 1851	Isaac Mumma	Nov., 1884
Jacob D. Hoffman	Nov., 1854	Wm. Sheasley	Nov., 1887
Jacob M. Eyster	Nov., 1857	Sam. F. Keller	Nov., 1890
Jacob D. Boas	Nov., 1860	Henry H. Shellenberger	Nov., 1893
Wm. W. Jennings	Nov., 1863	Chas. W. Sellers	Nov., 1896
Jacob D. Hoffman	Dec. 1866	John S. Reiff	Nov., 1899
Christian Heikel	Nov., 1869	Chas. W. Sellers	Nov., 1902
Henry J. Sheaffer	Nov., 1872	Samuel Dunkel	1906

PROTHONOTARIES.

(Commissioned.)

Alex. Graydon	1785	Wm. Mitchell	1855
Alex. Graydon	1791	Josiah C. Young	1861
Joshua Elder	1800	Joseph H. Nisley	1867
Jacob Boas	1809	Thomas G. Fox	1873
John Machesney	1815	E. B. Mitchell	1879
Thomas Walker	1821	Wm. H. Ulrich	1885
Obed Fahnestock	1830	Wm. H. Ulrich	1888
J. Dock	1835	John P. Melick	1891
G. Mish	1838	John P. Melick	1894
John A. Weir	1839	Jonah G. Diffenderfer	1897
W. D. Boas	1845	Jonah G. Diffenderfer	1900
Stephen Miller	1849	John K. Royal	1903
Jacob Shope	1855	James Warden	1906

COUNTY TREASURERS.

John Thome	1785	LaRue Metzgar	1854
Adam Boyd	1792	Benjamin Buck	1856
Henry Beader	1806	Alex. W. Watson	1858
George Weidman	1809	John Carr	1860
George Shoch	1812	John L. Speed	1862
Daniel Stine	1815	Isaac Hershley	1864
Samuel Pool	1818	Edward G. Savage	1866
David Hummel	1821	Alfred Hummel	1868
Peter Brua	1824	Benjamin G. Peters	1870
Frederick Heisley	1827	John Till	1872
John Kelker	1829	John Early	1874
Richard T. Leech	1832	John S. Longnecker	1881
Andrew Murray	1835	Erastus J. Jones	1884
Aaron Bombaugh	1838	Geo. H. Grove	1887
Andrew Graydon	1844	Henry W. Snyder	1890
Christian Caslow	1845	Christian W. Lynch	1893
John Hicks	1846	Abram S. Etter	1896
George Kaylor	1848	Archibald G. Knisely	1899
John J. Clyde	1850	Isaac Lyter	1902
Christian Caslow	1852	John L. Grove	1905

HISTORY OF DAUPHIN COUNTY

COUNTY SURVEYORS.

(Commissioned.)

John Elder	May, 1785	Daniel Hoffman	Sept., 1845
Bertram Galbraith	Nov., 1791	Samuel Hoffer	Oct., 1850
John Weidman	Dec., 1791	Daniel Hoffman	Oct., 1856
Thomas Clark	April, 1800	Preston Miller	Oct., 1859
Wm. Crabb	Jan., 1801	Thomas Strohm	Oct., 1862
Levi G. Holingsworth	Oct., 1804	Preston Miller	Oct., 1865
Thomas Walker	Oct., 1804	Mich'l R. Alleman	June, 1868
John McKee	April, 1809	Thomas Strohm	Aug., 1870
Thomas Smith	May, 1815	Wm. H. Ulrich	Nov., 1874
James Maginis	Aug., 1821	Thomas Strohm	Nov., 1880
John Davis	June, 1824	Uriah D. Terree	1883
John Paul, Jr.	July, 1830	Uriah D. Terree	1885
Joseph Gray	May, 1833	Samuel W. Cooper	1889
Israel Carpenter	May, 1833	Samuel W. Cooper	1892
John Davies	Mar., 1835	Samuel W. Cooper	1895
Hiram H. Hetzel	June, 1836	John F. Renseling	1898
Joseph Miller	Nov., 1836	Christian H. Hoffer	1901
Samuel Hoffer	Nov., 1836	Christian H. Hoffer	1904
Joseph Gray	May, 1839		

CORONERS.

(Commissioned.)

Peter Miller	Oct., 1785	Conrad Peck	Nov., 1839
Michael Kapp	Oct., 1787	Charles Gleim	Feb., 1843
Michael Rahm	Oct., 1788	Henry Fox	Nov., 1843
Anthony Seyfert	Jan., 1794	Abner Mash	Nov., 1849
Jacob Bucher	Dec., 1796	Jehu Chandler	Jan., 1854
Benjamin Kurtz	Jan., 1800	Washington Barr	Oct., 1856
Obed Fahnestock	Nov., 1802	J. J. McCormick	Jan., 1860
Jacob Wain	Nov., 1805	Jesse B. Hunnell	Dec., 1862
Geo. Ziegler	Jan., 1809	James Porter	Aug., 1867
Wm. Allison	Dec., 1811	Geo. F. Shindler	Dec., 1879
Daniel Stine	June, 1815	Geo. F. Shindler	1882
Fred Hyneman	Nov., 1816	Geo. F. Shindler	1885
Michael Krehl	April, 1818	Geo. F. Shindler	1888
Wm. Cochran	Oct., 1818	Francis H. Hoy	1891
Philip Fetterhoff	Oct., 1821	Geo. C. Krause	1894
John Shell	Nov., 1824	Geo. C. Krause	1897
Jacob Hise	Oct., 1827	Geo. C. Krause	1900
D. McConaughy	April, 1834	Geo. C. Krause	1903
Geo. W. Finney	Nov., 1836	George C. Krause	1906

COUNTY AUDITORS.

Leonard W. Clemson	1881	Ed. M. Knupp	1887
I. N. Bonawitz	1884	Isaac N. Bonawitz	1887
Geo. W. Fox	1884	Ed. N. Knupp	1890

Daniel H. Grissinger	1890	Elmer Dockey	1904
Daniel H. Grissinger	1893	William H. Ettle	1904
Wm. C. Erb	1893	George F. Reigel	1905
Ed. F. Eisley	1896	Elmer Dockey	1905
H. R. Shirk	1896	Charles Mattis	1905
Geo. F. Reigel	1902	George F. Reigel	1906
Elmer Dockey	1902	Elmer Dockey	1906
George F. Reigel	1904	L. W. Hoover	1906

RECORDER OF DEEDS, ETC.

John S. Lynch	1881	Ed. Z. Gross	1896
Philip C. Schwaub	1884	Ed. Z. Gross	1899
Philip C. Schwaub	1887	H. M. Stine	1902
Henry L. Hershey	1890	H. M. Stine	1905
Henry L. Hershey	1893		

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

(Under Constitution of 1776.)

1785. Christian Uhler. Wm. Smith.	1788. James Wilson. Michael Ley.
1786. Christian Uler. Valentine Hummel.	1789. James Wilson. Christian Uhler.
1787. Valentine Hummel. James Wilson.	1790. Christian Uhler. Christian King.

(Under Constitution of 1790.)

1791. Christian King. Casper Steiner. John Kean.	1798. Frederick Hummel. Henry Bader. Martin Shuey.
1792. Christian King. John Kean. Henry Bader.	1799. Henry Bader. Martin Shuey. James Wallace.
1793. John Kean. Henry Bader. Valentine Hummel.	1800. Martin Shuey. James Wallace. Peter Bricker.
1774. Henry Bader. Valentine Hummel. Conrad Bombaugh.	1801. James Wallace. Peter Bricker. John Krum.
1795. Valentine Hummel. Conrad Bombaugh. David Krause.	1802. Peter Bricker. John Krum. James Dixon.
1796. Conrad Bombaugh. David Krause. Frederick Hummel.	1803. John Krum. James Dixon. Christian Walborn.
1797. David Krause. Frederick Hummel. Henry Bader.	1804. James Dixon. Christian Walborn. Jacob Tice.

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| 1805. Christian Walborn.
Jacob Tice.
Christian Bowman. | 1822. William King.
John Fager.
John Buffington. |
| 1806. Jacob Tice.
Christian Bowman.
George Weinman. | 1823. John Fager.
John Buffington.
Benjamin Jordan. |
| 1807. Christian Bowman.
George Weinman.
Peter Shindel. | 1824. John Buffington.
Benjamin Jordan.
Jacob Hise. |
| 1808. George Weinman.
Peter Shindel.
John Harrison. | 1825. Benjamin Jordan.
Jacob Hise.
Frederick Rathvon. |
| 1809. Peter Shindel.
John Harrison.
John Shoch. | 1826. Jacob Hise.
Frederick Rathvon.
Joseph Moody. |
| 1810. John Harrison.
John Shoch.
Peter Lineaweaver. | 1827. Frederick Rathvon.
Joseph Moody.
Peter Brua. |
| 1811. John Shoch.
Peter Lineaweaver.
John Sawyer, Jr. | 1828. Joseph Moody.
Peter Brua.
William Cochran. |
| 1812. Peter Lineaweaver.
John Sawyer, Jr.
Daniel Stine. | 1829. Peter Brua.
William Cochran.
Martin Hocker. |
| 1813. John Sawyer, Jr.
Daniel Stine.
John Baddorf. | 1830. William Cochran.
Martin Hocker.
Daniel Houser. |
| 1814. Daniel Stine.
William Allen.
Isaac Smith. | 1831. Martin Hocker.
Daniel Houser.
Archibald Orme. |
| 1815. William Allen.
Isaac Smith.
John Zinn. | 1832. Daniel Houser.
Archibald Orme.
John Imshofstall. |
| 1816. Isaac Smith.
John Zinn.
Nicholas Boyer. | 1833. Archibald Orme.
John Imshofstall.
Abraham Bombaugh. |
| 1817. John Zinn.
Nicholas Boyer.
Jacob Hummel. | 1834. John Imshofstall.
Abraham Bombaugh.
Daniel Kendig. |
| 1818. Nicholas Boyer.
Jacob Hummel.
David Doebler. | 1835. Abraham Bombaugh.
Daniel Kendig.
Joseph Miller. |
| 1819. Jacob Hummel.
David Doebler.
Elijah Ferree. | 1836. Daniel Kendig.
Joseph Miller.
John Berryhill. |
| 1820. David Doebler.
Elijah Ferree.
William King. | 1837. Joseph Miller.
John Berryhill.
Michael Whitley. |
| 1821. Elijah Ferree.
William King.
John Fager. | 1838. John Berryhill.
Michael Whitley.
John Bischoff. |

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| 1839. Michael Whitley.
John Bischoff.
David Hummel. | 1856. George Hain.
Joseph Lyter.
Jacob Smith. |
| 1840. John Bischoff.
David Hummel.
William Orth. | 1857. Joseph Lyter.
Jacob Smith.
Elias Zollinger. |
| 1841. David Hummel.
William Orth.
Isaac Rutter. | 1858. Jacob Smith.
David Cassel.
Jacob Buffington. |
| 1842. William Orth.
Isaac Rutter.
John Zinn. | 1859. David Cassell.
Jacob Buffington.
John S. Musser. |
| 1843. Isaac Rutter.
John Zinn.
Peter Hocker. | 1860. Jacob Buffington.
John S. Musser.
Jacob Behm. |
| 1844. John Zinn.
Peter Hocker.
George Hain. | 1861. John S. Musser.
Jacob Behm.
George Garverick. |
| 1845. Peter Hocker.
George Hain.
Henry Herr. | 1862. Jacob Behm.
George Garverick.
Henry Meyer. |
| 1846. George Hain.
Henry Herr.
Christian Lenker. | 1863. George Garverick.
Henry Meyer.
Jacob J. Milleisen. |
| 1847. Henry Herr.
William Reed.
John Shell. | 1864. Henry Meyer.
Jacob J. Milleisen.
Robert McClure. |
| 1848. Jacob D. Hoffman.
John Shell.
Henry Pepper. | 1865. Jacob J. Milleisen.
Robert McClure.
Henry Harman. |
| 1849. John Shell.
Henry Pepper.
Jacob D. Hoffman. | 1866. Robert McClure.
Henry Hartman.
Jacob J. Milleisen. |
| 1850. Henry Pepper.
Jacob D. Hoffman.
Felix Nisley. | 1867. Henry Hartman.
Jacob J. Milleisen.
John Miller. |
| 1851. Jacob D. Hoffman.
Felix Nisley.
George Zinn. | 1868. Jacob J. Milleisen.
John Miller.
Isaac Hoffman. |
| 1852. Felix Nisley.
George Zinn.
Daniel Reigel. | 1869. John Miller.
Isaac Hoffman.
John H. Backinstose. |
| 1853. George Zinn.
Daniel Reigel.
Isaac Mumma. | 1870. Isaac Hoffman.
John H. Backinstose.
John J. Shoemaker. |
| 1854. Daniel Reigel.
Isaac Mumma.
George Hain. | 1871. John H. Backinstose.
John J. Shoemaker.
Jonathan Tobias. |
| 1855. Isaac Mumma.
George Hain.
Joseph Lyter. | 1872. John J. Shoemaker.
Jonathan Tobias.
John L. Garver. |

1873. Jonathan Tobias.
 John L. Garver.
 Samuel McIlhenny.
 1874. John L. Garver.
 Samuel McIlhenny.
 Eli Swab.

1875. John L. Garver.
 Samuel McIlhenny.
 Eli Swab.

(Under Constitution of 1874.)

1876-79. Samuel McIlhenny.
 Eli Swab.
 S. Boyd Martin.
 1879-82. S. Boyd Martin.
 Philip Moyer.
 Jacob Moyer.
 1882-85. Philip Moyer.
 Michael Moyer.
 Charles Rodarmel.
 1887. Elias Earisman.
 Cornelius Bickler.
 1890. Levi H. Nell.
 Isaac Lyter.
 1893. Isaac Lyter.

1896. Charles H. Smith.
 John W. Diebler.
 1899. Chas. H. Smith.
 John W. Diebler.
 1902. John S. Longnecker.
 D. Frank Lebo.
 1903. Isaac Lyter.
 1904. John S. Longnecker.
 D. Frank Lebo.
 1905. John S. Longnecker.
 J. P. Dohoney.
 1906. John S. Longnecker.
 J. P. Dohoney.
 William W. Wallover.

ALEXANDER GRAYDON, ESQ.

The following biographical sketch of the first Prothonotary of Dauphin county originally appeared in the *Philadelphia Monthly Magazine* for April, 1829:

Among the contributors to the *Port Folio* was Alexander Graydon, author of a delightful book, entitled, "Memoirs of a Life Chiefly passed in Pennsylvania." He was an officer for a short time in the Revolutionary army, and his book contains many graphic sketches of occurrences of that eventful period. He wrote much pleasantry, and seldom fails to impress, in vivid colors, his pictures on the imagination of the reader. Graydon was born April 10, 1752, in the village of Bristol. His father who had been designed for the pulpit, left Ireland in 1730, and on his arrival in America directed his attention to mercantile pursuits, and afterwards to law. In 1761, the subject of this notice lost his father, whose property being inadequate to the support of his widow, she removed to Philadelphia, and there established a boarding house. Mr. Graydon received the rudiments of the Latin language from Mr. Beveridge and at the age of sixteen commenced the study of the law. During this probation he acquired some knowledge of the French language. On January 4, 1776, he received a captain's commission in the battalion under the command of Col. Cadwalader. In the spring of the same year, his regiment was ordered to New York, and in November surrendered to the British at Washington.

It was not until the early part of 1778 that he was exchanged, and he did not afterwards resume his station in the army. He now married, was admitted to the bar; and in 1785 was appointed Prothonotary of Dauphin county, which office he held until the election of Governor McKean, when he was removed on account of his political opinions.

His reading must have been extensive. He wrote political essays in Freneau's *Gazette*, in 1797, and at different periods contributed to the *Port Folio*. He died in 1818, in Philadelphia, aged about sixty-five. In stature he was beneath the common size, and in his youth remarkably active; possessing an intelligent countenance, which became animated in conversation. He has been thus described: "He was one of the few survivors of that old school of accomplished gentlemen which flourished before our Revolution, at a period when the courtesy of society was not disturbed by insubordination in systems, nor violated by laxity in sentiment. In his youth, Mr. Graydon was remarkably elegant in his person, and he retained that advantage in an uncommon degree until his latest hour. He had projected a revised and enlarged edition of his memoirs, but died before he had made much progress." They were, however, published in 1846 by Mr. Littell, of Philadelphia.

CHAPTER VI.

MILITARY RECORD—THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR—WHISKEY
INSURRECTION—REVOLUTIONARY WAR—WAR OF 1812-14
—THE “BUCKSHOT WAR”—MEXICAN WAR—CIVIL WAR
—SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

In common with other counties in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the territory embraced within Dauphin county has been the scene of cruelty, bloodshed and wars, both on account of Indians, and in the settlement of difficulties between those of our own civilized people. The people who have constituted the population here have ever borne well their part in defense of their heaven-born rights. Whether we read of the brave-hearted first settlers, who were compelled to carry their rifles with them, as they tilled the soil for a livelihood, in order to shield their families from the arrow and scalping-knife of the Indian; whether we think of later pioneers, asserting their rights as against the heel of Kingly oppression in Revolutionary times and in the War of 1812-14; the Mexican, Civil and Spanish-American wars; at all times we come to know that the citizens of Dauphin county have ever been of that true and patriotic type which gives up life for great principles, if need be. Even prior to the “Declaration of Independence,” similar declarations were formulated and put in the form of ringing resolutions in protest against tyranny, right here within Dauphin county.

Could the long since decayed block-houses and forts, together with the tomb-stones (the inscriptions of which time has almost effaced) but speak, what a tale of self-sacrifice, and heroism they would tell!

It will be the object of this chapter to bring forth from the British and American governmental archives, and from the pay-rolls and muster sheets of the various wars in which the sons of Dauphin have taken part, many historic events which have for long years rested beneath the dust of library shelves, in both public and private buildings. Before the last scrap of parchment and paper containing these army records shall have been forever lost from the eye of man, the historian of to-day is in duty bound to gather up the fragments and compile in consecutive and readable form the military history of this county, that future generations may be informed concerning the conflicts encountered by their forefathers.

THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR.

Prior to 1755 there were but few Indian outrages in Dauphin county, but on account of the many murders on the Potomac river in Virginia, and along the frontier of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, the inhabitants became restless, and felt that danger was at hand. They had long since lost faith in the Indians, and knew full well the influence exerted by the French people over the savages.

On July 22, 1754, the following petition was laid before the Governor of the Province:

The humble petition of the inhabitants of the townships of Pextang, Derry, and Hanover, Lancaster County, humbly sheweth that your petitioners, being settled on and near the river Susquehanna, apprehend themselves in great danger from the French and French Indians, as it is in their power several times in the year to transport themselves, with ammunition, artillery, and every necessary, down the said river; and their conduct of late to the neighboring provinces increases our dread of a speedy visit from them, as we are as near and convenient as the provinces already attacked, and are less capable of defending ourselves, as we are unprovided with arms and ammunition and unable to purchase them. A great number are warm and active in these parts for the defense of themselves and country were they enabled so to do (although not such a number as would be able to withstand the enemy). We, your petitioners, therefore humbly pray that your Honor would take our distressed condition into consideration and make such provision for us as may prevent ourselves and families from being destroyed and ruined by such a cruel enemy; and your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Thomas Forster,
James Armstrong,
John Harris,
Thomas Simpson,
Samuel Simpson,
John Carson,
David Shields,
William McMullen,
John Coit,
William Armstrong,
James Armstrong,
William Bell,
John Daugherty,
James Atkins,
Andrew Cochran,
James Reed,

Jeremiah Sturgeon,
Thomas King,
Robert Smith,
Adam Reed,
John Crawford,
Thomas Crawford,
John McClure,
Thomas Hume,
Thomas Steene,
John Hume,
John Craig,
Thomas McClure,
William McClure,
John Rodgers,
James Peterson,
John Young,

Thomas Rutherford,
 T. McCarter,
 William Steel,
 Samuel Hunter,
 Thomas Mays,
 James Coler,
 Henry Renicks,
 Rich. McClure,
 Thomas Dugan,
 John Johnson,
 Peter Fleming,
 Thomas Sturgeon,
 Matthew Taylor,

Ez. Sankey,
 John Forster,
 Mitchell Graham,
 James Toalen,
 James Galbreath,
 James Campbel,
 Robert Boyd,
 James Chambers,
 Robert Armstrong,
 John Campbell,
 Hugh Black,
 Thomas Black.

After the defeat of General Braddock, in July, 1755, the entire western frontier was left defenceless, and the Indians committed depredations beyond description. There were hundreds of people—men, women and innocent children—killed in Dauphin and surrounding counties, and a vast amount of valuable property destroyed. The Proprietaries refused to allow their lands to be taxed to raise money for the common protection, and the principles of the Quakers, Dunkards, Mennonites and other religious sects, still further complicated the situation. The Quakers held a majority vote in the Pennsylvania Assembly, and refused aid to the helpless white settlers of this part of the Commonwealth. For the purpose of creating a sentiment at Philadelphia, the leaders of the frontier sections sent to that city several of the terribly mangled bodies of the victims, which were carried through the streets, bearing placards as some of the martyrs of the Quaker policy of non-resistance. Dead bodies were placed in the doorway of the Assembly, and relief demanded. The members, however, were not moved, even at this. But in 1756-57 the Proprietaries and Assembly, goaded on by popular sentiment, raised £135,000 for the defence of the Province; and on April 9, 1756, the Governor was authorized to offer rewards for scalps, and on the 14th of the same month the following bounties were offered:

For every male Indian aged over twelve delivered at a government fort or jail, \$150.

For every female prisoner, or male prisoner under twelve, \$130.

For the scalp of every male Indian, \$130.

For the scalp of every female Indian, \$50.

For every English subject rescued from the Indians, and delivered at Philadelphia to the Governor, \$150.

To every officer or soldier who shall rescue any English captives or take Indian prisoners or scalps, one-half of the said bounties.

To guard against Indian devastations a chain of forts and block-houses were erected, at an expense of £85,000, along the Kitochtiny hills, from the river Delaware to the Maryland line. Of these the principal ones in Dauphin county were Forts Halifax, Hunter, McKee, Manady, Henry and Swatara.

During the Pontiac War of 1763, the "Paxton Boys" became widely known. The Indians, under the leadership of old Pontiac, rose simultaneously all along the frontier, and the border was then Paxton, for west of the Susquehanna there were but few whites living.

Rev. John Elder, pastor of the Paxtang and Derry Presbyterian Church, organized his famous "Rangers." The Scotch-Irish, who were members of this church, were foremost to enlist. The Quakers still held to their do-nothing policy, and sympathized with the Indians, one of their number even remarking in a letter, "They are a parcel of Scotch-Irish, who, if they were all killed, could well enough be spared."

Letters written in 1763 contained the following extracts:

"Imagination cannot conceive the perils with which the settlement at Paxton was surrounded from 1754 to 1765. To portray each scene of horror would be impossible. The heart even revolts at an attempt. Murder followed murder, and the settlers were goaded on to desperation. Rifles were kept loaded, horses were in readiness. The "Rangers" called upon their pastor, Rev. John Elder, to lead them. He was then 57 years of age." Another writer said: "Did we not brave the summer's heat, and winter's cold, and the savage tomahawk? Were we to look on tamely and see our brethren and families murdered and our fairest property blasted? The blood of a thousand of our fellow creatures called for vengeance—what remains, is to leave our cause with *God and our guns.*"

The subjoined is an extract from an address of the "Paxton Volunteers," in 1764, "to the candid and impartial world:"

"The Indians set fire to houses, barns, corn, hay, in short to everything that was combustible; so that ye whole country seemed to be in one general blaze, and involved in one common ruin. Great numbers of ye Back Settlers were murdered, scalped and butchered in the most shocking manner, and their dead bodies inhumanly mangled, some having their ribs divided from ye chin with the tomahawk, others left expiring in ye most exquisite tortures, with their legs and arms broken, their skulls fractured and ye brains scattered on the ground. Many children were either spitted alive, and roasted, or covered under the ashes of a large fire before their

helpless parents eyes. Ye hearts of some taken out and eaten reeking hot, while they were yet beating between their teeth, and others, where time and opportunity would admit of it, were skinned, boiled and eaten. Hundreds carried into ye most miserable captivity, and daily tortured to death in every method of cruelty which Indian barbarity can suggest.—The husband butchered in the presence of his helpless wife while ye children are clinging around his knees;—Ye widowed mother reserved to be a spectator of ye inhuman massacre of her tender family, before she receives ye friendly hatchet that closes her eyes on ye shocking scene.—Those that are with child ripped open and mangled in ye most indecent manner.—Hundreds of miserable refugees flying to ye nearest frontier town with a part of their families leaving the remainder of them in the hands of ye enemy, or wandering till they perish in ye woods.—Hundreds reduced from plentiful and independent circumstances, to a state of beggary and despair, taking shelter in the hovels and stables to secure their helpless families from ye inclemency of ye night or ye season; while others cannot even obtain this, but are obliged to make fires in ye woods and live even worse than the savages themselves.—None but those who have been spectators or eye-witnesses of these shocking scenes can possibly have an adequate idea of our sufferings.”

These “Rangers” scouted the country from one fort to another. They took turns in defense—two-thirds of them remained at home to protect their families and property, while one-third were out. Officers were chosen just before the scouts went out. They used the Indian tactics in warfare, and were more dreaded by the savages than were the regular soldiers. The Assembly, being largely Quakers, refused to pay them for their time and outlay, and also made matters worse by constantly negotiating with and making gifts to the Indians.

In the latter part of October, 1755, the enemy again appeared in the neighborhood of Shamokin, and in November of the same year they committed several murders upon the whites, with great cruelty. Not only the settlers on the immediate frontier, but those residing far to the interior, were kept in constant alarm, as will be seen by the following address, or, rather, urgent appeal, to the inhabitants of the Province, issued from the present site of the city of Harrisburg:

“PAXTANG, ye 31st October, 1755.

“From John Harris, at 12 p. m.

“To all His Majesty’s subjects in the Province of Pennsylvania, or elsewhere:

“Whereas, Andrew Montour, Belt of Wampum, two Mohawks, and other Indians, came down this day from Shamokin, who

say the whole body of Indians, or the greatest part of them in the French interest, is actually encamped on this side of George Gabriel's (about thirty miles north of Harris' Ferry, on the west side of the river), near Susquehanna, and we may expect an attack within three days at farthest; and a French fort to be begun at Shamokin in ten days hence. Tho' this be the Indian report, we the subscribers, do give it as our advice to repair immediately to the frontiers with all our forces, to intercept their passage into our country, and to be prepared in the best manner possible for the worst events.

"Witness our hands,

"JAMES GALBREATH,

"JOHN ALLISON,

"BARNEY HUGHES,

"ROBERT WALLACE,

"JOHN HARRIS.

JAMES POLLOCK,

JAMES ANDERSON,

WILLIAM WORK,

PATRICK HAYES,

"P. S.—They positively affirm that the above named Indians discovered a party of the enemy at Thomas McKee's upper place on the 30th of October last.

"Mona-ca-too-tha, The Belt, and other Indians here, insist upon Mr. Weiser's coming immediately to John Harris' with his men, and to council with the Indians.

"Before me,

"JAMES GALBREATH."

However, it was not until the middle of the next year that the Indians, incited, and in instances led by French officers, extended their incursions into the interior of the Province, and imagination fails to conceive the peril and distress of the settlers of Paxtang, Hanover and other townships of Lancaster county (now parts of Dauphin and Lebanon counties).

On January 8, 1756, Governor Morris held a conference with the Indians at the house of John Harris, and as the minutes of this conference will be found in the chapter on "Special Events," in this work, hence will be omitted in this chapter.

In the spring of 1757, Colonel George Croghan, deputy Indian agent for North America, was instrumental in gathering at Harris' Ferry a large representation of the Six Nation Indians of the Delawares and Shawanese. Information was at once sent to the Governor. The following are the minutes of the proceeding held at this point:

"At a meeting of the Six Nations and their allies and George Croghan, Esq., Deputy agent to the Hon. Sir William Johnson, Baronet, his Majesty's sole agent and superintendent of affairs of

the Six Nations, their allies and dependents, and by his special order, at John Harris', the first day of April, 1757. Present: The Rev. John Elder, Capt. Thomas McKee, Mr. James Armstrong, Mr. Hugh Crawford, Mr. John Harris, William Prentup, Interpreter.

"Mohawks: Tihansorea, Connadagaughia, Sogeohanna, Peter, with thirty-one others, men, women, and children.

"Oneidas: Thomas King, Scarroyady, Tawnaquanagis, with thirty others, men, women, and children.

"Tuscaroras: Reet King, with twenty-six others, men, women, and children.

"Onondagoes: Ossaratonqua and his two brothers, with eighteen others, men, women, and children.

"Nanticokes: Robert White, Joshua, with fourteen more, men, women, and children.

"Cayugas: Ogarawtawrea, Orranoquare, Jenkasarone, with twenty others, men, women and children.

"Delawares: Samuel, Joseph Peepy, Thomas Evans, Jonathan, with twenty men, women, and children.

"Senecas: George, with eight more, men, women and children.

"Connestogoes: Sahays, Captain John, with twenty-nine men, women, and children."

The greater part of the proceedings were at Lancaster; the following were at Harris' Ferry:

"Brother: You and our brother Onas wisely considered the ancient custom of our forefathers, in condoling with us and mixing your grief with ours. And as we make no doubt but that some of your wise connections are dead since we were here, and many of our brethren have been killed by the evil spirit, we wipe the blood off your council-seats and put them in order with this belt of wampum. (Gave a belt.)

"Brother: After wiping the blood off your council-seats, we, with those few skins, wrap up the bones of our brethren that died or were killed by the evil spirit, and cover their graves. (Gave a small bundle of skins.)

"Brother: We, by this belt of wampum, wipe the tears from your eyes, and desire you may mourn no more. (Gave a belt of wampum.)

"Brother: We, with this belt of wampum, disperse the dark clouds, that the sun may always shine upon us in friendship; we heal your heart and free your mind from troubles, that we may meet each other in council and brighten the chain of friendship made by our forefathers, and that the council-fire may burn clear we throw a few chips on it." (Gave a belt.)

The same evening Colonel Croghan had a meeting of the sachems, and proposed going to Philadelphia to hold the treaty; but he could not prevail on any of them to go there, except the Mohawks; the rest were afraid of sickness. When he found they were not to be prevailed on to go there, he called a council, and with a belt of wampum removed the council-fire to Lancaster; to which place they all agreed to go and wait the arrival of Teedyuscung, with the Senecas, Delawares, and Shawanese. He gave a belt to remove the council-fire to Lancaster, and on the 7th of April arrived at Lancaster from John Harris', where a treaty of amity was concluded, to the satisfaction of all concerned it would seem; but the result proved the perfidy of the Indian, who accepted the white man's presents and, returning from the treaty, murdered the unsuspecting settlers.

Notwithstanding the ranging of the troops along the mountains, and the extraordinary measures taken to defend the frontiers, the marauding savages stole through the mountain fastnesses and committed their atrocities. James Galbraith, writing from Derry township under date of 10th of August to the Governor, says:

"Honored Sir:

"There is nothing here, almost every day, but murder by the Indians in some parts or other. About five miles above me at Manada Gap, there were two of the Province soldiers killed and one wounded. There were but three Indians, and they came in among ten of our men and committed the murder and went off safe. The name, or sight of an Indian, makes almost all in these parts tremble; their barbarity is so cruel where they are masters; for, by all appearance, the devil communicates, God permits, and the French pay, and by that the back parts, by all appearance, will be laid waste by flight, with those who are gone and going; more especially Cumberland County.

"Pardon my freedom in this wherein I have done amiss.

"Sir, your most humble servant,

"JAMES GALBRAITH."

Sometime in October that year, the Indians again visited Hanover township, where they murdered several families in a most brutal manner, among whom was one Andrew Berryhill. On October 22 they killed John Craig and his wife, scalping both of them. They burned several houses and carried off Samuel Ainsworth, a lad but fourteen years of age. The next day a German was scalped.

On May 16, 1757, eleven persons were killed at Paxtang by Indians, and August 19th following fourteen people were killed and taken from M. Sankey's congregation, and one man killed near Harris Ferry.

About this date peace negotiations were begun with the powerful chieftains of the Delaware and Shawanese tribes, when the barbarities of the Susquehanna Indians somewhat abated. But the French and Western Indians still roamed in small bands over the country, committing many depredations.

From the Pennsylvania Gazette, in 1757, we glean the following:

"We hear from Lancaster that six persons were taken away by the Indians from Lancaster County on the 17th of August * * Since our last we learn from Lancaster that there was nothing but murdering and capturing among them by the Indians; that on the 17th of August one Beatty was killed in Pextan; that the next day James Mackey was murdered in Hanover, and William and Joseph Barnett were wounded; that on the same day were taken prisoners a son of James Mackey, a son of Joseph Barnett, Elizabeth Dickey and her child, and the wife of Samuel Young and her child, and that ninety-four men, women and children were seen flying from their places in one body, and a great many more in smaller parties. So that it was feared the settlements would be entirely forsaken. * * * Our accounts in general from the frontiers are most dismal; all agree that some of the inhabitants are killed or carried off, houses burned and cattle destroyed daily, and at the same time they are afflicted with severe sickness and die fast. So that in many places they are neither able to defend themselves when attacked nor to run away."

A letter from Hanover township, dated October 1, 1757, says that the neighborhood is almost without inhabitants, and on that day and the day before several persons were killed by the savages in Hanover. On the 25th of November, Thomas Robeson and a son of Thomas Bell were killed and scalped by the Indians in that township; but the Indians immediately went off after committing other murders.

Hanover township suffered much in the French and Indian war, and many an interesting incident connected therewith comes down to us, and should here be mentioned as being worthy of preservation. In the "Barnetts of Hanover" reference is made to Joseph Barnett and his son William, giving the statement as it came from Samuel Barnett, of Springfield, Ohio.

The Barnetts and their immediate neighbors erected a block-house in proximity to Colonel Green's mill, on the Manada, for the better safety of their wives and children, while they cultivated their farms in groups, one or two standing as sentinels. In the year 1757 there was at work on the farm of Mr. Barnett a small group, one of

whom was an estimable man named Mackey. News came with flying speed that their wives and children were all murdered at the block-house by the Indians. Preparation was made immediately to repair to the scene of horror. While Mr. Barnett with all possible haste was getting ready his horse, he requested Mackey to examine his rifle to see that it was in order. Everything right they all mounted their horses, the rifle in hand, and galloped off, taking a near way to the block-house. A party of Indians lying in ambush rose and fired at Mr. Barnett, who was foremost, and broke his right arm. His rifle dropped; an Indian snatched it up and shot Mr. Mackey through the heart. He fell dead at their feet, and one secured his scalp. Mr. Barnett's father, who was in the rear of his company, turned back, but was pursued by the Indians, and narrowly escaped with his life. In the mean time Mr. Barnett's noble and high-spirited horse, which the Indians greatly wished to possess, carried him swiftly out of the enemy's reach, but becoming weak and faint from the loss of blood, he fell to the ground and lay for a considerable time, unable to rise. At length by a great effort he crept to a buckwheat-field, where he concealed himself until the Indians had retired from the immediate vicinity, and then raising a signal he was soon perceived by a neighbor, who, after hesitating for some time for fear of the Indians, came to his relief. Surgical aid was procured, and his broken arm was bound up, but the anxiety of his mind respecting his family was a heavy burden which agonized his soul, and not until the next day did he hear that they were safe, with the exception of his eldest son, then eight or nine years of age, whom the Indians had taken prisoner, together with a son of Mackey's about the same age. The savages on learning that one of their captives was a son of Mackey whom they had just killed, compelled him to stretch his father's scalp, and this heartrending, soul-sickening office he was obliged to perform in sight of the mangled body of his father.

The Indians escaped with the two boys westward, and for a time Mackey's son carried his father's scalp, which he would often stroke with his little hand and say, "My father's pretty hair."

Mr. Barnett lay languishing on a sick-bed, his case doubtful for a length of time, but having a strong constitution he at last, through the blessing of God, revived, losing about four inches of a bone near the elbow of his right arm.

But who can tell the intense feeling of bitterness which filled the mind and absorbed the thoughts of him and his tender, sensitive companion, their beloved child traversing the wilderness, a prisoner with a savage people, exposed to cold and hunger, and subject to

their wanton cruelty? who can tell of their sleepless nights, the anxious days, prolonged through long, weary months and years? their fervent prayers, their bitter tears, and enfeebled health?

The prospect of a treaty with the Indians, with the return of prisoners, at length brought a gleam of joy to the stricken hearts of these parents. Accordingly, Mr. Barnett left his family behind and set off with Colonel Croghan and a body of five hundred "regulars" who were destined to Fort Pitt for that purpose. Their baggage and provisions conveyed on packhorses, they made their way over the mountains with the greatest difficulty. When they arrived at their place of destination, Colonel Croghan made strict inquiry concerning the fate of the little captives. After much fruitless search, he was informed that a squaw who had lost a son had adopted the son of Mr. Barnett and was very unwilling to part with him, and he, believing his father had been killed by the Indians, had become reconciled to his fate, and was much attached to his Indian mother.

Mr. Barnett remained with the troops for some time without obtaining or even seeing his son. Fears began to be entertained at Fort Pitt of starvation. Surrounded by multitudes of savages, there seemed little prospect of relief, and to add to their despondency a scouting party returned with the distressing news that the expected provisions which were on the way to their relief was taken by the Indians. They almost despaired,—five hundred men in a picket fort on the wild banks of the Allegheny river without provisions! The thought was dreadful. They became reduced to one milch cow each day for five days killed and divided among the five hundred. The three following days they had nothing! To their great joy, on the evening of the third, provisions arrived; every sunken, pale, despairing countenance gathered brightness, but owing to its imprudent use, which the officers could not prevent, many died.

While the treaty was pending many were killed by the Indians, who were continually prowling around the fort. One day Mr. Barnett wished a drink of water from Grant's Spring (this spring is near Grant street, in the city of Pittsburgh, known to most of the older inhabitants); he took his "camp-kettle" and proceeded a few steps, when he suddenly thought the adventure might cost him his life and turned back; immediately he heard the report of a rifle, and looking towards the spring he saw the smoke of the same,—the unerring aim of an Indian had deprived a soldier of life. They bore away his scalp, and his body was deposited on the bank of the Allegheny.

The treaty was concluded and ratified by the parties; neverthe-

less great caution was necessary on the part of the whites, knowing the treachery of many of their foes.

Mr. Barnett was most unhappy. His hopes concerning his child had not been realized, and he had been absent from his family already too long. Soon after the conclusion of the treaty a guard with the pack-horses started to cross the mountains, and he gladly embraced the opportunity of a safe return. After injunctions laid upon Colonel Croghan to purchase, if possible, his son, he bade him and his associates in hardships farewell, and after a toilsome journey reached home and embraced once more his family, who were joyful at his return. But the vacancy occasioned by the absence of one of its members still remained. He told them that William was alive, soothed their grief, wiped away the tears from the cheeks of his wife, and expressed a prayerful hope that through the interposition of a kind Providence he would eventually be restored to them.

Faithful to his promise, Colonel Croghan used every endeavor to obtain him. At length, through the instrumentality of traders, he was successful. He was brought to Fort Pitt, and for want of an opportunity to send him to his father was retained under strict guard, so great was his inclination to return to savage life. On one occasion he sprang down the bank of the Allegheny river, jumped into a canoe, and was midway in the stream before he was observed. He was quickly pursued, but reached the opposite shore, raised the Indian whoop, and hid himself among the bushes. After several hours' pursuit he was retaken and brought back to the fort. Soon after, an opportunity offering, he was sent to Carlisle. His father, having business at that place, arrived after dark on the same day, and without knowing took lodgings at the same public-house where his son was, and who had been some time in bed. As soon as he was aware of the fact he asked eagerly to see him. The landlord entreated him to let the boy rest until morning, as he was much wearied by traveling. To this the father could not assent, replying, "If a son of yours had been absent for three years could you rest under the same roof without seeing him?" The hardy host felt the appeal and led the way to the chamber. The sleeping boy was awakened and told that his father stood by his bed. He replied in broken English, "No my father." At this moment his father spoke, saying, "William, my son, look at me : I am your father." On hearing his voice and seeing his face he sprang from the bed, clasped him in his arms, and shouted, "My father! My father is still alive!" All the spectators shed tears, the father wept like a child, while from his lips flowed thankful expressions of gratitude

to the Almighty disposer of all events that his long-lost child was again restored.

Early the next day the father and son were on the road homewards, where they arrived on the second day in the dusk of the evening. The rattling of the wheels announced their approach; the mother and all the children came forth. She, whose frequent prayers had heretofore been addressed to the Throne of Divine Grace for the safety and return of her son, now trembled and was almost overcome as she beheld him led by his father and presented to her, the partner of her sorrows. She caught him to her bosom and held him long in her embrace, while tears of joy flowed. His brothers and sisters clustered eagerly around and welcomed him with a kiss of affection. It was a scene of deep feeling not to be described, and known only to those who have been in similar circumstances. The happy family, all once more beneath the parental roof, knelt down and united in thanksgiving to Almighty God for all His mercies to them in protecting and restoring to their arms a beloved and long-absent child.

The children scrutinized him with curiosity and amazement. Dressed in Indian costume composed of a breech-cloth around the waist, with moccasins and leggins, his hair about three inches long and standing erect, he presented a strange appearance. By degrees he laid aside the dress of the wilderness, which he greatly preferred, forgot the Indian language, and became reconciled to his native home. But the rude treatment which he received from the Indians impaired his constitution. They frequently broke holes in the ice on rivers and creeks and dipped him in order to make him hardy, which his feeble system could not endure without injury.

Respecting the son of Mackey, he was given by the Indians to the French, and passed into the hands of the English, and was taken to England, came as a soldier in the British army to America at the time of the Revolutionary war. He procured a furlough from his officers and sought out his widowed mother, who was still living, and who had long mourned him as dead. She could not recognize him after the lapse of so many years. He stood before her a robust, fine looking man, in whom she could see no familiar traces of her lost boy. He called her "mother," and told her he was her son, which she did not believe. "If you are my son," said she, "you have a mark upon your knee that I will know." His knee was exposed to her view, and she instantly exclaimed, "My son indeed!" Half frantic with joy, she threw her arms around his neck, and was clasped in those of her son. "Oh, my son," said she, "I thought you were dead, but God has preserved you and given me this happiness. Thanks, thanks to his name! Through long years I have mourned that sor-

rowful day which bereft me of my husband and child. I have wept in secret till grief has nearly consumed me, till my heart grew sick and my poor brain almost crazed by the remembrance. I have become old more through sorrow than years, but I have endeavored to 'kiss the rod' which chastized me. My afflictions have not been sent in vain, they have had their subduing and purifying effect; heaven became more attractive as earth became dark and desolate. But I now feel that I shall yet see earthly happiness. Nothing in this world, my son, shall separate us but death." He never returned to the British army, but remained with his mother and contributed to her support in her declining years.

There was another interesting meeting—that of Mackey with the son of Mr. Barnett. They recapitulated the scenes of hardship through which they passed while together with the Indians, which were indelibly impressed upon their memory. They presented a great contrast in appearance—Barnett, a pale delicate man, and Mackey the reverse. The former sank into an early grave, leaving a wife and daughter. The daughter married a Mr. Franks, and later moved to New York City. Barnett, the elder, after experiencing a great sorrow in the loss of his wife, removed to Allegheny county, spending his remaining days with a widowed daughter, and he died in November, 1808, aged 82 years. His eventful, checkered life was one of faith, always praying for the sanctified use of his trials, which were many. His dust reposes in the little church yard in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania.

(For French and Indian war rolls, see Appendix.)

THE "PAXTON BOYS."

The following facts are quoted from the pen of Dr. William H. Egle:

An adventurous spirit seized the younger members of the population in Paxton township in the days of Indian warfare, which was rather incompatible with the quiet habits of agricultural life. Even in time of peace they roamed through the mountains, as traders, or seeking out rich lands yet unpurchased from the Indians; and in time of war or frontier disturbances, they ranged the border, watching the movements of the Indians, cutting off occasional parties, and breaking up their haunts. Being beyond the reach of laws of the province, as well as beyond the protection of the lower counties, the Paxton men were under the necessity of protecting themselves and were governed by usages peculiar to themselves. Many of their own families had suffered by the tomahawk, and it was suspected by them that hostile Indians were harbored, if not really encouraged

by the friendly Indians at Conestoga, and among the Moravians. A deadly animosity was thus raised among the Paxton men against all of Indian blood, and it was during the height of this feeling that the bloody and perhaps unjustifiable massacre was perpetrated at Conestoga. On this subject there has been a vast amount written from time to time, both pro and con, but the substance of this unfortunate affair seems to be couched in the following from "Day's Historical Recollections:"

"On the night of December 14, 1763, a number of armed and mounted men from the townships of Paxton and Donegal, most of them belonging to the company of frontier rangers of those townships, concerted an attack on the Indians at Conestoga, Lancaster county, for the purpose, as they alleged, of securing one or more hostile Indians who were harbored there, and who were supposed to have recently murdered several families of whites. The number of Paxton men is variously estimated from twenty to upwards of fifty. Few of the Indians were at home, the men probably being absent either in hunting or trading their baskets at Lancaster. In the dead of night the white men fell upon the village. Some defense was doubtless made by the few male Indians present (Dr. Franklin's narrative says there were only three men, two women and a young boy), but they were overpowered, and the whole, men, women and children, fell victims to the rifle, the tomahawk and the knife of the frontiersmen. The buildings were burned to the ground.

"The citizens and magistrates of Lancaster, shocked at the horrible outrage, with commendable humanity, gathered the scattered individuals of the tribe, who remained, into the stone work-house at Lancaster, where, under bolts and bars, and the strict supervision of the keeper, they could not doubt but the Indians would be safe until they could be conveyed to Philadelphia for more secure protection.

"But the Paxton men were satisfied with nothing less than extermination of the tribe, alleging, however, that one or two of the hostile Indians were still among the Indians protected by the civil authority at Lancaster. Concealing themselves at night, near Lancaster, they waited until the next day, December 27, when the whole community was engaged in the solemnities of the sanctuary; then riding suddenly into town in a gallop, the band seized upon the keeper of the work-house and overpowered him, and rushing into prison, the work of death was speedily accomplished. The poor Indians, about fourteen in number, were left weltering in gore, while the Paxton men left town in the same haste with which they entered it. The alarm was raised through the town, but before the citizens could assemble, the "boys" were beyond their reach. In consequence of this affair the Moravian Indians at Wyalusing and Nain, who had come to Philadelphia for protection, were removed to Pro-

vince Island near that city, and placed under the charge of the garrison.

"The Paxton men, elated by their recent success, assembled in great numbers early in January, and threatened to march to Philadelphia in a body, and destroy the Indians there. The people of the city were prodigiously alarmed, and several companies of foot, horse and artillery were formed to repel the expected attack. The Paxton men who had approached the Schuylkill on their march, finding such a force prepared to receive them, returned home."

Rev. John Elder, in a letter to Governor John Penn, dated Paxton, December 16, 1763, says:

"On receiving intelligence, the 13th instant, that a number of persons were assembling on purpose to go and cut off the Conestoga Indians, in concert with Mr. Forster, the neighboring magistrate, I hurried off with a written message to that party, entreating them to desist from such an action, that it was cruel and unchristian in its nature, and would be fatal in its consequences to themselves and families."

In another letter to Governor Penn, Rev. Mr. Elder describes Mr. Stewart (one of the Paxton boys) as *humane, liberal and religious*. In a subsequent letter to the Governor, he says:

"The storm which had been so long gathering has at length exploded. Had government removed the Indians from Conestoga, which had frequently been urged without success, this painful catastrophe might have been avoided. What could I do with men heated to madness? All that I could do was done; I expostulated, but life and reason were set at defiance. And yet the men in private life are virtuous and respectable; not cruel, but mild and merciful. The time will come when each palliating circumstance will be calmly weighed. This deed magnified into the blackest of crimes, shall be considered as one of the youthful ebullitions of wrath caused by the momentary excitement to which human infirmity is subjected."

There is no doubt that this massacre was committed by the younger and more hotheaded members of Rev. Colonel Elder's corps of Rangers, residing at and about Harris Ferry, joined as they proceeded on their way to the fated village, by residents of Derry and Donegal townships who were led by one Lazarus Stewart, a daring partisan, and a man of considerable influence and standing in the Paxton settlement.

The following are extracts from a series of historical papers written by Redmond Conyngham, Esq., of Lancaster, Pennsylvania:

"Imagination cannot conceive of the perils with which the settlement of Paxton was surrounded from 1754 to 1765. To portray each scene of horror would be impossible; the heart shrinks from the attempt. The settlers were goaded on to desperation; murder followed murder; scouts brought in intelligence that the murderers were traced to Conestoga. Rifles were loaded, horses were in readiness. They mounted; they called on their pastor to lead them. He was then in the fifty-seventh year of his age. Had you seen him then you would have beheld a superior being. He had mounted, not to lead them on to the destruction of Conestoga, but to deter them from the attempt. He implored them to return; he urged them to reflect; 'Pause, pause, before you proceed.' It was in vain; 'the blood of the murdered cries aloud for vengeance; we have waited long enough on Government; the murderers are within our reach, and they must not escape.' Col. Elder reminded them that 'the guilty and innocent cannot be distinguished.' Innocent! can they be called innocent who foster murder? Mr. Elder rode up in front and said, 'As your pastor, I command you to relinquish your design.' 'Give way then,' said one Smith, 'or your horse dies,' presenting his rifle. To save his horse, to which he was much attached, Mr. Elder drew him aside, and the Rangers were off on their fatal errand."

A proclamation was issued by the Governor, expressing the strongest indignation at the outrages at Conestoga and Lancaster, and offering a reward for the arrest of the perpetrators; but such was the state of public opinion in the interior counties that no one dared to bring the offenders to justice, although they mingled openly among their fellow citizens.

THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

As in all the great wars in which this country has been engaged, Dauphin county had her share in the great struggle for independence. In fact her "Hanover Resolutions" antedated the "Declaration of Independence" of July 4, 1776, by more than two years. The discussion which ensued upon the "Paxton Boys" affair, in fact sowed the seeds of the great Revolution; and in a letter of Governor John Penn to his brother in England, written at this time, he thus alludes to the inhabitants of Paxtang: "Their next move will be to subvert the government and establish one of their own." And no wonder, for they were a liberty loving people, oppressed by the tyranny of Europe, which fact drove them to seek a land of refuge midst the wild forests of America, where they believed they might be permitted to worship God according to the dictates of their own personal conscience.

As early as the spring of 1774 meetings were held in the various townships of Dauphin county, the resolves of only two of which have been preserved in record form for the historians of latter days. The first was that of a meeting of the people of Hanover township, Lancaster county, held Saturday, June 4, Colonel Timothy Green serving as chairman, at which assembly it was unanimously resolved:

"1st. That the recent action of the Parliament of Great Britain is iniquitous and oppressive.

"2nd. That it is the bounden duty of the people to oppose every measure which tends to deprive them of their just prerogatives.

"3rd. That in a closer union of the colonies lies the safeguard of the liberties of the people.

"4th. That in the event of Great Britain attempting to force unjust laws upon us by the strength of arms, our cause we leave to heaven and our rifles.

"5th. That a committee of nine be appointed who shall act for us and in our behalf as emergencies may require."

The committee consisted of Timothy Green, James Caruthers, Josiah Espy, Robert Dixon, Thomas Koppenheffer, William Clark, James Stewart, Joseph Barnett and John Rogers.

The resolutions referred to are worthy of a perpetual record, for they sounded the sharp, certain key-note which was eventually to sever the connection between Great Britain and the American colonies. While the people at Philadelphia and the lower counties were deliberating and doubting the expediency of independence, the Scotch-Irish districts, firm and dignified, demanded justice and boldly denounced British tyranny and wrong. Let it be further recorded here that these Hanover "resolves" preceded those of the famous Mecklenburg Convention, showing that the same Scotch-Irish liberty-loving people were the "head and front of the American Revolution of 1776."

Following in the footsteps of these brave men, on Friday following, June 10, 1774, a similar meeting was held at Middletown, Colonel James Burd, chairman, at which these stirring resolves were concurred in, and which served as the text of those passed at the meeting of Lancaster, subsequently, which read as follows:

"1st. That the acts of Parliament of Great Britain in divesting us of the right to give and grant our money, and assuming such power to themselves, are unconstitutional, unjust and oppressive.

"2nd. That it is an indispensable duty we owe to ourselves and posterity to oppose with decency and firmness every measure tending to deprive us of our just rights and privileges.

"3rd. That a close union of the Colonies and their faithful adhering to such measures as a general Congress shall judge proper, are the most likely means to procure redress of American grievances, and settle the rights of the Colonies on a permanent basis.

"4th. That we will sincerely and heartily agree to and abide by the measures which shall be adopted by the members of the general Congress of the Colonies.

"5th. That a committee be appointed to confer with similar committees relative to the present exigency of affairs."

The German inhabitants in the eastern portion of Dauphin county were but little behind in action for asserting their rights, and consequently met at Hummelstown (then called Frederickstown), on Saturday, June 11, 1774, at which Captain Frederick Hummel was chairman, resolving to stand by the other townships of the county in all their actions.

Oppression, taxation without representation, and a host of other political evils created an ill feeling to the mother country.

It was in the month of December, 1774, that a general committee of Lancaster county was formed, consisting of delegates from all the townships. At the first meeting of that committee the present territory of Dauphin county was represented by the following gentlemen:

Paxtang.—James Burd, Joseph Sherer, John Backenstose.

Hanover.—Timothy Green, William Brown, James Cooper.

Derry.—Castle Byers, William Laird, Robert McKee.

Upper Paxtang.—(Above Kittochtinny Mountain), William Patton.

Londonderry.—John Campbell.

In 1775 appeared from:

Paxtang.—Joseph Sherer, William Brown, John Harris.

Hanover.—John McCune, John Rogers, William Cathcart.

Londonderry.—William Hayes, Robert Clark, Jacob Cook.

Upper Paxtang.—Adam Werts, James Murray, Samuel Taylor.

When the battle drum first sounded in that long fought war, Dauphin county was ready for the engagement. Inside forty-eight hours of the receipt of the news of the opening battle at Lexington, (Massachusetts) the men able to bear arms in this region were organized for the defense of their long looked for personal liberty. War was no new thing to these people, in any sense, for it should be remembered that they had been cradled midst the clash of arms all along the frontiers made desolate by the savage Indians—the Delawares, with no mercy, and the perfidy of the Shawanese tribes.

The subjoined document gives the names of the first company of the Associators, now in record form. It consisted almost entirely of men from Londonderry township. Its commanding officer, Captain Jacob Cook, was prominent in organizing troops throughout the war, at the same time being a provincial magistrate, and as such continued by the convention of July 15, 1776. First Lieutenant William Hay rose to be a lieutenant colonel in the Flying Camp in 1776-77, doing great service in the Jerseys and at Brandywine and Germantown, as well. The McQueens, Robert and David, were subsequently connected with the Flying Camp and it is quite certain were at Fort Washington at its capture. Of this first Londonderry company, several served through the war from Quebec to Yorktown, while many of them fell on the bloody altar for the sake of liberty. The articles of association to which each and every one of these men subscribed their names to are worthy a sacred place in the annals of Dauphin county.

"The Association of the Liberty Company in Lancaster County.

"In order to make ourselves perfect in the art of Military, &c., We, the subscribers, have associated, and severally Agree, Promise, and Resolve as follows, viz :

"1st. That Jacob Cook be the Captain, William Hay the first Lieutenant, Robert M'Queen the second Lieutenant, and David M'Queen the Ensign of the Company in London Derry called the Liberty Company, which said Officers, according to their respective stations, to have the Command of said Company whilst under Arms, Mustering, or in actual Service, and that the said Officers shall remain till altered by a Majority of the Officers and two-thirds of the Company.

"2nd. That none of the Subscribers or Company shall disobey the Orders of either of the said Officers whilst under Arms or Mustering, or in actual Service, under the Penalty of paying a sum not exceeding Twenty Shillings for every disobedience, to be inflicted and judged of by a Majority of the Officers.

"3rd. That each Person of the Company shall (if not already done) as soon as possible, provide himself with a good Gun or Musket, in good order and repair, with a Cartouch-Box or Shot-Bag, and Powder-Horn, and a half Pound of Powder and two Pounds of Lead.

"4th That each of the said Company shall attend weekly on Saturday, and on such other Times as the Officers of a majority of them shall appoint, in the Town of Lancaster, or in the county of Lancaster, at such places as the said officers shall deem necessary, under the Penalty of forfeiting and paying the sum of One Shilling, for every absence, Sickness of the person or Business out of the

Town or Townships, to excuse. This is to be judged of by a majority of the Officers; but in case of absence at any Meeting, the Party so absenting to show Cause to the Officers against the next succeeding Meeting, or the Fine to be absolute; every Person is to appear at such Meeting with his Arms and Ammunition as aforesaid under the Penalty of forfeiting the said Sum of One Shilling, for every Default, unless a Majority of the Officers shall remit such Fine.

"5th. That no Person of the said Company shall appear drunk, or curse or swear whilst under Arms Mustering, or in actual service, under the Penalty of paying Three Shillings for the first offence; Five Shillings for the second offence, and for the third offence to be expelled the Company, a Majority of the Officers are also to judge of these offences.

"6th. That should any of the Soldiers, by their conduct render themselves unworthy of being a Member of said Company, a Majority of the Officers and Company may expel him; and in such case the Party expelled shall yet be obliged to pay off all arrearages of Fines.

"7th. All fines to be paid or exacted in consequence of the Resolutions or Regulations of this Company, are to be paid to the Captain for the time being, or the Person appointed by him for that purpose, and are to be laid out for the use of the said Company.

"8th. That the said Company shall be increased to any number, not exceeding One Hundred Men.

"9th. That the said Company shall not be obliged to march out of this Province, without the Direction of a Majority of the officers, with the consent of a Majority of the soldiers.

"10th. That in case it be thought expedient the Companies of this County should form themselves into Battalions or Regiments, we do hereby empower the Officers aforesaid, to join with the other officers of the County, in choosing Field Officers to command such Battalion or Regiment.

"11th. That this Association to continue for the space of Eight Months next following, unless the time be enlarged by a Majority of the subscribers, or the Association dissolved by two-thirds of the Subscribers.

"12th. That this Company and every member thereof shall also comply with any other Resolutions that shall be entered into by a majority of the officers and a majority of the Company for the Regulation, Government or Support of this Company.

"13th. That a majority of the officers shall appoint the Sergeants, Corporals, and Drum for the Company.

"14th. That the officers are to be fined for offences equal with ye privates.

"In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our Hands, the seventeenth day of May, 1775.

Privates.

Allimen, John	Hunter, Robert
Bratton, John	Hunter, William
Bishop, Stophle	Johnson, John
Black, James	Johnson, William
Boyd, Samuel	Kelley, James
Bream, Peter	Kelley, Patrick
Brown, James	Kelley, Thomas
Buck, Robert	Kenady, John
Buck, Thomas	Keyner, Adam
Campble, John	Lawser, Michael
Campble, William	Logan, John
Carnahan, Robert	Lynch, Patrick
Chambers, Robert	McCleary, Robert
Cook, Jacob	McClintock, Alexander
Creed, James	McClintock, Joseph
Davis, John	McDougal, Duncan
Dixon, John	McQueen, David
Donaldson, James	McQueen, Jonas
Dougherty, Hugh	McQueen, Robert
Duncan, John	Moore, William
Elliott, Archibald.	Moore, Edward
Falkner, Joseph	Morrison, James
Farmer, John	Morrison, Alexander
Farmer, William	Notemurr, James
Flack, James	Null, Christopher
Foster, Andrew	Null, George
Foster, David	Pooreman, Peter
Foster, James	Rheas, Robert
Fulton, Alexander	Roan, John
Fureman, Daniel	Shank, Stophel
Grimm, Dewalt	Sheeley, Michael
Hall, William	Shier, Jacob
Hamilton, Charles	Stauffer, Christian
Hay, James	Stauffer, Jacob
Hay, John	Steel, Dennis
Hay, Matthew.	Stevick, John
Hay, William	Thompson, John
Henry, Adam	Walker, Archibald
Hoover, John	Weir, John
Hostater, John	Wolf, Michael

"A true Copy, Certified by Jacob Cook, Chairman of Committee, and James Sullivan, Clk."

A Congressional resolution of June 14, 1775, provided for raising six companies of expert riflemen in Pennsylvania, two in

Maryland and two in Virginia, which, when completed, were to join the Continental Army at Boston, Massachusetts. June 22, the same year, it was ordered that "The Colony of Pennsylvania" be directed to raise two more companies, which with the six were to form a battalion. The form of enlistment was:

"I have this day voluntarily enlisted myself as a soldier in the American Continental Army for one year, unless sooner discharged, and do bind myself to conform in all instances to such rules and regulations as are or shall be established for the government of the said army." Each company was to consist of one captain, three lieutenants, four sergeants, four corporals, a drummer or trumpeter, and sixty-eight privates. The pay of the officers and privates was as follows: Captain, twenty dollars per month; a lieutenant thirteen and one-third dollars; sergeant, eight dollars; a corporal, seven and one-third; a drummer or trumpeter, the same; privates, six and two-thirds, to find their own arms and clothes.

One of the first companies raised in the colonies was that of Captain Matthew Smith, of Paxtang. Within ten days after the receipt of the news of the battle of Lexington this company was armed and equipped for service, and when the orders of Congress came it was ready. At the same time a company had been raised in and around the town of Lancaster, which information reaching the Congress, both were accepted into the Continental service. The patriotism of Pennsylvania was evinced in the haste with which the companies of the First Pennsylvania (Thompson's) Battalion were filled to overflowing, and the promptitude with which they took up their march for Boston.

From a letter dated at Hartford the latter part of July it is stated: "Yesterday came to town a number of Paxtang boys, dressed and painted in the Indian fashion, being part of a body of two hundred volunteers who are on their way to General Washington's army at Cambridge. Several of them we hear are young gentlemen of fortune."

Thacher, in his military journal of the Revolution, under date of August, 1775, describes this battalion:

"They are remarkably stout and hardy men; many of them exceeding six feet in height. They are dressed in white frocks or rifle shirts and round hats. These men are remarkable for the accuracy of their aim, striking a mark with great certainty at two hundred yards distance. At a review a company of them while on a quick advance, fired their balls into objects of seven inches diameter at the distance of two hundred and fifty yards. They are now

stationed in our lines, and their shot have frequently proved fatal to British officers and soldiers who expose themselves to view, even at more than double the distance of common musket shot."

These soldiers participated in the attack on Quebec, where Captain William Hendrick fell. The command, after desperate fighting, were forced to surrender. The survivors were paroled August 7, 1776, and after being exchanged followed the fortunes of the Pennsylvania soldiers who went with General Wayne to Georgia and resisted the fearful night attack on Wayne's camp near Sharon, Georgia, May 24, 1782, entering in triumph with him, the city of Savannah, July 11, and Charleston, on December 14, returning to Philadelphia in July, 1783.

On the 20th of March, 1776, John Harris wrote to the Committee of Safety, informing that body that "a large quantity of pitch and tar may be made up the Susquehanna, Juniata, etc., which if wanted for public use, may be brought down the river in boats to Middletown, and from thence to Philadelphia." He also said "there are some good four-pounder cannons at Sunbury, cannon balls, swivels, etc."

It would seem that Harris Ferry was a depot for army supplies during the Revolution. Colonel Hartley wrote to President Reed, May 11, 1779, that "the commissary in this county (York) had exerted himself very much in procuring provisions for the troops on the Susquehanna. The expedition on the waters must greatly depend upon the supplies from hence; but unfortunately no wagons can be provided in the ordinary course to transport the flour to Harris Ferry, where the boats are to receive the same."

Middletown, this county, is also noted in the Colonial Records, as being a supply depot for the army.

THE WHISKEY INSURRECTION.

The opposition to the excise law, or the collection of a duty on whiskey made at farm stills and the larger distilleries of the country, culminated in 1794, in what was termed the "Expedition to the Westward," or the Whiskey Insurrection.

Graydon's Memoirs says:

"A duty being laid upon whiskey, that general favorite beverage in Pennsylvania, it was found a potent theme for the purpose of sedition; and it was accordingly preached upon with so much unction that an insurrection was the consequence. It began beyond the mountains, in the summer of 1794, spreading from West to East

with wonderful rapidity. Harrisburg was quickly infected; and a meeting had been called for the purpose of passing some inflammatory resolutions. By the persuasion, however, of a few of us, who were untouched by the contagion, these inconsiderate men were induced to desist; though less perhaps from a sense of their error than from our assurance that a body of troops were on their march to the seat of the insurrection, and that if they persisted in their undertaking, they would involve themselves in the guilt of a forcible opposition to the laws, and most surely have cause to repent of their temerity."

In common with other parts of the state of Pennsylvania and the states to the east, including New England, troops were enrolled in Dauphin county for this expedition to the seat of war in the Ohio valley.

From a Harrisburg newspaper—the "*Oracle of Dauphin*"—it is learned that on Friday, September 19, 1794, three companies of horse, containing in all one hundred and thirty, arrived from Philadelphia. the whole under the command of Captain John Dunlap. The company of light dragoons, commanded by Captain John Irwin, of Harrisburg; the corps of light infantry, commanded by Captain George Fisher, with the most distinguished officers of the county, were prepared in parade, all in complete uniform, in order to receive them. After the usual ceremonies, the dragoons dismounted to refresh themselves and on Monday morning they proceeded to Carlisle. The following Tuesday some eighty regular recruits from Massachusetts, commanded by Captain Lyman, passed through Harrisburg to join General Wayne's army in the Ohio country. On the 25th of the same month a battalion of New Jersey volunteer dragoons, under command of General Richard Howell, Governor of the state, reached Harrisburg. They were all equipped and completely mounted and numbered 370 men. The next morning they crossed the Susquehanna on their way to Carlisle, after expressing their satisfaction in the following manner:

"The commander of the Jersey militia detachment feels himself bound to acknowledge the politeness of the citizens of Harrisburg to his company, and requests that their gratitude and his own joined with the highest respect, may be signified in a proper manner.

"RICHARD HOWELL,

"*Commandant Jersey Detachment.*"

"Harrisburg, Pa., Sept 25, 1794."

Another quotation from the "*Oracle*" says: "Harrisburg, Dec. 1, 1794:—On Tuesday last, arrived in town from the Westward, Capt. McPherson's company of Blues, belonging to Philadel-

phia, and the next morning proceeded homeward. Saturday last, Brigadier General Proctor's brigade also arrived, and this morning early marched for their respective homes. Colonel Chamber's brigade, we hear, will also arrive to-day or to-morrow, with one hundred prisoners."

The companies composing the Second Pennsylvania Regiment, ordered into service by President Washington, during this insurrection, and chiefly from the vicinity of Harrisburg, were as follows:

Regimental Officers:—Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Forster, Major Frederick Hummel, Paymaster John Brown, Sergeant-Major Philip Stohr.

Infantry—Captain Wallace's company, composed of one captain, one lieutenant, one ensign, four sergeants, two corporals and thirty-two privates; served one month and twenty days.

Riflemen—Captain Ainsworth's company, composed of one captain, one lieutenant, one ensign, two sergeants, one corporal and nineteen privates; served one month and twenty days.

Captain Devins' company, composed of one captain, one lieutenant, one ensign, four sergeants, four corporals and thirty privates; served one month and twenty days.

The above list of companies is taken from an advertisement of the paymaster of the troops published in the "*Oracle of Dauphin*," January, 1795. It is believed that the companies named were only mustered into the service of the United States, but did not march to the scene of the rebellion.

A company of volunteers from Harrisburg, commanded by Captain George Fisher, father of J. Adams Fisher, Esq., actually marched as far as Carlisle on their way to the seat of war. At Carlisle Captain Fisher was selected major of the battalion of troops from Dauphin and adjoining counties.

(For muster rolls of companies, see appendix.)

THE WAR OF 1812-14.

The cause which led to the second war with Great Britain—that of 1812-14—grew out of the mother country, who, even after having been vanquished in the long war of the Revolution, still usurped her would-be authority over this country by insisting upon searching American vessels, and against which the United States had at various times bitterly protested.

On June 18, 1812, Congress declared war against England, voted five million dollars for war purposes, and authorized a roll

of one hundred thousand troops. Governor Snyder, of Pennsylvania, called for volunteers "to rally 'round the constituted authorities of the Union." Such was the enthusiasm that, in response to the Governor's call for troops, three times more men offered their services as were required. Being thus disappointed in not being accorded a place in the ranks, many men offered money freely to be permitted to enlist instead of those who had been accepted by the state.

Dauphin, among the other counties of Pennsylvania, fell quickly into line. In 1812 and 1813 none of the companies were called, but certain ones were held in readiness for emergency.

After the battle of Bladensburg and the capture of Washington City, the old-time patriotism was rekindled, and in response to the call certain companies were mustered into active service and hastened to the front to render support and speedy relief at the city of Baltimore, Maryland. However, some of these commands never marched further than York. (For muster roll see appendix.)

December 24, 1814, a treaty of peace was signed between this country and England. The news did not reach this country until February 11, 1815. (This was prior to fast steamships and nearly a half century before the ocean cable was in existence.) February 15, 1815, the treaty was approved by the Senate of the United States and thus ended the second war with England.

As to the uniform worn by the soldiery of 1812-14, the following in General Orders is here given:

"General Officers.—Their coats to be blue, faced and lined with buff. They may embroider the button-holes on the collar. Their epaulettes, sword mounting, buttons, spurs, buckles, and trimmings to be gold or gilt. Buff vests, breeches, or pantaloons.

"The General Staff and Field Officers.—To wear chapeaux of the following form: The fan not less than six and a half, nor more than nine inches high in the rear, nor less than fifteen, nor more than seventeen inches from point to point, bound round the edge with black binding half an inch wide. The wearing of feathers is dispensed with. The company officers may, with the consent of the field officers of the regiment to which they belong, wear any other uniform hat than the chapeau.

"The coat of the infantry and artillery shall be blue, edged with red. It shall be single breasted, and have ten buttons, the length to reach to the bend of the knee. The standing collar to rise to the tip of the ear. The cuffs shall be plain, of the same color of the coat, and not less than three nor more than three and a half inches wide; the bottom of the breast and two hip buttons to range. Vests,

breeches and pantaloons white. Blue pantaloons may be worn in the winter. Vest, single breasted, with pocket flaps.

"Epaulettes, sword mounting, buttons, spurs, buckles and trimmings of the Artillery, gold or gilt; those of the Infantry, silver, or plated. The sword to be of the sabre form."

THE "BUCKSHOT WAR."

The first proceedings of the Pennsylvania Legislature which convened at Harrisburg, December 4, 1838, were marked with unusual scenes of confusion and disorder and resulted in what is commonly termed the "Buckshot War."

The causes which led to this strife were the result of the general election held in October, 1838, when David R. Porter, of Huntingdon county, the Democratic candidate, was chosen Governor, after a hotly contested political canvass, over Governor Joseph Ritner, who was the standard bearer for the Whigs and Anti-Masons, the majority for Porter being five thousand five hundred and four votes. Upon the result of the election being made known, on the 15th of October, Thomas H. Burrowes, Secretary of the Commonwealth and chairman of the Anti-Masonic State Committee, issued a private circular "To the Friends of Governor Ritner," calling upon them to demand an investigation of the alleged frauds committed at the polls, and also advising them to "treat the election held on the 9th of October as if it had not taken place." This circular had the desired effect, and the defeated Anti-Masonic and Whig candidates for the Legislature in different parts of the state contested the seats of their successful Democratic competitors upon the slightest pretext.

It should be remembered that the election took place October 9, 1838; the Legislature met December 4, and the new Governor was not to be inaugurated until January 15, 1839, that being the first inauguration under the new Constitution. As trouble was looked for upon the assembling of the Legislature, there were large numbers of excited people, especially from districts where contests were pending, who flocked to Harrisburg to witness the result of the struggle. Then the House of Representatives consisted of an even one hundred members. Of these eight were from the city of Philadelphia, whose seats were contested; and of the remaining members forty-eight were Democrats and forty-four Whigs and Anti-Masons. The majority of the Senate belonged to the latter party and consequently promptly organized by the election of Charles B. Penrose as speaker. The House met with all the contesting delegates present. The clerk read the names of those members

which had been handed to him by the Secretary of the Commonwealth. Upon reaching the returns of Philadelphia county, it was discovered that the legal returns had been withheld and fraudulent ones signed by only six of the seventeen return judges substituted. This had been anticipated and provided against by the Democrats, who produced and had read the true returns, duly certified by the Prothonotary of Philadelphia. The reading of these returns and the seating of the two sets of delegates from Philadelphia county caused the greatest excitement in the House, during which Thaddeus Stevens, then a member of the Legislature from Adams county, moved that the body proceed to the election of a Speaker. The Clerk then called the roll of Whig and Anti-Masonic members and declared Thomas S. Cunningham, of Beaver county, elected Speaker. He was conducted to the Speaker's chair and took his seat. The Democrats paid very little attention to the movements of the opposition and elected William Hopkins, of Washington county, as Speaker. Two members escorted Mr. Hopkins to the Speaker's platform, where Cunningham had been already seated. It is related that Thomas B. McElwee, of Bedford county, one of Hopkins' escorts, ordered Cunningham, in a peremptory manner, to surrender the Speaker's chair to Hopkins, and he obeyed, taking another that stood near by on the platform. Thus the Pennsylvania House of Representatives enjoyed(?) a double-headed organization. The members of the House of each party were then sworn in by their respective officers. After qualifying all their members and electing officers, and appointing a committee to wait upon the Governor, and one to wait upon the Senate to inform them that the House was ready to proceed to business, both parties adjourned their respective bodies to meet next day at ten o'clock. The Cunningham party, however, did not wait until the appointed time. In the afternoon they again met in the hall, and after their Speaker had called them to order, he requested Mr. Speckman, of Philadelphia, to act as Speaker *pro tem*. Some Philadelphians being in the lobby of the hall as mere spectators, and feeling very indignant at the proceedings of the Cunningham faction, they went up to the platform and carried *pro tem* Speaker Speckman off and set him down in the aisle. This interference from outsiders the Cunningham House had not the power to resent, and it immediately adjourned in great confusion. It afterward met in Matthew Wilson's hotel, (now the Lochiel House).

During these exciting scenes inside the State House, large crowds of people gathered outside the capitol, more or less boisterous.

Both determined and desperate men were there from both sides. Threats were made, defiance hurled back and forth, and to the timid the aspect of affairs appeared alarming. On the night of the first day of the session a large public meeting was held in the court house, over which Thomas Craig Miller, of Adams county, presided, with a number of vice-presidents. The meeting was addressed by Colonel J. J. McCahan, E. A. Penniman, of Philadelphia, and George W. Barton, of Lancaster. A committee on resolutions was appointed, who reported the following, which were adopted:

“Resolved, That we recommend to the citizens generally to pursue a prudent and a calm course, awaiting the events of the day with that firmness which freemen in a free country have resolved upon.

“Resolved, That neither those in power, who endeavor to perpetuate their reign through unlawful and fraudulent returns, or citizen soldiers, who have the same feelings and interest with us, will intimidate people resolved upon having their rights.”

A committee was also appointed by the meeting to wait on Thomas H. Burrowes, Secretary of the Commonwealth, and request him forthwith to furnish the clerks of the Senate and House the full legal returns of the election. A committee of safety consisting of fifteen persons was also appointed. About the time of the assembling of the meeting, Governor Ritner, acting under the advice of his political advisers, Messrs. Stevens, Burrows and Penrose, issued the following proclamation:

“Pennsylvania, ss.

“In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, by Joseph Ritner, Governor of the said Commonwealth:

“A PROCLAMATION.

“WHEREAS, A lawless, infuriated, armed mob from the counties of Philadelphia, Lancaster, Adams and other places have assembled at the seat of government, with the avowed object of disturbing, interrupting, and overawing the Legislature of this Commonwealth, and of preventing its proper organization, and the peaceable and free discharge of its duties;

“And whereas, The said mob have already, on this day, entered the Senate Chamber, and in an outrageous and violent manner, by clamoring, shouting, and threatening violence and death to some of the members of that body and other officers of the government, and, finally, by rushing within the bar of the Senate Chamber, in defiance

of every effort to restrain them, compelled the Senate to suspend business;

"And whereas, They still remain here in force, encouraged by a person who is an officer of the General Government from Philadelphia, and are setting the law at open defiance, and rendering it unsafe for the Legislative bodies to assemble in the Capitol;

"THEREFORE, This is to call upon the civil authorities to exert themselves to restore order to the utmost of their power, and upon the militia force of the Commonwealth to hold themselves in instant readiness to repair to the seat of government, and upon all good citizens to aid in curbing this lawless mob, and in reinstating the supremacy of the law.

"Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this fourth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, and of the Commonwealth the sixty-third.

"By the Governor:

"THOMAS H. BURROWES,

(L. S.)

"Secretary of the Commonwealth."

The state arsenal was taken possession of by a force in the interest of Governor Ritner, and large quantities of powder, cartridges, and other ammunition taken there. Ritner's proclamation and call for troops and the seizure of the arsenal, filled the citizens of Harrisburg and the people who had assembled here with intense alarm. There had been no actual outbreak, but the situation now begun to assume a grave aspect, and a large number of people flocked to the city, attracted by curiosity, to participate in the impending struggle. As an offset to the Governor's proclamation, the sheriff of Dauphin county deemed it his duty to issue a counter proclamation, in which he stated that at no time had there been any riotous proceedings upon the part of the people, nor any disturbance which rendered necessary his interposition as a civil officer to preserve the peace.

The excitement increased and a large body of people flocked to the old arsenal, determined to prevent the arms and ammunition there stored from being seized by the Governor and his party, for the purpose of subduing them. These excited people would probably have captured the arsenal if Major George Ford, of Lancaster, and Joseph Henderson, a committee appointed by the state authority, had not appeared before the committee of safety and made the following pledge for themselves and those who sent them: "That, as men of honor, no ordnance, arms or ammunition should, by any order of the Governor, or any other authority whatever, be taken from the arsenal for the purpose of arming any forces that might

collect in obedience to the proclamation of the Governor; and if any use of them should so be made, they would hold themselves personally responsible for the consequences."

This pledge was satisfactory to the committee of safety, who believed that the only object of the people in making a demonstration upon the arsenal was, not to employ the public arms themselves, but, if possible, to prevent their adversaries from making use of them.

By this time a great multitude had assembled about the arsenal, having been attracted thither by the word that a quantity of ammunition had been taken there, and that their adversaries had stationed in the building a body of armed men as a rendezvous to subdue the people. By this time the excitement had become tremendous, and for the purpose of acting in good faith on the part of the committee, on motion of L. Kidder, it was "Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to go and address the people, making known the pledge of Messrs. Ford and Henderson, and urge them to quietly disperse."

Whereupon L. Kidder, General Adam Diller and Lewis S. Coryell were appointed the said committee, who immediately retired to discharge their duty, which they did manfully, and that the people did disperse, is shown by the report these gentlemen made.

On the 5th of December the Governor made a special requisition on Major-General Robert Patterson, commanding the First Division Pennsylvania Militia, for a force of troops sufficient to quell the "insurrection," and march them immediately to the seat of government. Upon receiving orders, and before leaving Philadelphia, General Patterson obtained from the United States Arsenal at Frankford a supply of ammunition, of which the following is an official inventory:

"Twelve thousand four hundred and eighty musket-ball and buckshot cartridges, 600 pistol cartridges, 400 priming tubes, 68 6-pounder strapped shot, fixed; 132 6-pounder cannon balls, 200 musket-flints, 100 pistol flints, 20 pounds slow-match.

"GEORGE D. RAMSEY,
"Capt. of Ord.

"Frankford Arsenal, Dec. 7, 1838."

The regulation ammunition for the infantry then was buckshot cartridges, which consisted of twelve buckshot, each as good as a bullet. The headquarters of the Whig party during these troubles was the Shakespeare Hotel, on Locust street. A report was circulated upon the streets that a number of men at this hotel were

engaged in making buckshot cartridges to be used on the "mob." A watch was set to prevent these cartridges from being taken to the arsenal and this watch intercepted a negro who had been employed to deliver them. He was compelled to surrender the cartridges, which were distributed among those present, and some are yet preserved as mementoes of the "Buckshot War." From these incidents the name "Buckshot War" is derived.

About one hundred of the troops arrived on Saturday night (December 8th) following, and obtained quarters in the court house; and at four o'clock p. m. the next day the main body, numbering about eight hundred, under command of Major-General Patterson and staff, arrived below town, and halted until communication could be had with the state authorities, which was effected in about an hour, when the troops entered the town, and, after marching through several of the streets, proceeded to the public ground in front of the state arsenal, where they were divided off into detachments, who severally obtained quarters in the arsenal, the Exchange, the court house, the Lancasterian school house on Walnut street, and the Presbyterian church, on Second, below Chestnut street.

The Governor did not stop with the ordering of General Patterson's command to the seat of government, but on the 5th of December addressed a letter to Captain E. V. Sumner, U. S. A., then in command of Carlisle Barracks, with a small body of United States dragoons, requesting him to march his troops to Harrisburg for the protection of the state authorities. To this appeal, and one made to him by Charles B. Penrose, Captain Sumner replied that he did not deem it proper to interfere in the troubles then existing at Harrisburg, which appeared to him to proceed from political differences alone. On Friday, December 7th, Governor Ritner wrote to President Van Buren, laying before him a full account of the affair, and requested the President to take such measures as would protect the state against violence. In this communication the Governor stated that he had the day before made a formal application to Captain E. V. Sumner for aid, inclosing a copy of his formal request, together with a copy of Sumner's reply. He also inclosed a copy of the proclamation he had issued, and a published statement of the facts connected with the riot in the Senate chamber, signed by a majority of the Senators, and sworn to by the Speaker and other members of the Senate. He also deemed it proper to state to the President that the most active leaders of the "mob" were J. J. McCahan of the Philadelphia postoffice; Charles F. Muench, a deputy marshal of the Middle district of Pennsylvania, and E. A. Penniman, said to be an officer of the custom house of Philadelphia. The

President replied to this communication through Joel R. Poinsett, Secretary of War, declining to interpose until it appeared certain that convening the Legislature was impracticable.

The Governor's party, finding that General Patterson refused to install them in power, and would obey only such orders as he regarded proper after the orders had been given him by the Governor, made a requisition on Samuel Alexander, major-general of the Eleventh Division of the State militia, a citizen of Carlisle, and an ultra Whig in politics. There were at this time three volunteer companies at Carlisle, mustering in all about ninety men, but only sixty-seven participated in the Buckshot war.

The Carlisle infantry was officered as follows: William S. Ramsey, captain; Robert McCartney, first lieutenant; George L. Murray, second lieutenant; Alexander S. Lyne, orderly sergeant. Carlisle Light Artillery: captain, E. M. Biddle; first lieutenant, William Porter; second lieutenant, Robert A. Noble. Washington Artillery: captain, William Cross; first lieutenant, Alfred Creigh; orderly sergeant, Thomas B. Thompson. The battalion was in command of Colonel Willis Foulk, an ardent Democrat, who was ignored by General Alexander. The troops received orders December 15, to march to Harrisburg, and on the following day embarked for the seat of war. On reaching the western side of the Susquehanna river, they disembarked and marched across the wagon bridge, breaking step to keep from jarring the structure.

General Patterson and his command had already left Philadelphia when the troops from Carlisle reached Harrisburg. They marched into the city market and thence to the arsenal, where they were quartered for a week. There was no actual need of any troops at any time during the dead-lock in the Legislature. The appearance of armed troops, however, upon the streets and close to the halls of legislation, only added to the excitement. It was estimated that there were in the borough of Harrisburg at that date "between thirty and fifty thousand strangers." When the Carlisle troops arrived the contest was approaching an end and the soldiers regarded their trip a frolic and enjoyed themselves.

December 17, Messrs. Butler and Sturdevant, of Luzerne county, and Montelius, of Union, three legally Whig members, abandoned their associates and were sworn in as members of the Hopkins house, which gave it a legal quorum over and above the eight Democrat members from Philadelphia, whose right to seats the "Rump House," as it was contemptuously called, disputed. Finally, on December 25, a majority of the Senate, finding that it was impossible to accomplish the design of the revolutionists, by a

vote of seventeen to sixteen agreed that a committee should be appointed to inform the Hopkins house that the Senate was organized and ready to co-operate with it, which ended the difficulty.

In the Senate the trouble was not yet ended. There were contests for seats from several districts. Upon the floor were members of the House, including Thaddeus Stevens, of Adams, the leader of the Stevens "Rump House," and the Secretary of the Commonwealth, Thomas H. Burrowes, of Lancaster, who had gone there with the minority returns. In the lobbies at the rear of the Senate chamber was a dense crowd of spectators, composed of excited and enraged citizens, some of whom were there out of idle curiosity and others with determination of preventing the seating of Hanna and Wagner, the illegally returned senators from Philadelphia, either by the form prescribed by law or by intimidation. The spectators were noisy at the very sight of Stevens, Penrose, of Cumberland county, and Burrowes exerting themselves to exclude senators legally entitled to their seats, and aroused the lookers-on to such an extent that threats of violence, personal in character, were indulged in. At last Speaker Penrose, unable to stem the current any longer, abandoned his post, and with Stevens and Burrowes escaped from a window in the rear of the Senate chamber, and under shelter of the night from the State House enclosure. A Harrisburg paper of that day stated that "Mr. Penrose, the Federal Speaker of the Senate, in effecting his retreat from the Senate chamber on the first day of the session, jumped out of a window twelve feet high, through three thorn bushes and over a seven-foot picket fence."

In the midst of the excitement it was impossible for the Senate to proceed with its business, and after the speaker had abandoned his post, that body adjourned to meet the next day. When the hour arrived no quorum was present—the Whig members being absent by agreement—and of course the Senate was adjourned until the following day and so on, day after day, until December 17th, when, as before mentioned, Messrs. Butler, Sturdevant and Montelius left the Cunningham or Ritner branch of the House and were sworn in as members of the Democratic House, under Speaker Hopkins. This gave the latter body a quorum of fifty-one members whose seats were not disputed, so that no legal obstacle could longer prevent the Senate from recognizing it as the legitimate House. Accordingly, December 27, in the Senate, Mr. Michler, of Northampton, submitted the following preamble and resolution, which after several fruitless attempts to amend, were finally adopted by a vote of seventeen yeas to sixteen nays:

"WHEREAS, Difficulties have arisen in the organization of the House of Representatives, and two bodies have for some time been in existence, each claiming to be the regularly constituted House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, but neither having had a constitutional quorum of members whose seats were regularly returned, and neither has yet been fully recognized by the Senate;

"*And Whereas*, The House organized by the election of Mr. Hopkins as Speaker is now composed of a constitutional quorum of regularly returned members and being thus brought within the pale of the Constitution, the Senate ought no longer to refuse to recognize the said House as the proper constituted House of Representatives of Pennsylvania; therefore,

"*Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to inform said House that the Senate is now organized and ready to proceed to business."

The committee so appointed immediately waited on the House, and a joint committee was appointed by both branches to inform the Governor that the Legislature was organized.

At the meeting of the House on the morning of December 27, Mr. Cunningham, with some twenty of the members of his division, were present and duly qualified. Mr. Hopkins, the Speaker, then resigned, but was immediately re-elected. General Patterson's command evacuated the borough on Sunday, December 16th, and the battalion from Cumberland county on the 23rd following, and thus ended the *bloodless* "Buckshot War," one of the most exciting political events in the annals of Pennsylvania history.

WAR WITH MEXICO.

In a local history it is not befitting to take space greatly needed for more important matters to dwell at great length on matters pertaining to general national history, hence in this connection it will be deemed necessary to be brief in stating the causes leading this country into a war with Mexico.

During the last days of President Tyler's administration, a joint resolution was passed in the United States Congress which the President approved, providing for the annexing of that part of our domain now known as "Texas," although the formal admission of this great state dates from December 24, 1845. In anticipation of a difficulty with Mexico, which never recognized the independence of Texas and had repudiated the treaty made by General Santa Anna, the President of that country claiming the country as her own, General Zachary Taylor, then stationed at Fort Jessup, Louisiana,

was ordered to form "an Army of Occupation." In August, 1845, he advanced with about four thousand men to Corpus Christi, at the mouth of the river Neuces, which was claimed by Mexico to be the western boundary of Texas. This precautionary measure was not designed by our government as a hostile demonstration, and strict orders had been given the commander not "to commit any overt act." In January, 1846, General Taylor was directed to move his forces to the Rio Grande, the boundary claimed by Texas and also by the United States. This measure brought on the conflict, and the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma resulted, in which the American arms proved victorious.

James K. Polk, who was then President, at once informed Congress, then in session, that Mexico had "invaded our territory and shed the blood of our citizens on our own soil." It was then that Congress declared war with Mexico, authorized the President to accept fifty thousand volunteers, and appropriated ten million dollars to carry on the war.

So intense was the patriotism of the American people that more than three hundred thousand men offered their services. To Pennsylvania two regiments were allotted, and upon Governor Shunk's call for troops, really ere the call was issued, the number of companies tendering their services exceeded by ten times those required by the official requisition. At the capital there were several well trained companies of militia, all eager to offer their services in the far away southland.

At this time Captain E. C. Williams, of the Dauphin Guards, recruited a company which he offered to the Governor. This was styled the "Cameron Guards." When Captain Williams tendered his company many of his men were raw recruits. Old organized companies had been offered, but some objected to enlist "during the war." At first Governor Shunk refused to accept the company of Captain Williams, but finally, at the earnest solicitation of Colonel James Ross Snowden, General Purviance, Hon. Jesse Miller, Secretary of State, Colonel Henry Petrikin, and others, who insisted that the capital city of Pennsylvania should be represented, the Governor yielded.

The Cameron Guards left Harrisburg on December 26, 1846, with one hundred and seventeen men, fully equipped, for Pittsburg, via Chambersburg. From the last named point they marched the entire distance, arriving at Pittsburg the fourth day, traveling one hundred and fifty miles, encountering en route fifteen inches of snow in the mountains. The people along the line treated the soldiers royally.

On January 2, 1847, the company was mustered into the United States service, at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, by Lieutenant Field, U. S. A., and soon thereafter embarked on a steamboat for New Orleans, which city they reached in five days. The troops were then encamped on the old historic battlefield where the American army under Gen. Jackson defeated the British, January 8, 1815. From here the soldiers were transported by sailing vessel to the island of Lobos, in the Gulf of Mexico. The vessel on which the "Cameron Guards" sailed was forty-one days in passage, encountering north-east storms one after another, and it was supposed all had gone down to the bottom of the sea. While on shipboard small pox made its appearance, through two men taken from a hospital at New Orleans. Under the skill of Dr. James Grimshaw, a surgeon of the "Guards," the disease was modified and all save Captain Williams took it in a mild form. As soon as the disease had died out and the boat had been thoroughly disinfected, the command left for Vera Cruz, reaching there on the evening of the capture and surrender of the fortress, March 29, 1846.

On April 8, the same year, the American army under General Winfield Scott advanced toward the City of Mexico. No resistance was made until the Americans reached the village of Plano del Rio, near the mountain pass of Cerro Gordo. Here Santa Anna was encountered with his army strongly entrenched. The Mexicans were routed, and the following day the American forces entered Jalapa. Here the Pennsylvania troops, including the Cameron Guards, halted until the arrival of General Cadwalader, when they moved forward to Pueblo. Captain Winder's company of First Artillery and Captain Williams' company were ordered in the advance. On reaching the pass at La Haya, the former occupied the hills on the left, the Cameron Guards on the right, where they remained until the entire enemy passed that point. They were then directed to make their way to the front and report to General Childs. They had reached their place in line, the troops having halted, when some scouts came riding up at full speed and reported to General Childs, upon which Captain Williams was ordered one-fourth mile to the front on the main road. He deployed his company as skirmishers to the left, encountered over two hundred Mexicans and fired upon them, killing a number and recapturing a number of horses belonging to the celebrated Texas Ranger, Captain Walker. Shortly after firing to the right was heard, when the company, obeying previous orders, advanced in that direction. Reaching the road, Captain Williams met Lieutenant Cochran, of the Voltigeurs, with two mountain howitzers. Moving along together, they soon came upon Captain Walker and

his men, who, dismounted, were in conflict with four or five times as many Mexicans. The Cameron Guards "went in with a yell," when the Mexicans began to retreat in disorder, all the American companies pursuing them as far as Las Vegas, a village which in the conflict was set on fire. Expecting to be placed under arrest for the latter accident, the officers were much relieved when, on the approach of General Childs, he rode up to Captain Williams and said, "Captain, didn't we show the mustangs how to fight guerrilla?" From this time this term (guerrillas) was applied to the enemy.

On May 15th the Cameron Guards, with Winder, reached Pueblo, where the inhabitants, flocking to see the troops, were grievously disappointed by the plain blue which contrasted so greatly with the gaudy Mexican uniform. They only accounted for defeat by saying, "The American leaders are gray-headed men."

In August, General Scott resumed his march with ten thousand men. The route was a toilsome one over steep ascents to the crest of the Cordilleras, where the beautiful valley of Mexico burst upon their view. Soon the descent was made to Ayotla, fifteen miles from the capital. Thenceforward the route bristled with good fortifications.

The command under Winder was ordered to move forward via Penan fortified castle, the Second Pennsylvania in advance, the Cameron Guards in front of it as they came in full view of the stronghold. At that juncture orders came that Colonel Duncan had discovered a road which flanked Penan, which was taken. Nothing of importance transpired relating to the part taken by the Cameron Guards in the siege of Mexico until the bombardment of the citadel of Chapultepec. At the commencement, Captain Williams, with two companies, was thrown into a ditch, where they remained a day and a night. On the morning thereafter, having been relieved in the evening, they were again ordered into the ditch to protect Drum's battery, with further instructions that when the Second Pennsylvania, New York, and South Carolina regiments would come down the road, to take their place in line to join the storming party on Chapultepec.

As soon as these commands appeared on the road beyond Drum's battery, Captain Williams and Captain Hire's companies took their place, the Second Pennsylvania being in the rear. The regiments charged in that position. Between the road and the citadel there were numerous ditches, only one, that nearest the wall of the castle, containing water. The fring was terrific. The New York and South Carolina regiments took to the ditches, while the Second Pennsylvania volunteers crossed the field and ditches by flank and

reached the wall in good order. Captain Fairchild and two or three of his men were all the troops which had reached there when the Second Pennsylvania passed through the breach in the wall made by Drum's battery. It advanced up the hill in the face of a galling fire by right of companies, under command of Major Brindle, Colonel Geary being wounded. General Pillow's command had just preceded the Second Pennsylvania, and the latter were over the ditch and in the castle almost the same moment.

Captain Samuel Montgomery and Captain E. C. Williams raised the first American flag on the citadel of Chapultepec, and kept it flying there until the commander-in-chief, General Scott, rode up the causeway to the citadel. It may be here stated that the Mexican flag was hauled down by a color-sergeant of the Fifth or Sixth United States Infantry, and he was holding the regimental flag at the flag-staff when Captains Williams and Montgomery reached the top of the castle. The only other flag there besides those mentioned was one held by a captain of the Voltigeur regiment, who was wounded in the head, and that at the first ditch previously referred to. He was Captain Bernard, of Philadelphia, and the colors a small blue flag.

In this gallant charge the Cameron Guards lost eighteen men in killed and wounded, and Captain Williams received a slight wound in the shoulder.

A forward movement was soon made, the regulars advancing on Casa Mata causeway, while Drum's battery and Quitman's and Shields' brigades were to protect them from being attacked on the San Antonio causeway by the Mexicans from the Garreta de Belina. Shields and Quitman were to hold the enemy in check and not to attack the Garreta, as it was deemed almost impregnable. The first arches of the aqueduct being filled with large stones up to the first Mexican battery, that was soon captured, and thus the Americans approached the city, capturing arch after arch until the gates of the Mexican capital were reached. At 4.00 p. m. the Second Pennsylvania were inside the city, with the mounted rifles on foot. The firing ceased as the darkness cast its shadows upon the scene, when the Pennsylvanians filled sand-bags for temporary breastworks for protection. This was a labor of great difficulty, owing to the scarcity of implements necessary and the hardness of the soil. However, on the approach of early dawn, a Mexican officer with a flag of truce appeared, and the city of Mexico—the halls of the Montezumas—surrendered to the gallant Quitman.

The general immediately ordered Lieutenant-Colonel Geary to take command of the citadel with his regiment. On reaching there

Captain Williams had the honor of being made officer of the day, and raised the flag which had been raised at Chapultepec, and when Generals Quitman and Shields marched with the remainder of their brigades to the Grand Plaza, the troops saluted and cheered this flag as they passed by. We make mention of these facts, for subsequently in the Senate of the United States a resolution was offered to present a sword to Captain Brooks, of the regular army, for raising the first American flag in the city of Mexico, but it failed from the fact that a statement was presented by General Quitman, Colonel Geary, and others to the effect that the first flag raised in the city was by a company in the Second Pennsylvania Regiment. Why Colonel Geary should have said "*a company* of his regiment," when he saw Captain Williams raise the colors of the Union, is unaccountable,—“honor to whom honor's due.”

And thus ended the Mexican war—the capture of the Old City of Mexico completed the work. The treaty was signed February 2, 1848; New Mexico and Upper California were ceded to the United States; and the boundary between this country and Mexico fixed at the Rio Grande del Norte. In return the United States agreed to pay fifteen millions of dollars, and assume the debts due American citizens by the Mexican government to the amount of three million five hundred dollars. This war cost this country about twenty-five thousand men (most of whom died from disease) and one hundred and sixteen million dollars in money.

The Cameron Guards, out of one hundred and seventeen, returned with thirty-two men. From the time the company left New Orleans until it reached Harrisburg it received a continuous ovation. At Harrisburg, which they reached during the month of July, 1848, the people turned out *en masse* to welcome the gallant survivors. The company was met at the foot of Market street by the citizens and military, who after escorting it through the principal streets of the borough, amid the ringing of bells, the firing of cannon, etc., repaired to the public grounds in the rear of the State Capitol, where the brave men who had been fortunate enough to return were publicly welcomed by Edward A. Lesley, Esq., on behalf of the citizens, in an eloquent speech. A bountiful repast was then served. In 1858 "Morgan's Annals" gave the number of survivors at fifteen.

The above named company left Harrisburg with one hundred and seventeen men, but at Pittsburg it was found to be more than required and the surplus was transferred to other commands. Hence the muster-roll shows the names of but ninety-four men, rank and file, not including three privates subsequently connected with the company.

(For muster rolls, see Appendix).

Captain E. C. Williams rose to the rank of brigadier-general in the Civil War; First Sergeant Henry A. Hambright was promoted to the Regular army during the Civil war, reached the rank of brigadier-general, and was retired on account of wounds received in battle.

In 1869 the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania erected a monument to the memory of those who served and fell in the War with Mexico. It now stands in the Southern portion of the Capitol grounds.

THE CIVIL WAR.

On the causes which led up to the Civil War—the Rebellion of the Southern States—this chapter will not dwell. Suffice it to say that, when the news of the firing upon Fort Sumter reached Harrisburg, there was but one feeling actuating all citizens (worthy the name), and that was to suppress the rebellion, cost what such an effort might, in either blood or money. Harrisburg being the capital of the State, it at once became the scene of much interest and enthusiasm.

On April 12, 1861, the surrender of Fort Sumter was demanded by the troops of the then already seceded States, but was bravely refused by gallant Major Anderson. Fire was at once opened on the helpless garrison, by rebel forces numbering thousands, as against sixty-three United States regulars, whom President Buchanan and his Secretary of War had declined to reinforce, even though urged to by General Scott. Long resistance was but foolhardy, and soon the Stars and Stripes were trailed in dust, beneath the feet of those who miscounted the cost of such an overt act. Alas! the Southern Confederacy was in the moral wrong, hence doom was written on their cause. Everywhere north of "Mason and Dixon's Line" the voice of Providence was heard:

"Draw forth your million blades as one;
Complete the battle now begun;
God fights with you, and overhead
Floats the dear banner of your dead."

On April 15, 1861, President Lincoln issued a general proclamation calling for troops to the number of seventy-five thousand. The last words of this proclamation had scarcely been taken from the telegraphic wires before the call was more than filled. All felt like repeating the words of America's soldier-statesman: "*By the Eternals, the Union must and shall be preserved!*"

Thus the great Civil War burst with almost the suddenness of a meteor's glare. It was, however, but like the eruption of the volcano, whose pent-up fires had for ages been gathering strength for the final explosion. Call after call for troops was made by President Lincoln, until the full number reached three and one-third million men! The calls were as follows:

April 15, 1861, for three months.....	75,000
May 4, 1861, for three years.....	64,748
July, 1861, for three years.....	500,000
July 18, 1862, for three years.....	300,000
August 4, 1862, for nine months.....	300,000
June, 1863, for three years.....	300,000
October 17, 1863, for three years.....	300,000
February 18, 1864, for three years.....	500,000
July 10, 1864, for three years.....	200,000
July 16, 1864, for two and three years.....	500,000
Total	3,339,748

It will be the aim of this sub-chapter to show, in brief, the coming and going of the many thousands of men who served from this county. Also to point to the public and private patriotism manifested by the citizens and tax-payers, whether in the field or at home. The full story of that terrible civil conflict can never be told or written, but such fragments as here follows should find place in the annals of Dauphin county.

On the afternoon of April 17, 1861, the people of Harrisburg and Dauphin county were called together in a great mass-meeting at the court house, William H. Kepner, Mayor, presiding. Never before or since was there ever gathered so many of the staid and highly honored citizens. The following, with other resolutions, were unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, War has been commenced by the seceded States of South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, Florida, and Texas upon the American Union without just cause, and against the dictates of reason and justice; and,

"Whereas, Fort Sumter, erected by the common treasure of all the American people and garrisoned by a noble but feeble band of American soldiery, has been assailed and conquered by an overwhelming force acting under authority of that self-styled Southern Confederacy; and therefore be it

"Resolved, That we the people of the capital of Pennsylvania, actuated by a sincere love for the institutions bequeathed us by our fathers of the Union, pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor in defense of our national flag and the Constitution of the United States, and that we will resist unitedly and firmly all acts

of aggression on the part of those who have wantonly insulted our government, outraged our honor, and assailed our rights as citizens of a great and hitherto happy country.

"Resolved, That the martial spirit evinced by our gallant volunteers and citizens generally in rallying at their country's call to march to its defense, is conclusive evidence that they are not degenerate sons of sires who fought for liberty and honor in the Revolution and in the War of 1812, and is a certain guarantee that the Keystone State will be found now, as she was in the late war with Mexico, foremost in the maintenance of our national right."

A. B. Hamilton offered the following resolution at the same mass-meeting, and the same was adopted:

"Resolved, That General E. C. Williams, Captain Isaac S. Waterbury and Major Leander N. Ott be requested to serve as a committee to act for this meeting as collectors and custodians of such monies as may come to their hands as a fund for the support and sustenance of those of Dauphin county who may volunteer under call of the President during the time of their preparatory services at home, and as far as possible to comfort and sustain the families of those who shall be thus absent, engaged in the services of their country."

A. B. Hamilton and George Bergner subscribed each fifty dollars, and a paper pledging the subscribers as loyal citizens of Pennsylvania and the United States was then signed as speedily as the many present could gain access to the paper and table upon which to write. Three cheers were given for the Union, and after this the meeting was addressed by Colonel Worrell.

About the same time a meeting of the younger men of Harrisburg had been held at Exchange Hall, for the purpose of organizing a military company, and thirty-five persons signed the roll. The company thus formed was called "The State Capital Guards," and elected Isaac S. Waterbury captain, through whom their services were tendered Governor Curtin. The Cameron Guards tendered their services about the same time, and the Constitutional Guards were organized soon after in the north committee room of the Capitol.

Governor Curtin requested Captain E. C. Williams to take possession of the grounds of the Harrisburg Park Association, adjoining the northern boundary of the city, and to arrange for all troops arriving in the city. Colonel Seneca G. Simmons, a United States army officer being present, Captain Williams was immediately mustered into service, being the first volunteer in the war. The

order was to organize the fair grounds as a camp and to name it "Camp Union," but upon being taken possession of it was named Camp Curtin, by which it was known by volunteers and citizen-soldiers. This camp soon became an important point for the concentration of Federal troops and was the centre of military operations for a period of four years and more.

The Civil War period, so far as Dauphin county was concerned, may be divided into four special epochs: First, the call to arms and establishment of Camp Curtin and the marching of soldiery to the hitherto fair Southland. Second, after the second battle of Manassas, the Rebel army threatened Pennsylvania. Third, when the second invasion of the enemy brought the conflict to the very doors of Dauphin county. Fourth, the time when the sound of victory was suddenly changed and chilled to that of great mourning over the assassination of the beloved Lincoln.

September 5, 1862, under General Robert E. Lee, the Confederate army crossed the Potomac river and advanced north through Maryland, threatening Harrisburg, among other important points. An invasion of Pennsylvania seemed imminent and great excitement prevailed. While the main army of the Confederacy remained at Frederick, Maryland, the cavalry portion entered Pennsylvania, but not in nearly so large numbers as was then supposed. It was believed that the entire army was moving upon the State and that Philadelphia and Harrisburg were doomed. Governor Curtin, anticipating the advance of the enemy northward, on September 4 issued a proclamation calling "the immediate formation throughout the Commonwealth of militia companies and regiments, in conformity with the militia act of 1858." In accordance with this recommendation, the citizens of Harrisburg met in their respective wards on the afternoon of the 5th, for the purpose of organizing companies to aid in repelling the advance of the enemy. The places of business were generally closed to enable the employes to participate in the movement. After an informal organization the companies from the different wards marched to the capitol grounds, where they assembled around the steps of the rear of the main building and were addressed by Governor Curtin, ex-Governor Porter, "Parson" Brownlow, and Rev. Francis Moore, of the Locust Street Methodist Episcopal Church. News of the invasion of Maryland reached Harrisburg on the night of Saturday, September 6th. The dispatch stated that the rebels had entered Frederick with forty thousand men, and were marching on Hagerstown. "This of course," said the "Telegraph," of September 8th, "aroused our citizens considerably, believing that the enemy might march undisturbed down

through the Cumberland Valley." A dispatch contradicting this report was received on Sunday morning, and the people of Harrisburg were kept in a state of suspense throughout that day and part of Monday. On Monday afternoon, however, the "Telegraph" announced that it had direct information from several gentlemen who had left Frederick on the previous day that a portion of the Confederate army had reached that place. Further reports by telegraph added that all the government stores had been removed from Hagerstown, Maryland, to Chambersburg, and that a large number of Union men had left the former town for places of safety in Pennsylvania.

On the 9th of September the appointment was announced of A. K. McClure, assistant adjutant-general of the United States, with the rank of major, and detailed for special duty in Pennsylvania, where he was assigned the service of arranging such defenses in the State as the emergency demanded. In the mean time, in view of the threatened danger from the rebel advance, recruiting proceeded rapidly. The ranks of the Reserve Brigade and Home Guard soon filled up, and new companies were raised in nearly every ward in the city. On the 10th, Governor Curtin issued General Order No. 35, in which he stated that, "In view of the danger of invasion now threatening our State by the enemies of the government, it is deemed necessary to call upon all the able-bodied men of Pennsylvania to organize immediately for the defense of the State and be ready for marching orders upon one hour's notice, to proceed to such point of rendezvous as the Governor may direct." Organizations called into the field under this order were to be held for service for such time only as the pressing exigency for State defense continued. On the following day (September 11th) the "Telegraph" said, "We have the gratifying intelligence that the people are turning out *en masse* to defend the free soil of Pennsylvania. Dispatches from all the adjoining counties were received last night at headquarters, offering any number of troops for the defense of the capital of the State. . . . General Wool takes command to-day. A number of competent engineers are here to complete the fortifications." In the same issue it was noted that "the train from Chambersburg brought a considerable number of passengers from beyond that town," from whom it was learned that "the excitement and panic in that direction are intense and fearful." On the same train came "a large number of contrabands." On the afternoon of the same day Governor Curtin issued the following proclamation:

"HEADQUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA,
"HARRISBURG, September 11, 1862.

"General Order No. 36.

"By authority of the President of the United States, fifty thousand of the freemen of Pennsylvania are hereby called for immediate service, to repel the now imminent danger from invasion by the enemies of the country.

"Officers in command of company organizations, as authorized by General Order No. 35, dated September 10th, will at once report by telegraph the place of their headquarters, so that orders may be issued from these headquarters for transportation to Harrisburg for such companies as may be ordered to move.

"Further calls will be made for additional forces as the exigencies of the service may require. The formation of companies under the General Order of September 10th should continue to be made as rapidly as possible, until all the able-bodied, loyal men of Pennsylvania are enrolled and ready for service.

"By order of

"A. G. CURTIN,

"Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

"A. L. RUSSELL, *Adjutant-General, Pennsylvania.*"

September 12, 1862, Mayor Kepner issued a proclamation forbidding any able-bodied men from leaving the city of Harrisburg, as all were expected to be needed in defense of the city.

At this date it was noted in the local press that the most active measures were being put in force to assemble a large army to resist invasion, "and if possible save the capital and State from devastation and outrage from the enemies of the government. By this evening fifty thousand men will be in motion. All the rolling stock of the different railroads in the State will be taken possession of for the purpose of conveying troops to this city. An engineer corps is at work on the other side of the river, surveying ground in all directions, and arranging the plans for the erection of works."

Meanwhile the troops raised for the defense of the Cumberland Valley and Harrisburg were concentrating at Chambersburg under the command of General John F. Reynolds, of the Regular army. Colonel Charles Campbell was appointed, with the rank of brigadier-general, to the command of a force from the camps at Harrisburg, which was ordered to proceed up the Cumberland Valley. On the 13th it was announced that over two hundred companies had reported themselves to the Governor for service, and that Governor Curtin had left Harrisburg on the previous day to visit the forces in field at Chambersburg, and other points in the valley. A strong reserve was maintained at Camp Curtin, ready to march at a

moment's notice. From the night of the 13th of September and all day Sunday, as fast as one train of cars on the Pennsylvania railroad, the Lebanon Valley and Northern Central lines could discharge its cargo, another steamed into the city filled with volunteers. Tents were erected on the Capitol grounds for the accommodation of the fresh levies, and the medical department had a large hospital tent immediately in front of the Arsenal, where the recruits were supplied with medicine.

Troops continued to pour into Harrisburg until, on the 16th, it was announced that there were volunteers in the city from every county in the State. Camp Curtin was overflowing and the Capitol grounds literally covered with tents. The Senate and House chambers were used as barracks; the vacant rooms in the court house were appropriated to the soldiers.

The First Regiment Pennsylvania Militia, under command of Colonel Henry McCormick, composed chiefly of residents of Harrisburg, left the city for Chambersburg on September 13 and went into camp at Camp McClure, and the Dauphin County Cavalry, commanded by Captain E. Byers, with Lieutenants Boyd, Peters and Murray, and Charles C. Rown, as orderly. Captain James Gowan also recruited a company of soldiers in Dauphin county at that time.

The battle of Antietam, fought September 16 and 17, 1862, resulted in the retreat of General Lee's army across the Potomac, and dissipated all apprehension of the Confederates advancing upon Harrisburg at that time. Upon the receipt of this news from the seat of war, General Reynolds issued an order that they should return to their border, and by the 23d of September they were moving homeward to various parts of the State. On the 24th Governor Curtin said in his proclamation:

"Although not required by the terms of the call to pass the borders of the State, our brave men, unused to the rigors of war and untrained in military movements, not only entered Maryland, but held Hagerstown against an advancing foe, pressed forward to the Potomac, and resisted the threatened movement of the rebels upon Williamsport, until troops in the United States service arrived and relieved them. Their timely and heroic action has saved the State from the tread of an invading enemy, whose necessities made even military strategy subordinate to plunder."

The brigade which held the position at Williamsport, referred to by Governor Curtin, was commanded by Colonel Henry McCormick, acting brigadier, and the First Regiment (from Harrisburg) was stationed on the extreme left in the position of honor and danger.

At the battle of Antietam, General Banks' Corps was in the command of General Mansfield, and early in the day of September 17th was led to the support of General Hooker, battling with a heavy force of the enemy on the extreme right of the line, across Antietam creek. Crawford's brigade was sent to the support of Ricketts' division, and advanced, carrying the woods to the right of, and beyond the cornfield, and maintained its position until relieved by Sedgwick's division of Sumner's Corps. The Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Regiment was led by Colonel Knipe, although suffering from the effects of his wounds. The loss was six killed and three severely wounded. Captain George A. Brooks, of Harrisburg, was among the killed. Soon after the battle of Antietam, Colonel Knipe was promoted to brigadier-general, and assigned to the command of the brigade; Lieutenant-Colonel Selfridge was promoted to colonel; Major Matthews to colonel of the 128th Pennsylvania Regiment, which was assigned to Knipe's brigade; Captain William L. Foulke, of Company B, to lieutenant-colonel; and Captain Cyrus Strouse, of Company K, to major. Upon the inauguration of the Fredericksburg campaign, the Forty-sixth, which was then lying with the division at Fairfax, was ordered forward, but did not arrive upon the field in time to be engaged.

In the reorganization of the army, which was made upon the accession of General Joseph Hooker to the chief command, Knipe's brigade became the Second of the First Division of the Twelfth Corps, the Division being commanded by General A. S. Williams, and the Corps by General Slocum.

On May 1, 1863, Knipe's brigade was sent to support General O. O. Howard, and some men were lost. Skirmishes continued a day or two, and early one morning a sharp conflict ensued, wherein Knipe's brigade was engaged, losing many in killed and wounded and a large number of prisoners. Here fell the gallant Major Strouse, his body riddled with bullets, when attempting to escape when called on to surrender.

In the various engagements at Dallas, Pine Knob, Kenesaw Mountain and Marietta, in all of which the Forty-sixth participated, the loss was fourteen killed and thirty-four wounded. Captain D. H. Chesbro and Lieutenant J. W. Phillips were among the killed.

After defeating the Union army under General Hooker, at Chancellorsville, May 2 and 3, 1863, General Lee determined if possible to transfer the scene of hostilities north of the Potomac. His design having become apparent at the North, Governor Curtin, on the 12th of June, issued a proclamation announcing that the President had erected two new departments, one in Eastern Pennsylvania,

commanded by Major-General D. N. Couch, and the other in Western Pennsylvania, commanded by Major-General Brooks, and urging upon the people of Pennsylvania the importance of immediately raising a sufficient force for the defense of the State. An engineer force began on the 15th the erection of earthworks and other defenses on the Cumberland side of the Susquehanna river, immediately opposite Harrisburg. To these the name of Fort Washington was given. Other works were erected at other points, both along the river and on the different railroads. On the same day Lieutenant-Colonel Romford, appointed assistant provost-general for the State of Pennsylvania, arrived at Harrisburg and entered upon the discharge of his duties, and Governor Curtin issued a proclamation calling for fifty thousand troops to repel the threatened invasion of Pennsylvania. A meeting of citizens of Harrisburg was also held at the court house on the 15th to devise measures for the protection of the city. On motion, General Simon Cameron was called to the chair. After explaining the object of the meeting and urging immediate action, General Cameron suggested that committees be appointed to wait upon the Governor and General Couch and ask them to be present and explain what they desired the citizens to do and how to assist in the defense of the city. In accordance with this suggestion, George Bergner, Dr. A. Patterson, and Judge McKinney were appointed the committee to wait upon the Governor; William Bostick, Sheriff Boas, and Hon. John C. Kunkel to wait on General Couch. A committee to wait on Major Romford was also appointed, consisting of Colonel T. C. MacDowell, D. J. Unger and Weidman Forster. On motion it was resolved that one hundred scouts be sent up the valley, and Colonel F. K. Boas offered the following, which was unanimously adopted: "Resolved, That we individually and collectively pledge the last dollar and last man in defense of the State in its present emergency."

Mr. Bergner, from the committee, introduced the Governor, who explained the state of affairs and urged all to prepare at once for self-defense. General Couch was then introduced, and spoke in a similar strain. Colonel Kunkel offered a roll which he had prepared, the signers of which pledged themselves to defend the city to the uttermost. The roll was at once signed by a large number, headed by General Simon Cameron. Mr. Snyder had prepared a roll calling upon the young men to organize, which was also numerously signed. A call was immediately issued, as follows:

"All loyal men who desire to enter the service with the undersigned will form companies at once and report at my residence, No. 43 North Second Street, in this city, immediately.

"Remember there is no time to lose, as the rebels are now at Hagerstown, and are pushing for this city. Let there be no delay, unless you wish to see the capital of the State and your own firesides laid in waste by the invading rebels."

Troops flocked in again from all over the State, ready to do battle against invaders. New Jersey and New York also sent men to Harrisburg to join the home forces. On June 19, 1863, the following proclamation was issued:

MAYOR'S OFFICE,

"HARRISBURG, June 18, 1863.

"For the preservation of peace and good order in the city it is enjoined on all keepers of retail liquor establishments and lager beer shops to close their bars precisely at 5.00 p. m. until 5.00 a. m. the next morning. The Mayor expects from every god citizen a faithful and cordial observance of this order. A. L. ROUMFORT."

On the 24th of June news came that the rebels were in the vicinity of Shippensburg, forty-five miles from Harrisburg, and that General Ewell with six brigades was about to march on the latter city. "The farmers in Cumberland Valley," it was added, "are bringing their horses, cattle, and everything movable across the river, and, unless matters change within the next twelve hours, we presume our non-fighting population will again be on the move." On the 25th Captain Brisbin established a cavalry camp east of the city, at the residence of A. Boyd Hamilton, which first was known as Camp Couch and later as Camp Brisbin. On the 30th it was reported that skirmishing was going on five miles from Harrisburg.

July 1st news came that the Southern troops had retreated from the vicinity of Harrisburg, and were rapidly concentrating between Carlisle and Gettysburg. This rebel movement found its culmination in the awful battle of Gettysburg, July 1, 2 and 3, 1863, after which Harrisburg was no longer in danger from General Lee's army. Hence the freely shed blood of Dauphin county soldiers was spilled outside her own borders. The war of four long years' duration virtually ended with the surrender of General Robert E. Lee to General U. S. Grant, at Appomattox Court House, in April, 1865.

The reader will find many thrilling historic incidents connected with the part Dauphin county took in the Civil War, under the quotations from the "*Harrisburg Telegraph*" in the chapter on Harrisburg city history, in this work.

For Military Rolls, see Appendix.

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

Dauphin county has kept good her military record, even down through the last conflict the United States has been engaged in—the War with Spain, over the Cuba difficulty. No sooner had President William McKinley called upon the States for troops, than the State of Pennsylvania, including Dauphin county, freely responded. The greater part of the men serving in that war from this county were volunteers from the Pennsylvania National Guard, and were members of either one of the three following commands: The Governor's Troop, the Fourth and Eighth Pennsylvania Regiments.

The Governor's Troop was a cavalry organization of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, located at Harrisburg. In compliance with the Governor's orders they proceeded to Mount Gretna, April 28, 1898, for the purpose of volunteering as a part of the quota of volunteers to be furnished by the Commonwealth in the war with Spain. They were mustered into the United States service on May 13, 1898, with a total strength of three officers and sixty enlisted men. On June 13, the same year, forty recruits were added, making the strength three officers and one hundred enlisted men. The following is a list, as published in the State records, as soldiers from Dauphin county in this command:

Anthony, Mark (Sergt.)	Jack, George C.
Awl, Frank A.	Kline, Benj. W.
Baer, Cameron L. (Corp.)	LeVan, Oscar R.
Barker, Wilbur S.	Lyter, Wm. E.
Bass, Franklin O.	Major, John M. (First Lieut.)
Bell, George W. (Teamster).	Marshbank, Wm. T.
Bricker, John McHenry	McLaughlin, Hugh L. (Corp.)
Bruker, Francis W.	Moffitt, Robert H., Jr.
Burg, Chas. H.	Neiffer, Solomon H., (Sergt.)
Burk, John D.	Palmer, Albert S.
Caveny, Reuben F.	Parsons, Wm. H. (Blacksmith.)
Comings, George (Farrier).	Reist, Jonas K.
Crossman, J. Heron (Corp.)	Riley, Ed. L.
Dean, James L.	Schreck, John L.
Delaney, LeRoy B.	Shank, Henry H.
Dutton, John A.	Shumberger, John C. (Corp.)
Egenrieder, Augustus	Slaybaugh, Wm. W.
Foster, Warren O.	Smith, Henry M. (Wagoner.)
Frey, Albert	Sparrow, Frederick
Frasell, Chas. J.	Steele, John D.
Fry, Chas. N.	Thomas, Wm. H.
Fulton Ross A. (Corp.)	Unger, John T.
Gemperling, Wm.	Vogel, Samuel H., (Sergt.)
Gerdes, Jo. H. (Corp.)	Weaver, John W.
Good, John A. (Sergt.)	Werrick, David E.
Greene, Chas. A.	Wert, Chas. F. (Corp.)
Haas, John A.	Williams, Albert L. (Saddler).
Herman, Chas. S.	Yingst, Robert M.
Hynicka, Ed. O.	Zoll, Addison M.

The Fourth Regiment—On April 28, 1898, pursuant to Gen-

eral Order No. 7, A. G. O., the Fourth Regiment Infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania, reported at Mount Gretna, Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, for the purpose of volunteering in the United States service in the War with Spain. May 11th they had orders to prepare for movement to New York City, and there to take transports to Key West, Florida. On the evening of the 12th this order was countermanded, and on the evening of the 14th of May they were ordered to Chickamauga Park, Georgia, arriving there May 16th, and were assigned to the Second Brigade, First Division, First Army Corps. Later the Third Battalion was determined upon, and companies for it began to arrive, Company I, of Harrisburg, Captain Calder's, being the first to arrive. This company went with the regiment to South Carolina, starting July 4, with fifty rounds of ammunition. They finally embarked on the "City of Washington" and "Seneca" for Porto Rico, arriving there August 2, 1898. They weighed anchor about five miles off shore and sailed for Ponce, Porto Rico, and from there to Arroyo, fifty miles to the east, where their disembarkation was effected while the "St. Louis," "Cincinnati" and "Gloucester" were shelling the hills back of the town. It was near midnight before all the regiment was landed.

Company I, Captain Calder's, was detached for provost duty at Arroyo, and remained there until relieved to join the regiment to proceed home for muster-out. October 27, 1898, the regiment, over one thousand strong, participated in the Peace Jubilee at Philadelphia, and was finally mustered out of service November 16, 1898. The following is the list of men from Dauphin county in this regiment, and nearly all were members of Company I:

Beach, G. W.
 Bailey, Samuel
 Baker, Arthur
 Bell, Warren S.
 Billig, Earl
 Bitner, John
 Black, Ramsey S.
 Bahlen, Charles T.
 Buckaloo, Frank H.
 Promoted to Corporal July 20, 1898,
 and to Sergeant July 20, 1898.
 Burns, Frank
 Calder, Howard (Captain)
 Carpenter, Wm. A.
 Christian, Wm. P.
 Collier, Wm. J. (Corporal)
 Crown, Shield B. F. (Q. M. Sergt.)
 Davis, Morris M.
 DeMoss, Wm. E.
 Dunn, Albert (Sergt.)
 Edwards, Ellsworth E. (Corporal)
 Engle, George A.
 Fisher, John B. (First Lieut.)

Forney, Henry C.
 Frymire, Theodore
 Gamble, Robert (First Sergt.)
 Gastrock, Wm. B.
 Gilbert, John H.
 Goodyear, Wm. M.
 Gruber, Raymond C.
 Harm, Paul W. F.
 Hartman, Wm.
 Herr, Robert W.
 Hoover, Nelson O.
 Jeffries, Chas. A.
 Jones B. B. (Sergt.)
 Kaercher, Adam A.
 Kammerer, Pedro J.
 Krohl, Frank J.
 Laufle, Albert G.
 Lee, John G.
 Leedy, L. B.
 Lehman, Ellwood E.
 Linard, Eugene V.
 Longenecker, Louis
 Longenecker, Wm. G.



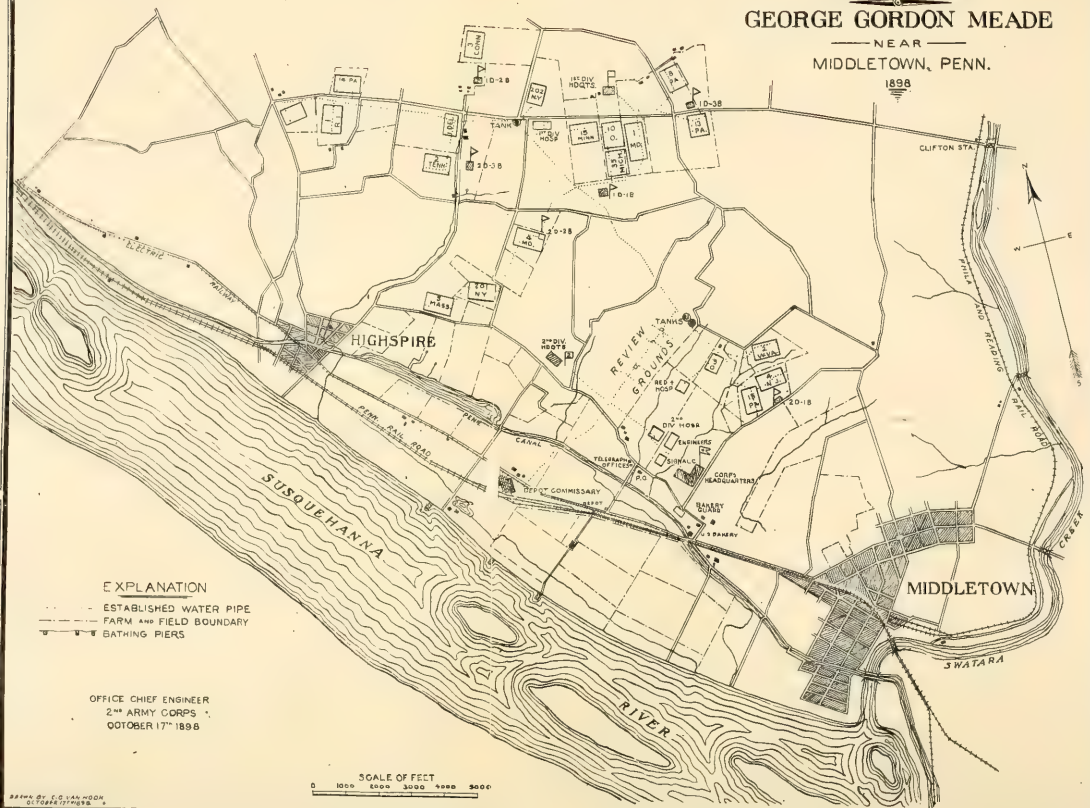
Lynch, John M.
 May, James (Wagoner)
 McAlicher, Harper L.
 McFarlan, Chas. A.
 McGonigal, E.
 Miller, Chas. H.
 Miller, Chas. K.
 Miller, William G. (Corporal)
 Minnich, J. O.
 Morgan, Frank W. (Corporal)
 Morton, Wm. C. (Corporal)
 Moyer, Frank C.
 Napier, Robert W. (Sergt.)
 Nebinger, Ralph S.
 Newman, David B.
 Oliver, Henry B.
 Orner, Henry A.
 Otto, Edgar (Cook)
 Perkley, John I.
 Peters, Henry
 Price, Wm.

Pye, Samuel H. B.
 Scott, Elmer
 Snow, Earl C.
 Snyder, Wm. M.
 Spicer, Rudolph K. (Corporal)
 Stairs, Robert
 Stauffer, Frank W.
 Steever, George W.
 Stine, Henry M. (Second Lieut.)
 Shock, Wm. H.
 Swartz, Ed. A.
 Taylor, John A.
 Theurer, Wm.
 Weaver, Harry A.
 Whitcomb, Frank P.
 Wilson, Charles A.
 Wilson, Frank
 Wilson, Harry M.
 Wissler, Christian (Corporal)
 Wolf, John L.

The Eighth Regiment—Pursuant to General Orders No. 7, A. G. O., the Eighth Regiment, Pennsylvania National Guard, reported at Mt. Gretna on April 28, 1898, for the purpose of volunteering in the United States service, in the War with Spain. The severely inclement weather prevented the regiment from erecting camp until Friday, April 29. The strength of the regiment was forty-three officers and 586 enlisted men; total, 639. The minimum per company was fixed at eighty men. Theodore Hoffman was commissioned as colonel of the Eighth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and all but Company G were mustered into the United States service, May 12, 1898, Company G having been mustered in the day prior.

May 13 the regiment had orders to proceed to Chickamauga, Georgia, with ten days' rations. This order, was, however, countermanded on May 15, and on the 16th the regiment was ordered to proceed to Washington, D. C., with ten days rations. On the morning of the 18th of May, the regiment broke camp at Mount Gretna and arrived at Dunn Loring Station, Virginia, at six o'clock p. m. This was the first regiment to locate at what came to be known as Camp Alger. They were assigned to the Second Army Corps. June 16, 1898, in accordance with orders from the War Department, the companies were ordered to be recruited to one hundred and six men each, and Majors Hutchinson and Holmes were detailed as recruiting officers. July 20th the regiment was presented with a beautiful silk United States flag by the ladies of Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, August 30th the regiment proceeded to Camp Meade, Middletown, Pennsylvania, arriving there early August 31st. On October 26th the regiment left Camp Meade and proceeded *via* the Pennsylvania Railroad to participate in the Peace Jubilee in Phil-

MAP of CAMP
GEORGE GORDON MEADE
 — NEAR —
MIDDLETOWN, PENN.
 1898



Lynch, John M.
 May, James (Wagoner)
 McAlicher, Harper L.
 McFarlan, Chas. A.
 McGonigal, E.
 Miller, Chas. H.
 Miller, Chas. K.
 Miller, William G. (Corporal)
 Minnich, J. O.
 Morgan, Frank W. (Corporal)
 Morton, Wm. C. (Corporal)
 Moyer, Frank C.
 Napier, Robert W. (Sergt.)
 Nebinger, Ralph S.
 Newman, David B.
 Oliver, Henry B.
 Orner, Henry A.
 Otto, Edgar (Cook)
 Perkley, John I.
 Peters, Henry
 Price, Wm.

Pye, Samuel H. B.
 Scott, Elmer
 Snow, Earl C.
 Snyder, Wm. M.
 Spicer, Rudolph K. (Corporal)
 Stairs, Robert
 Stauffer, Frank W.
 Steever, George W.
 Stine, Henry M. (Second Lieut.)
 Shock, Wm. H.
 Swartz, Ed. A.
 Taylor, John A.
 Theurer, Wm.
 Weaver, Harry A.
 Whitcomb, Frank P.
 Wilson, Charles A.
 Wilson, Frank
 Wilson, Harry M.
 Wissler, Christian (Corporal)
 Wolf, John L.

The Eighth Regiment—Pursuant to General Orders No. 7, A. G. O., the Eighth Regiment, Pennsylvania National Guard, reported at Mt. Gretna on April 28, 1898, for the purpose of volunteering in the United States service, in the War with Spain. The severely inclement weather prevented the regiment from erecting camp until Friday, April 29. The strength of the regiment was forty-three officers and 586 enlisted men; total, 639. The minimum per company was fixed at eighty men. Theodore Hoffman was commissioned as colonel of the Eighth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and all but Company G were mustered into the United States service, May 12, 1898, Company G having been mustered in the day prior.

May 13 the regiment had orders to proceed to Chickamauga, Georgia, with ten days' rations. This order, was, however, countermanded on May 15, and on the 16th the regiment was ordered to proceed to Washington, D. C., with ten days rations. On the morning of the 18th of May, the regiment broke camp at Mount Gretna and arrived at Dunn Loring Station, Virginia, at six o'clock p. m. This was the first regiment to locate at what came to be known as Camp Alger. They were assigned to the Second Army Corps. June 16, 1898, in accordance with orders from the War Department, the companies were ordered to be recruited to one hundred and six men each, and Majors Hutchinson and Holmes were detailed as recruiting officers. July 20th the regiment was presented with a beautiful silk United States flag by the ladies of Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, August 30th the regiment proceeded to Camp Meade, Middletown, Pennsylvania, arriving there early August 31st. On October 26th the regiment left Camp Meade and proceeded *via* the Pennsylvania Railroad to participate in the Peace Jubilee in Phil-

adelphia, and returned the same day. Under War Department orders the regiment broke camp at five a. m. November 13, 1898, and embarked for Augusta, Georgia, proceeding *via* Washington City, Richmond, Raleigh, through Virginia and the Carolinas, and arrived at Augusta on November 15, and went into camp at Camp MacKenzie, four miles from Augusta. On January 27, 1899, the regiment participated with the brigade in a practice march of fifteen miles. The regiment was finally mustered out of the United States service at Camp MacKenzie, March 7, 1899, by Captain W. P. Burnham, Fifth United States Infantry. The following served from Dauphin county in this regiment, and mostly as members of Company D:

Anderson, Oliver C.
 Arter, George E.
 Badorf, Harry A.
 Bailets, Chas. S.
 Baker, Jesse D.
 Beck, Solomon
 Bergengren, George O. R.
 (Promoted June 21, 1898, to Corporal).
 Bergstresser, Edwin R. (First Lieut.)
 Bernheisel, Chas. H.
 Blessing, Chas. E.
 Boden, John (Second Lieut.)
 Bradshaw, Jo. S. (Cook).
 Brownnewell, Wm. H. (Q. M. Sergt.)
 Buehler, Edgar (Musician).
 Bumbaugh, John A.
 Burd, John W. (Wagoner).
 Carpenter, John H.
 Challerton, Frank H.
 Coble, Chas. R.
 Colestock, Ed. R.
 Crawford, Chas. V.
 Cumming, James G.
 Cunkle, Sam C.
 Daugherty, Don D. (Chief Musician).
 Duey, Wm. J.
 Earp, Harry E.
 Eberly, Wm. E.
 Ellinger, George W. (Corporal).
 Etter, Chas. F. (Second Lieutenant).
 Fager, Albert Jr., (Corp.)
 Feig, David
 Fisher, Chas. S. (Corp.)
 Frasch, Fred. D.
 Froehlich, Frank A.,
 (Promoted to Corporal July 2, 1898.)
 Gilbert, John G. (Sergt.-Major).
 Goodyear, Harry J.
 Gordon, James L.
 Goss, Clyde C.
 Hale, James M.
 Hautzman, Chas. F.
 Hartman, Jerry J. (Sergt.)
 Hartranft, Wilson.

Heist, Stuart H. (Corp.)
 Helper, George W.
 Herald, Chas. M.
 Herman, John C. (Sergt.)
 Hipple, Harry L.
 Hipple, Lewis (Capt.)
 Hoffman, Clarence S.
 Hoffman, Wm. G.
 Hopple, James S. (Hospital Corps).
 Humer, Edwin C. (Sergt.)
 Hutchinson, Jo. B. (Major).
 Jauss, Christian, (Maj. and Sergt.)
 Jenkins, Robert D.
 Kautz, Sam H. (Corporal).
 Keeper, Sam. M. (Corporal).
 Keller, Harry M.
 Laubenstein, Ezekias (Captain).
 Laubenstein, Wm. I.
 Laurie, John B. F. (Corporal).
 Lautsbough, Wm.
 Llewellyn, Chas. F. (Signal Corps).
 Lowe, Preston V.
 Luerssen, Herman C.
 Manahan, Don F.
 Markley, Leroy G.
 Marshbank, Frantz B.
 Martin, John W.
 Marzolf, John R.
 McCallum, Ed.
 McCarmant, Saml. (Corp.)
 McEvoy, John W.
 McFarlan, Malcom M. (Musician).
 Meals, Harry S.
 Mikle, Frank H. (First Sergt.)
 Miller, Charles J.
 Milliken, Harry I.
 Morris, Howard
 Norris, Alexander W. (First Lieut.)
 Poist, David F.
 Prowell, J. Z. (Corp.)
 Reeser, Charles E.
 Rice, Harry (Wagoner).
 Schell, Ed. H. (Corp.)
 Schmiedel, Ernst W. E.
 Schoener, Clarence A. (Musician).

Schoener, Wm. (Musician).
 Searfauss, John.
 Sheetz, David F.
 Sliker, Clarence W.
 Smith, Edgar Z.
 Snell, George S.
 Spangler, John K.
 Stackpole, Oscar L. (Sergt.)
 Stephenson, Gomer L.
 Stephenson, John D. (Corp.)
 Sullivan, Ed. J., (Corp.)

Taylor, Nathan
 Wert, Ed. H. (Corp.)
 Wert, J. Y. (Corp.)
 Wert, Samuel A.
 Wilbar, Chas. L.
 Wilson, Thos. W.
 Winters, Wm. I. (Corp.)
 Wollerton, Wm. M.
 Zieders, Wm.
 Zimmerman, Chas. M.
 Zook, Jacob F. (Corp.)

April 28, 1898, when the militia companies left Harrisburg to go into camp at Mount Gretna, preparatory to joining the United States army for service in the Spanish-American war, a great farewell demonstration was given them by the loyal citizens of Harrisburg. With cheers from the lips of thousands, and with many a "God-speed," the boys marched to the Union Station. They forced their way through a solid mass of well-wishers, who filled the sidewalks and streets. From every window and many a housetop flags were unfurled. Scenes of 1861 were re-enacted in multiplied ratio proportionate to the growth of the city since those eventful Civil War days. In a few hours after the call for troops by President McKinley, each volunteer had settled up his business matters, bade his friends adieu, and laid aside the duties of civil life, to take up his burden as a soldier.

Governor Hastings made a patriotic speech to the "City Grays" and "Governor's Troop," two of the best commands of the Pennsylvania National Guard, assembled at the armory. A procession was formed, and halted by the Civil War Monument. Rev. Dr. Dimmick, of the Grace Methodist Church, offered prayer, and hundreds of school children with pretty flags were present to do honor to them. At the station the crush of people was tremendous, and made it almost impossible for the men to reach the train. It was such an outburst of enthusiasm as Harrisburg had seldom seen. As the procession rounded Front and Market streets, the band played "America," and the "Star Spangled Banner." First came the blue-coats, thirty-five in number; next the Harrisburg band of twenty pieces; all members of the city council, wearing small flags and badges; the Epworth Guards, the old Veterans of Grand Army Posts Nos. 58, 116 and 520, about two hundred strong; a score of uniformed letter carriers; State officials, and Governor Hastings; the Eighth Regiment Drum Corps, while the City Grays brought up the rear.

The engine which pulled the train of tents and camp equipage to Mount Gretna (camp) bore a huge placard, bearing the inscrip-

tion "*Remember the Maine.*" Careful estimates placed the throng at between seven and eight thousand people.

The din that was raised at seven o'clock in the morning by the whistles and bells of industrial plants, fire engine houses, railroad shops, etc., for fifteen minutes, was indeed startling. The same demonstration of noise was repeated at 9.00 a. m., when the train left the station.

Many of these Guards subsequently enlisted in the United States army, and found their way to Cuba and the Philippines. When the Tenth Pennsylvania Regiment left for the Pacific coast, en-route to the Philippines, another great demonstration was held at Harrisburg.

CHAPTER VII.

FORTS OF DAUPHIN COUNTY—FORT HARRIS—FORT HUNTER—
“INDIAN FORT HUNTER”—FORT HALIFAX—MANADA FORT
AND FORT MCKEE.

John Harris, Sr., about 1705, built his log house on the bank of the Susquehanna where now stands Harrisburg. This building later became “Fort Harris.” He was more especially a trader, but also engaged extensively in agriculture. It is said of him that “he was the first person to introduce a plow on the Susquehanna.” . . . His son, John Jr., was born in this house in 1726, was a most energetic and influential man; he became the founder of Harrisburg, upon the site of what was known for three-quarters of a century as “Harris Ferry.”

After Braddock's defeat, the earliest onset of the savages was naturally felt along the Susquehanna. Mr. Harris was among the first to take up arms and otherwise arrange for defense, in which he became a leader. On October 28, 1755, he writes to the Governor detailing the massacre at Penn's creek, on the West branch of the Susquehanna, together with the attack on the party which he led whilst returning from the neighborhood, whether he had gone to protect the settlers. (Col. Rec. VI. p. 654). On October 29, 1755, he writes to Edward Shippen, Esq., of Lancaster, as follows: “We expect the enemy upon us every day, and the inhabitants is abandoning their plantations, being greatly discouraged at the approach of such a number of cruel savages and no signs of assistance. The Indians is cutting us off every day and had a certain account of about fifteen hundred Indians, beside French, being on their march against us and Virginia, and now close to our borders, their scouts scalping our families on our frontiers daily. Andrew Montour and others at Shamokin desired me to take care, that there was about forty Indians out many days, and intended to burn my house and destroy myself and family. I have this day cut holes in my house, and is determined to hold out to the last extremity if I can get some men to stand by me, few of which I yet can at present, every one being in fear of their own families being cut off every hour (such is our situation)
* * * * (Col. Rec. VI. p. 655).

Besides providing port-holes for musketry, Mr. Harris erected a substantial stockade around his home, and otherwise made an

actual fort of it. Edward Shippen, in his letter of April 19, 1756, to Governor Morris, says: * * * "John Harris has built an excellent stockade round his house which is ye only place of security that way for the provisions of ye army, he having much good cellar room, and as he has but six or seven men to guard it, if the Government would order six more men there to strengthen it, it would in my opinion be a great use to the cause, even were no provisions to be stored there at all; though there is no room for any scarce in Captain McKee's fort * * * I speak with submission, but this stockade of Harris' ought by all means to be supported, for if for want of this small addition of men above mentioned, the Indians should destroy it, the consequence would be that most of ye inhabitants within twenty miles of his house would immediately leave their plantations, the enemy can come over the hills at five miles distant from McKee's Fort." * * * (Penn. Arch. II. p. 635).

Mr. Harris writes to R. Peters, under date of November 5, 1756: "Here is at my Fort Two Prisoners y't come from Shamokin abt one month agoe. Be pleased to inform his honor, Our Governor, that Direction may be given, how they are to be disposed of, they have been this long time confined. I hope that his Honor will be pleased to continue some men here during the Calamitous times on our Frontiers, as this place and the Conveniences here may be of Servis if Defended." * * * (Penn. Arch., III. p. 33).

The following extract from the Journal of James Burd, in 1758, shows the presence of troops here at that time:

"Thursday, 16th February, 1758.

"This morning sett out from Lancaster to visitt the Troops from Susquehanna to Delaware, took Capt. Hambright along with me. * * * *

"18th Saturday.

"Obliged to leave Captain Hambright here (sick at Barney Hughes's). I sett off this morning at 9 a. m. fo Hunter's Fort, at 2 p. m. arrived at Harris, found Lieut'ns Broodhead & Patterson & Commissary Galbraith here, and 20 men." * * * Penn. Arch. III. p. 352).

And on June 11, 1756, Col. Clapham writes that he has detached Sergeant McCurdy with twelve men to remain in Garrison at Harris's and receive and stow carefully whatever provisions and stores which may arrive. (Penn. Arch. II. p. 663).

There then remains no doubt that the log house, erected about 1705 by John Harris, Sr., and later occupied by his son, John Jr., was the Fort Harris, at Harris Ferry, near Harrisburg, as the large

stone house constructed by Mr. Harris on Front street below Mulberry, was not built until 1766-69. What then was its appearance, and where did it stand? Fortunately we have a representation of the building taken from the original in the possession of General Simon Cameron's effects shown in the "History of Dauphin and Lebanon counties" by Dr. William H. Egle, page 293, from which the following description is reproduced:

"It was the typical log cabin of the early settler, with its huge chimneys, although somewhat more pretentious in size. It stood on the lower bank of the river, about one hundred and fifty or two hundred feet below the spot where now repose his remains. The foundation walls of this house have been seen by some of the oldest citizens (about 1820 the cellar was visible—Penn. Hist. Collections—Sherman Day, p. 283). A well dug by Mr. Harris still exists about one hundred feet east of his grave. It was covered over about thirty years ago (1850), but its site is easily distinguished by a small circular mound of earth. In connection with his mansion-house, he erected a large range of sheds, which were sometimes literally filled with skins and furs, obtained by him in traffic with the Indians, or stored there by Indian traders, who brought them from the western country."

The exact location of Fort Harris admits of no doubt, if indeed it ever did. It would seem a matter of prime importance that its position and history should be perpetuated by a monument.

Six miles to the north of Fort Harris, or Harrisburg, at the junction of Fishing creek and the Susquehanna river, surrounded by beautiful scenery, stood Fort Hunter, the next in the chain of defenses. It was about two and one-half miles below the present romantic village of Dauphin, and about one-half mile above Rockville.

Whilst its distance from Fort Harris was but six miles, not more than half as far as they were from each other, the remaining defenses planned by the government, yet its very important situation "Where the Blue Hills cross the Susquehanna" gave it command of the passage around the same into the settled districts, and made it an admirable place of rendezvous for the batteaux which carried supplies up the river to Shamokin and Fort Augusta. It was this which, on several occasions prevented its proposed abandonment, and insured its continuance, when so many other forts were dismantled.

Exactly when built and by whom is not on record. It is very probable, however, that the defenses were originated by the settlers

about October or November, 1755, at the time when the Indians made their first raid and committed the murders at Penn's creek, and were afterwards completed by the government troops when taking charge of them in January, 1756.

The derivation of its name is somewhat interesting and has a slight touch of romance about it. The first person to avail himself of this beautiful location was Benjamin Chambers, in 1720, the senior of four brothers, sturdy Presbyterians from the north of Ireland, himself a man of remarkable determination. Being later on joined by his brothers, we find that in 1735-6 the brothers Chambers, save Thomas, removed to the Cumberland Valley. A son-in-law of Thomas subsequently fell heir to the mill, and from henceforth it went by his name, and thus the Fort at Hunter's Mill, or Fort Hunter.

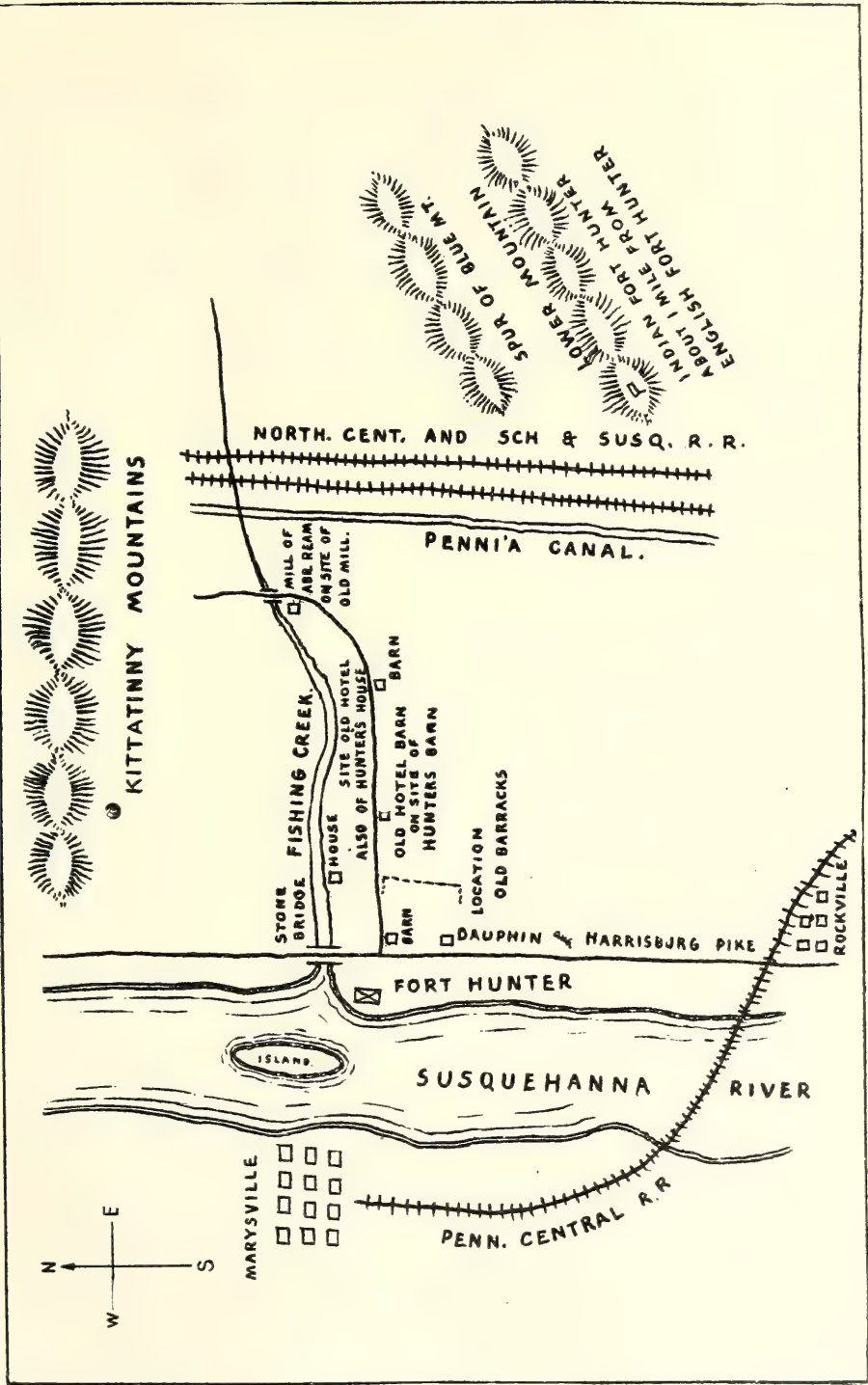
The first orders on record relating to Fort Hunter were issued January 10, 1756, by Governor Morris to Adam Read, of Hanover township, Lancaster county, and were as follows:

"Orders to Adam Read, Esq., 1756.

"CARLISLE, January 10, 1756.

"The Commissioners thinking that the Company of fifty men under your command are sufficient to guard the frontier along the Kitte-Ktiny Hills, from your own house to Hunter's Mill, have refused for the present to take any other man in that quarter into the pay of the Government, and requested me to Order, and I do hereby accordingly Order you to detach twenty-five of the men now at your House to the Fort at Hunter's Mills, upon Susquehanna, under the command of your lieutenant, or Officer next under yourself, or in case there be none such appointed by the government, then under the command of such person as you shall appoint for that service; and you are to give orders to the Commander of such detachment to keep his men in order and fit for duty, and to cause a party of them, from time to time, to range the woods along and near the mountain toward your House; and you are in like manner to keep the men with you in good order, and to cause a party of them, from time to time, to range the woods on or near the mountains towards Hunter's Mill; and you and they are to continue upon this servis till further order.

You are to add ten men to your company out of the township of Paxton, and to make the detachment to Hunter's Mill of twenty more men, which with those ten men, are to complete 30 for that service, and keep an account of the time when these ten enter themselves, that you may be enabled to make up your muster roll upon oath." (Penn. Arch. II. p. 545).



Hardly had this detachment entered upon its duties when further instructions were sent Mr. Read by Governor Morris, dated January 26, 1756, from Reading, containing the following:

"I have also appointed Thomas McKee to take post at or near Hunter's Mills, with thirty men; you are to continue that part of your company stationed there upon that service till they are relieved by him, when you are to give orders for their being dismissed, and you are to give directions to the officer commanding that detachment to deliver to Capt. McKee such Provincial arms, accoutrements, Blankets, tools and stores as he may at any time have received, and to take McKee's receipt for them, which you are to transmit to me." (Penn. Arch. II. p. 551).

At the same time the following instructions were sent to Captain McKee:

"READING, Jan. 26, 1756.

"T. McKee:

"You are to receive from the officer now commanding the detachment of Cap't Reads Company at Hunters Mill, and who you are to relieve, such Arms, Accoutrements, Blankets, Tools, and Stores, as he may have in his hands belonging to the Province, with which you are to furnish your Company, but if that be not sufficient you are to apply to Capt. Frederick Smith for a further supply out of what he will receive from Capt. Read and Capt. Hedericks. But as the Province is at present in want of arms and Blankets, if any of the men you shall enlist, will find themselves with these articles, they shall receive half a dollar for the use of their gun, and half a dollar for the use of their blanket." (Penn. Arch. II. p. 553).

In connection with these instructions to Captains Read and McKee was a letter from the Governor, under the same date, January 26, 1756, to James Galbraith, Esq., a Provincial Commissioner, which rehearses sundry orders given, amongst them those just quoted, to which he adds, "I have also instructed Captain McKee to advise with you whether to finish the fort already begun at Hunter's Mill, or to build a new one, and as to the place where it would be best to erect such new one. I therefore desire you will assist him in these matters, or in anything else that the King's service and the safety of the inhabitants may require." (Penn. Arch. II. p. 554.)

The manner in which the Governor speaks of finishing the "fort already begun" indicates, of course, its incompleteness, and yet the order of Captain Read, of January 10, 1756, distinctly directs him to "detach twenty-five of the men now at your house, to

the fort at Hunter's Mill," so that a defense of some kind undoubtedly existed there prior to that date. We have nothing of record to indicate the fact that the government made any systematic arrangement for defense in that locality before January 1, 1756, and can reasonably presume that Captain Read's detachment were the first Provincial soldiers to occupy Fort Hunter. It can therefore fairly be taken for granted that the settlers themselves began some sort of stockade or defense which with equal reason we can presume was about the time when the first real danger threatened them, in November, 1755, and can easily understand how the soldiers would naturally strengthen and complete what had already been started. We feel therefore that we are justified in naming the time about November, 1755, as the date of the erection of Fort Hunter. This is further borne out by the fact that in the report made by Edward Shippen to Governor Morris, from Lancaster, April 5, 1756, of ammunition distributed, he specifies "December 9, 1755, by Thomas Forster, Esq. and Thomas McKee, at Hunter's Fort, 12 ½ lb. powder, and 25 lb. swan shot," (Penn. Arch. II., p. 614) at which time McKee was probably occupying the position with the neighboring settlers. He was temporarily relieved in January by the detachment of Provincial soldiers from Captain Read's house, and immediately after given a command himself, and placed in charge of that district, including Fort Hunter.

No stone was left unturned by the French in their efforts to enlist the Indians of the Province, the Delawares, in their cause. Their intrigues, aided by the natural disposition of the savage, too often met with success, as is shown by the following letter from Captain McKee to Edward Shippen:

"FOART AT HUNTER'S MILL, April 5, 1756.

"*Sir:* I Desire to let you No that John Secalemy, Indian, is Come here ye day before yesterday, about 4 o'clock in ye after noon & Gives me an account that there is a Great Confusion amongst ye Indians of ye North Branch of Susquehanna; the Delawares are moving all from thence to Ohio, and wants to persuade ye Shanoes along with them, but they Decline Goeing with them that course, and as they still incline to join with us, the Shanowes are Goeing up to a Town called Teoga, where there is a body of ye Six Nations, and that they intend to Remain. He has brought two more men, some women and some Children along with him, and sayeth that he intends to live and Die with us, and insists upon my conducting him down to where his sister and children is, at Conistoga, and I am Loath to Leave my post, as his Honor was offended at ye last time

I did, but cant help it, he Desires to acquaint you that his sister's son was killed at Penns Creek in ye scrimmage with Capt. Patterson.

"This with Due Respect from

"Sir, your Hum'l Ser't,

"THOMAS MCKEE."

(Penn. Arch. II. p. 616).

In view of the alarming condition of affairs, it was determined to select a place for the rendezvous of troops, and storage and forwarding supplies. From its admirable location, both on land and no great distance from the source of these supplies, and on water by batteaux, they could readily be forwarded and distributed, Fort Hunter was at once named for that purpose, and on April 7, 1756, Governor Morris wrote as follows to Colonel William Clapham, in command of that territory:

"PHILAD'A, APR. 1756.

"SIR:

"As a Magazine of Provisions and other Warlike Stores will very soon be formed at or near Hunters Mill, upon the river Susquehanna, I think it necessary for the protection thereof, and for other purposes, to order that you appoint the said place, called Hunters Mills, or some convenient place near it, for the General Rendezvous of your regiment now raising, and that you order all the men already enlisted, not employed upon some other service, to march immediately to the said Rendezvous, and all your recruiting parties to send their recruits thither from time to time.

"You will order proper guards upon the magazine, and upon the boats and canoes which shall be collected there pursuant to my orders, you will give directions that the officers and men keep themselves in good order, and ready to go upon duty at an hours warning.

"You will inform the Commissioner of these my orders, and apply to them for the things necessary to carry them into execution. (Penn. Arch. II. p. 616).

The next day Governor Morris himself writes to the commissioners giving them a synopsis of the above orders. One of them, Edward Shippen, realizing how well Fort Harris was adapted for storage purposes, does not approve of erecting a multiplicity of stockades all over the country, and even doubts the advantage of making a storehouse at Hunter's Mill. He writes from Lancaster, under date of April 19, 1756, amongst other things: "Hunter's house would indeed answer such a purpose, were it stockaded; but as it is quite naked and stands five or six hundred feet from the fort, the enemy may surprise it in ye night, and kill the people, and set

ye roof on fire in three or four places at once, and if the centrys should discern the fire as soon as it begins to blaze, it might be difficult for them to quench it without buckets or pails." (Penn. Arch. II., p. 635). In the same letter he mentions the fact that Captain McKee's plantation is twenty-five miles above Fort Hunter.

Hunter's Mill was, however, a very important place, and needed for other purposes besides that of mere storage, and Colonel Clapham's orders are not countermanded. He writes from Fort Halifax, July 1, "I shall leave a sergeant's party at Harris' consisting of twelve men, twenty-four at Hunter's Fort, twenty-four at McKee's store, each under the command of an ensign and Captain Miles with thirty men at Fort Halifax." (Penn. Arch. II., p. 686).

On June 11, 1756, Colonel Clapham notifies the Governor from his camp at Armstrong, that he has stationed a party of twenty-four men, under the command of Mr. Johnson, at Hunter's Fort, with orders to defend the post and the neighborhood, and to escort any provisions that should come to him, up to McKee's store. (Penn. Arch. II., p. 663). The following orders to the commanding officer at Hunter's Fort are recorded:

"Whither Mr. Johnson, or Mr. Mears is ordered to furnish an escort of Fifteen men, under command of a Sergeant, to conduct the Waggon Master General, Mr. Erwin, to Fort Halifax, there join a detachment from Capt. Jamison's Company, to be commanded by Lieut. Anderson, and march to Fort Augusta.

"The commanding officer at Hunters Fort is to take Great Care of the Battoes, and not suffer them to be used unless by my particular Orders; He is like wise to weigh the two cannon which now lie in the water and place them on the bank, at some convenient Place for Transportation, till further Orders.

"FORT AUGUSTA, Nov. 3, 1756.

"A Copy of Orders to the Commander at Hunter's Fort.

Indorsed.

Orders to the Commanding Officer at Fort Hunter.

Inclosed is Col. Clapham's, of 23 Nov., 1756, (Penn. Arch. III. p. 17).

Nov. 13, 1756—The State of the Garrison was: Number of men—2 Sergeants, 34 private men. Ammunition—4½ lbs. Powder, 28 lbs. of Lead. Provisions—one thousand weight flower—two thousand of Beef. Men's Time Up—2 Mens Times." (Penn. Arch. III. p. 52).

About this time Robert Erwin, on his way from Philadelphia to Fort Augusta with a draft of horses for the use of that garrison,

applied to Mr. Mears, the commandant at Fort Hunter, for an escort, claiming that such were the instructions of Colonel Clapham, but was refused it, Mr. Mears informing him "that he should not pay any regard to these orders of Colonel Clapham or the Governor, for how could the Governor give him command of that fort, and yet command it himself." Upon learning that there was the greatest want of the horses at Fort Augusta, Mr. Erwin felt obliged to proceed without escort. (Penn. Arch. III., p. 64).

On March 14, 1757, Lord Loudoun arrived at Philadelphia, where he remained two weeks, in consultation with Governor Denny. As a result of the conference on the defense of the province, at which Colonel Clapham and Lieutenant Colonels Weiser and Armstrong were present, among other things it was decided that four hundred men should be kept at Fort Augusta and the work there completed; that one hundred men should constitute the garrison of Fort Halifax, and that Fort Hunter should be demolished, only fifty men being retained there temporarily, until the removal of the magazine, which was to take place as soon as possible. The long frontier of the Blue Range between the Susquehanna and Delaware was to be defended by Colonel Weiser's battalion, and the forts reduced to three in number. (Penn. Arch. III., p. 119).

This at once caused consternation among the settlers in its neighborhood, and brought forth from them an earnest appeal to the government, mention of which is made in the minutes of the council held at Philadelphia, Thursday, August 25, 1757, as follows.

"A Petition from the Inhabitants of the Township of Paxtang, was read, setting forth that the evacuating Fort Hunter is a Great Discouragement to the Township; that Fort Halifax is not necessary to secure the Communication with Fort Augusta, and is not so proper a Station for the Battoe Parties as Fort Hunter, and praying the Governor would please to fix a sufficient number of men at Hunters under the command of an active officer with strict orders to range the Frontier Daily."

Commissary Young attended, and informed the Governor and Council that "Fort Halifax was built by Colonel Chapham without the order of Governor Morris; that it is a very bad situation, being built beyond the ranges of hills, and nobody living near it, none could be protected by it; that it is no station for battle parties, having no command of the channel, which runs close on the western shore, and is besides covered with a large island between the channel and fort, so that numbers of the enemy may even in day time, run

down the river, without being seen by that garrison." He further said that "though the fort or block house at Hunter's was not tenable, being hastily erected, and not finished, yet the situation was the best upon the river for every service, as well as for the protection of the Frontiers." (Col. Records, Vol. II., p. 724).

Fearing this appeal might fail for lack of a little influence, the Rev. John Elder, of Paxton, adds a personal entreaty in a letter to Richard Peters, Esq., of Philadelphia, Secretary of the Council, dated July 3, 1757, thus:

"SIR: As we of this township have petitioned the Governor for a removal of the Garrison from Halifax to Hunters, I beg the favor of you to use your interest with his Hon'r on our behalf. The defense of Halifax is of no advantage, but a Garrison at Hunters, under the command of an active officer will be of great Service; it will render the carriage of provisions and Ammunition for the use of Augusta more easy and less expensive, and by encouraging the inhabitants to continue their places, will prevent the weakening of the frontier Settlements; we have only hinted at these things in the Petition, which you'll please enlarge on in conversation with the Governor and urge in such a manner as you think proper. It's well known that Representation from the back Inhabitants have but little weight with the Gentlemen in Power, they looking on us, either as incapable of forming just notions of things, or as biass'd by Selfish Views; however I'm satisfied that you Sir, have more favorable conception of us; and that, from the knowledge you have of the Situation of the Places mentioned in our Petition, you'll readily agree with us and your best offices with the Governor to prevail with him to grant it; and you'll very much oblige.

"Sir, Y'r most obed't and hu'l Ser't,

"(JOHN ELDER,) (Penn. Arch. III. p. 251).

"19 Sunday.

It is gratifying to know that this letter met with the success it so well deserved. Fort Hunter was not demolished, but, on the contrary, strengthened, and on February 5, 1758, we have a return of Adjutant Kern which gives, under Captain Patterson and Lieutenant Allen, a garrison of forty men, having forty-four provincial and three private muskets, with fifteen pounds of powder and twenty pounds of lead. (Penn. Arch. III. p. 340); whilst on February 9, 1758, James Young, commissioner of the musters, reports the force on duty at that point in the pay of the Province, at one company of fifty-four men. (Penn. Arch. III. p. 341).

James Burd, in his journal says, Saturday, February 18, 1758:

"Set off for Hunters Fort (from Fort Harris) arrived at dark, found the Capt's Patterson & Davis here with 80 men; the Capt's inform me that they have not above 3 loads of ammunition a man, ordered Mr. Barney Hughes (Commissary of Supplies) to send up here a barrel of Powder and lead answerable in the meantime, borrowed of Thomas Gallaher 40 lbs. of Poudder & 100 pounds of lead; Ordered a review of the Garrison to-morrow morning at 9 a. m.

"19 Sunday.

"Had a Review this morning of Capt. Patterson's company and found them compleat, 53 men, 44 Province arms and 44 Cartouch boxes, no powder, nor lead, divided $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of poudder and lead in proportion a man, found in this Fort 4 months provisions for the garrison.

"Capt. Davis with his party of 55 men was out of Ammunition, divided $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of poudder and lead in proportion to them. Capt. Davis has gott 12 thousand weight of flour for the Battoes, Sundry of the Battoes are leeky, that they cant swim and must be left behind.

"Capt. Patterson cant Scout at present for want of officers. Ordered him to apply to the country to Assist him to Stockade the Fort agreeable to their promise to his Hon'r the Governor. 3 men sick here.

"This day at 11.00 a. m. marched for Fort Swettarrow, got to Crawforts, 14 miles from Hunters, here I stay all night; it rained hard." (Penn. Arch. III. p. 352).

Notwithstanding its apparent necessity, the work of completing the stockade seems to have gone slowly, as we notice by the following letter to Governor Denny:

"FORT HUNTER, YE 22 JULY, 1758.

"Please your honour:

"Whereas, I have the honour to bear a Commission in your Regiment, I was left in the Garrison of Fort Hunter, and received Orders from Gen. Forbes to repair it, and sent an engineer to inspect into the condition, who found necessary to Stockade it, fo which purpose I was to get the Country People; and accordingly apply'd to the several Justices of the Peace for the Townships of Paxton and Donegal, which latter I never had any answer from, but was informed by Parson Elder, of Paxton, whose word is the same with that of the Justice, that they act in conjunction in such affairs, that till harvest be over the Country People can do nothing; therefore thought proper to acquaint you of this, as a duty incumbent, also that I am relieved, and that should the work of the fort be

pospon'd till harvest be over, 'twill be yett three weeks before they begin.

"I am, your Honours most obedt & most hum'le Ser't,
"P. S. The Stockades are cut. G. PRICE."

In spite of the constant vigilance of the soldiers, depredations were committed by the savages, almost within the shadow of the fort, as is shown by the following extract from a letter from Mr. Bertram Galbraith, at Hunter's Fort, dated October, 1757:

"Notwithstanding the happy Situation, we thought this place was in on Captain Bussee's being stationed here we have had a man killed and scalped this evening, within twenty rods of Hunters barn. We all turned out, but night coming on so soon we could make no pursuit. We have advice from Fort Henry by express to Captain Bussee that the Indians are seen large Bodies, 60 together." (Penn. Arch. III. p. 277).

This is confirmed by the following report of Captain Christian Busse to Governor Denny:

"HUNTER'S FORT, THE 3D OCT., 1757.

"May it Please Your Honour:

"In my coming back from Ranging along the Fruntears on Saturday the first Instant, I Heard that the Day Before, Twelve Indians were seen not fare off from hear, as it was Leat and not knowing their Further Strength, I thought to go at Day Break next morning, with as many soldiers and Battowe-men as I could get. But in a Short Time we Heard a Gun fire off, and running Directly To The Spot, found the Dead Boddy of one William Martin, who went into the Woods To pick up chestnuts where the Indians were lying in Ambush. I ordered all the men to Run into the Woods, and we Rainged till it Grew Quite Dark; the continual Rain that Has Been Sins, Has Hindered my following them; there was a Number of the Inhabitants Came here to assist in following them but the weather prevented. There were only 3 Indians only Seen by some people, Who Were sitting Before the Dore of Mister Hunter, and they say, that all Was Don in Less than four minutes; that same night, I warned the Inhabitants to be upon their Guards, and in the morning, I Raigned on this side the mountain the Nixt day. But my men being few in number by Reason of their Being fourteen of them sick, I could Not Be Long from the Garrison; and it seems yet probable To me, that there is Great Numbers of the Enemy Indians on this River. The Townships of Paxton and Derry have Agreed to Keep Guard for some Time in the frunteer Houses, from

Monaday to Susquehanna, and Expects that your Honour will be pleased to Reinforce this Detachment.

"If these Townships should Break up, the Communications Between Fort Augusta and the Inhabitants would Be Greatly Endaingered.

"I am, with Greatest Respect,

"Your Honours,

"Most Obedient Humble Servant,

"CHRISTIAN BURSE.

"*Directed:* To the Honorable William Deney, Esq., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania." (Penn. Arch. III. p. 279.)

Captain James Patterson, who was later in command at Fort Hunter, sent, on January 10, 1758, to Governor Denny, the following interesting extracts from his journal, of duties performed at that place from December 5, 1757, to date:

"FORT HUNTER, JAN'RY YE 10TH, 1758.

"I took with 19 men and ranged from this Fort as far as Robinson's Fort, where I lodged, Keeping a guard of six men & one Corporal on Centry that night. The sixth day I marched towards Hunters Fort, ranging along the mountain foot very diligently till I came to the Fort that evening, my men being so afflicted with sickness I could not send out till the eighth day, Lieut. Allen, with 14 men, went to Range for three days. On the 12th day Lieut. Allen, with eighteen men & one Serjeant ranged along the mountain about fourteen miles from this fort, where they met Capt. Lieut. Weiser with his party and returned back towards this Fort the next day and came to it that night. The fifteenth, Lieut. Allen with 18 men kept along the Frontier till the 25th & came to this Fort that night. Hearing of Indians harbouring about Juniatta, on the 28th of December, I took 15 men with me up the Creek, and about 14 miles from the mouth of it I found fresh tracks of Indians on both sides of the Creek & followed the tracks about four miles up the said Creek, where I lost the tracks. But I still kept up the Creek till I gott up about twenty-five miles from the mouth of said creek, where I encamped that night. The Indians I found were round me all the night for my Dogg made several attacks towards the woods as if he saw the Enemy and still run back to the Centry. On the 3d of January I returned down the creek in some canoes that I found on said creek, and when I came about nine miles down I espied about 20 Indians on the opposite side of the Creek to where I was. They seemed to get themselves in order to fire upon the men that were in canoes. I immediately ordered them all out but two men that let the canoes float close under the shore, and kept the Land in readiness

to fire upon the enemy as soon as they moved out of the place where they lay in Ambush, but I could see no more of them. On the 5th day of January I came to this Fort. On the sixth day I sent a Serjeant & Corporal with 15 men along the Frontier of Paxton and Maunadys, about fourteen miles from this Fort, and on the seventh day they returned back to said Fort. On this march one of the soldiers espied two Indians Just by one of the Frontier plantations; the soldiers gave the serjeant notice and the Serjeant kept on his course, as if he had not known anything of the Indians, till he gott some Bushes between the party and the Indians and then gott round the place where the Indians were seen, but they happening to see the party run off, when our party came to the place they saw the tracks of the Indians plain where they run off. As I am recruiting to fill up my Comp'y again, and my recruits are not all qualified as yet, it is not in my power to send y'r Hon'r a Roll of my Company, but expect in a few days to be in the capacity of doing it. As I am insensible there are Enemy Indians upon the Coast, I thought it fitting to send y'r Hon'r this Journal & remain,

"Y'r Honour's Most Obed: humble Servant,
"JAMES PATTERSON."

(Penn. Arch. III. p. 332.)

Truly the days of the provincial soldier of the French and Indian Wars were not passed in luxury and ease, nor his nights upon beds of roses. However, with the success of the British arms and consequent discomfiture of the French, the scene of action shifted during 1758, and the garrison of Fort Hunter had a rest until 1763, when Pontiac and his followers burst like a storm upon our western borders, and again deluged its fair fields with blood. Hunter's Mill was once more selected as a place of rendezvous for men and stores, and in June, 1763, we find Joseph Shippen, Jr., Governor Hamilton's secretary, there in person, giving attention to the recruiting of soldiers, collecting of batteaux, and gathering stores to be sent up the river to Fort Augusta. (Penn. Arch. IV. p. 111). A list of ten canoes hired from sundry parties at a cost of £5 10s. is given. (Penn. Arch., IV. p. 112). The danger was imminent, and it was determined to recruit seven hundred men for the defense of the frontier. Full instructions to that effect are given July 11, to Colonel Armstrong. (Penn. Arch., IV. p. 114). As the stores went forward to Fort Augusta, they were accompanied by small detachments of soldiers as guards, to whom full and explicit orders were given to guard against surprise. (Penn. Arch., IV. p. 113). Fortunately, though the strife was of bloody character, it was of brief duration, and at its close the Angel of Peace took the place of warlike man and merciless savage. Fort Hunter remained such

in name only until its last logs had disappeared, and now its memory alone exists. When the Duc de la Rochefoucauld-Liancourt, a French traveler, passed up the Susquehanna in 1796, he stopped at three settlements only, the first of which was Fort Hunter. It had then passed into the hands of Mr. McAllister. He says, in substance: "McAllister owns about three hundred acres—about one hundred and twenty cultivated. Price of lands near to him is eight dollars for woodland; fifty dollars for cleared. The houses all of wood, except the inn, stands on the Susquehanna and in the precincts of Fort Hunter, erected many years ago. (Penn. Hist. Collections, Sherman Day, p. 281).

Mr. R. McAllister, of Harrisburg, wrote a number of years ago the following interesting account in way of a "statement":

"The site of Fort Hunter is situated exactly six miles above Harrisburg, on the Susquehanna river, at its junction with Fishing Creek. There are no remains of this Fort, as upon its ancient foundations there is a very large store house, built by my grandfather, Archibald McAllister, in 1814, and now owned by my father, Captain John C. McAllister. The situation of this house is very commanding, about eighty feet above the Susquehanna, and the surrounding scenery is of the most romantic character.

"During the Revolutionary War and the early periods of our history, a block-house, or fort, occupied the site upon which now stands my father's large stone residence. This fort was called the "English Fort Hunter." About a mile above this point, where the river has evidently forced its way through a mountain pass, and where the river is narrow, deep and swift, immediately below the romantic village of Dauphin, where immense rocks (not yet worn away by the hand of time, or the friction of the water) jut out of the water, at this point, at the very base of the Kittantiny Mountains, the river is called Hunter's Falls.

"In distinction from the "English Fort Hunter" there was another fort about one mile below this, on the summit of the Second mountain, a very high peak, entirely commanding the Susquehanna river, overlooking Harrisburg, and called the "Indian Fort Hunter." At this point tradition tells us that the Indians had some sort of an erection from which they would occasionally emerge, and after committing great depredations they would again retire to their stronghold, which was the terror of the country. To keep these Indians in check, I have always understood that the English Fort was built. Tradition still delights to recount many fierce conflicts occurring between the inhabitants of these forts. Of the Indian Fort Hunter, which as a boy, I have frequently visited, there were yet distinct remains (1856). There is still to be seen a circular excava-

tion of about four feet in depth and thirty feet in diameter. In this can be found heads of Indians' arrows and other evidences of its former use." (Penn. Arch. XII. p. 378).

This property, built on the site of the fort, is now owned by the estate of Daniel Boos, and occupied by John W. Reily. All evidence and concurrent testimony locate the fort on a narrow elevation of gravel and bowlders, about forty feet high, at the mouth of Fishing Creek, where it empties into the Susquehanna river. It is also on the Harrisburg and Dauphin turnpike road, about half a mile north of the railroad bridge (stone arch) at Rockville, where the river is about seven-eighths of a mile wide, and the space of about one hundred and fifty feet between the pike and the river, which constitutes the grounds of the present substantial stone house built on the site of the fort, is very beautiful. The Pennsylvania canal, Northern Central and Schuylkill and Susquehanna railroads, all close together, pass by, to the west, distant about six hundred yards. In the rear of the barn, now standing on the opposite side of the pike from the fort, were formerly erected barracks for the better accommodation of the soldiers forming the garrison and recruits gathered from other points. A house and barn occupy the site of Hunter's house and barn. Hunter's mill proper was located where now stands the mill owned by Abraham Ream, which is built on its site, distant about five hundred yards west of the fort. This will explain the unprotected nature of Hunter's mill, when it was suggested that it should be used for a storehouse. A little over one mile in a southerly direction from the fort is the base of a prominent peak in the Blue Mountains, on which for a number of years was displayed a flag marking the position of the so-called "Indian Fort Hunter," of which Mr. McAllister speaks. It is to be regretted that this misleading term came into general use. It was contrary to the custom and very nature of the Indians to erect any defense which might properly be called a "fort." Especially in the French and Indian wars, so far as they relate to this vicinity, the savages never attempted to gather together at any one place as headquarters and fortify the same; least of all did they do so near Fort Hunter. We have seen from the records that the marauding parties of the enemy were not of that immediate neighborhood, but as at every place, they consisted of small parties, from greater or less distances, bent solely on murder and plunder. We have learned nothing concerning the circular excavation of which Mr. McAllister writes, but have ascertained that there are still to be seen places in the rocks which have been hollowed out, of a small size, where probably the women were

accustomed to grind their corn. This spot evidently marks the site of an Indian village, existing prior to the French and Indian Wars. The large excavation mentioned may have been a natural hollow, or if made by the aborigines could have been used for many different purposes.

"Fort Hunter," (as has been well said by the author of "Frontier Forts of Pennsylvania,") it is true, was merely a block house surrounded by a stockade, not so pretentious, perhaps, in size or appearance as some of its neighbors, but after reviewing its history, we can hardly fail to realize its great importance and the prominent part it played in the history of the times. It would certainly be a source of regret were its location not to be perpetuated by a monument of some sort.

Among the fortifications erected at different periods between 1752 and 1763, by the Provincial government, between the Delaware and Susquehanna rivers, was one called Fort Halifax, which was built at the mouth of the creek known as Armstrong's, about a half mile above the present borough of Halifax. Nothing is now left to mark the spot save a slight elevation of ground and a well known to have been used by the garrison. This fort was erected in 1756 by Colonel William Clapham, who selected it as one of the most convenient places along the river, between Harrisburg and Shamokin, for a magazine, on account of its good natural situation above the Juniata falls. In addition to this there was plenty of good pine timber on the ground, and on account of this and the nearness of this place to Shamokin, he therefore concluded to erect a fort at this point. According to plans furnished, he had two hundred logs squared, which were about thirty feet long, which he drew to the place in order that it could be built quickly as possible, in order that the troops would not be delayed. After he had done all these things, he undertook to finish it in two weeks. Under guard of an officer and thirty men, being satisfied with the progress that was made at the fort, he proceeded on the march with these troops up the river in batteaux to McKee's store.

In a letter dated June 20, Governor Morris states to Colonel Clapham, "The progress already made in this fort renders it impracticable for me to comply with the Commissioners' desire to contract it, at which I was surprised, as I expected every day orders to enlarge it, it being yet, in my opinion, too small. I shall leave an officer and thirty men with orders to finish it when I march from hence." In a postscript the Colonel adds: "The fort at this place

without a name till your honor is pleased to confer one." Up to this time the place was known as Camp Armstrong. From Philadelphia, June 25, 1756, Governor Morris writes: "The fort at Armstrong's, I would have it called Fort Halifax."

Immediately on receiving instructions, Colonel Clapham proceeded to erect the fort, as appears from the following: "After receiving a proclamation enjoining a cessation of hostilities for a period of thirty days, and which proclamation was carried out by him, he claimed he was at a great loss to know how to proceed, not having any instructions as to whether his marching into the country may or may not be deemed an act of hostility. And in order to justify this action, was compelled to leave it to the opinion of a Council of War." He also complained "that the fort at this place is not in a condition to be left, as the waters of the river are daily falling and the opportunity of carriage by water to Shamokin might fail him."

Colonel Clapham was further ordered to proceed to Shamokin (now Sunbury), and previous to embarking for that post he wrote Governor Morris under date of July 1st, 1756, as follows: "I shall leave a sergeant's party at Harris, consisting of twelve men, twenty-four at Hunter's Fort, twenty-four at McKee's Store, each in command of an ensign; and Captain Miles with thirty men at Fort Halifax, with the endorsed instructions, as I have removed all the stores from Harris' Ferry and McKee's to this place."

July 1, 1756, Colonel Clapham writes from Fort Halifax: "You are to command a party of thirty men at Fort Halifax, which you are to finish with all possible expedition, observing not to suffer your party to straggle in small numbers into the woods or to go at any great distance from the fort, unless detached as an escort, or in case of special orders for that purpose. You are to build barracks within the Fort for your men and also a store house thirty feet by twelve, in which you are carefully to lodge all provisions, stores, etc., belonging to the province; if the boards purchased for that purpose are not sufficient to finish the banquette and execute the other designs herein recommended, your men are to be employed in sawing more out of the pine logs now lying near the fort. You are to keep a constant guard and relieve regularly, to have continually one sentry in each bastion, and in case of attack to retreat to the fort and defend it to the last extremity. If anything extraordinary occurs, you are to immediately dispatch notice thereof to his honor, the Governor, and to signify the same to me, if any relief or instructions may be necessary."

It appears from the fragments of record matter now to be

found, as though Fort Hunter was subsequently abandoned and the garrison removed to Fort Halifax. In August, 1757, in a petition to the Provincial Council, the inhabitants of Paxtang set forth "that the evacuation of Fort Hunter is of great disadvantage to them; that Fort Halifax is not necessary to secure communication with Fort Augusta, and is not so proper a situation for the batteaux parties as Fort Hunter; pray the Governor would be pleased to fix a sufficient number of men at Hunter's, under the command of an active officer, with strict orders to ravage the frontier daily." This petition was backed up by personal letters to the officers of the Council, among which was the following from Rev. John Elder:

"Paxton, July 30, 1757. As we of this township have petitioned the Governor for the removal of the garrison from Halifax to Hunters, I beg the favor of you to use your interest with his Honor in our behalf. The defense at Halifax is of no advantage; but a garrison at Hunter's under the command of an active officer, will be of great service; it will render the carriage of provisions and ammunition for the use of Augusta more easy and less expensive; and by encouraging the inhabitants to continue in their places, will prevent the weakening of the frontier settlements. We have only hinted at these things in the petition, which you will please to enlarge on, in the conversation with the Governor, and urge in such a manner as you think proper. 'Tis well known that representatives from the back inhabitants have but little weight with the gentlemen in power, looking on us, either as incapable of forming just notions of things, or as biased with selfish views. However, I am satisfied that you, Sir, have more favorable conception of us; and that from the Knowledge you have of the situation of the places mentioned in our petition, you will readily agree with us and use your best offices with the Governor to prevail with him to grant it; and you will very much oblige, Sir, your most obedient and humble servant, John Elder."

Pending the consideration of this question in Council, Commissary Young was called before that body. He stated that Fort Halifax is a very bad situation, being built between two ranges of hills, and nobody living near it, none could be protected by it; that it is no station for batteaux parties, having no command of the channel, which runs close to the western shore, and is besides, covered with a large island between the channel and fort, so that numbers of the enemy may even in day time run down the river without being seen by that garrison.

These petitions for assistance from the neighborhood of Fort Hunter were inspired by the fact that the Indians made several in-

vasions there in 1757, and one man was killed within twenty rods of Hunter's barn. While the Provincial Council was not convinced of the advisability of abandoning Fort Halifax at that time, it was satisfied of the inadequacy of the force at Fort Hunter. Just when reinforcements were ordered there does not appear, but when Colonel Burd visited the fort in 1758, the garrison consisted of Captains Patterson and Levis and eighty men. They were, however, so poorly provided with powder and lead as to be practically useless, the captain testifying that there were not on hand three rounds to a man. Fort Halifax was dismantled and abandoned in 1763, and nothing now remains to mark its location but a slight elevation of earth and the old well before mentioned, the same being located within the circular position.

If the purpose of its construction was, as some would lead us to believe, the protection of the batteaux which then carried stores, provisions and passengers to Forts McKee and Augusta, the site was indeed ill-chosen, because as claimed in the petition to the Council for its abandonment, the channel was on the opposite side of the Susquehanna, and between it and the fort were two islands which would have effectually hidden the passage up the river, either by day or by night, of an armed enemy.

One of these islands is that recently owned by John Clemson, while the other is now but a ledge of barren rock. There was little use for the fort as a protection for the settlers in that locality, as, in fact, but few then lived there. It is more than likely that the fort was erected with the view of affording a safe and convenient place at which on their two days' journey from Fort Hunter to Augusta, (Sunbury now) the teamsters with government supplies might stop for the night. Possibly a few families, including Armstrong's and William B. Meetch's, could also be benefitted thereby. Such protection was really necessary at the time, because the large island later owned by Albert Clemson was the home of a considerable number of Indians who would have exterminated the trains had there not been some safe place for them to pass the night.

At or near this place, lived Simon Girty, the outlaw, father of him of the same name, an Indian trader. After he was driven out of Shearman's creek settlement he removed with his family near where the borough of Halifax is situated, subsequently removing westward.

The fort was quadrangular, with four bastions, and was an earthwork about ten feet high, surrounded by a ditch of equal depth. The land on which it was located has more recently been owned by Henry A. Kelker, Esq., of Harrisburg.

The passage through the Blue mountains, called Manada Gap, is distant from Fort Hunter about twelve miles. Because of this fact and the necessity for guarding such a prominent gateway to the populous district below, the government occupied said locality as its next station, in accordance with its general plan of defense. In the few descriptions given of this position, more or less confusion exists. Fortunately, by extensive personal research (says the author of a chapter in "Frontier Forts of Pennsylvania") we have been able to solve the problem. To understand it more thoroughly, it will be well to glance at such records of the place as exist.

• Immediately after the outbreak of the savages along the Susquehanna, during the fall of 1755, they began to threaten settlements further east. We accordingly find the instructions issued to Adam Read, under date of January 10, 1756, of which mention has already been made, to detach twenty-five men from the company at his house and send them to Hunter's Mill, in order that they might range the mountains between that place and his residence. With the remainder of his command, which was posted at his house, he, in turn, was likewise to range the mountains toward Fort Hunter. (Penn. Arch., II. p. 545). These instructions were soon followed by the notification, January 26th, to Mr. Read, that "Captain Frederick Smith having been appointed to take post with an independent company at the Gap where Swehatara passes the mountains and to station a detachment of his company at Manada," there would no longer be any necessity for him to guard that frontier, and that accordingly he was relieved from guard duty. (Penn. Arch., II. p. 551).

In connection with these instructions to Mr. Read, and of the same date, were the orders sent to Captain Smith, viz :

"SIR: "Having appointed you Cap'n of a Company of foot to be paid and supplied, I think it necessary to give you the following establishment, viz.: for your better government in the execution of the trust reposed in you. * * * * * You are to leave at Swehatara, a part of your Company sufficient to maintain that post under one of your officers, and with the remainder of your company you are to proceed to the Gap, where the river Monaday passes the mountains and either take possession, strengthen the stockade already erected there, or erect a new one as you shall judge best, and then you are to return to the fort at Swehatara, which you are to make your headquarters, leaving twenty men under the command of a Commissioned Officer at the Fort at Monaday, and relieving them from time to time in part or in whole as you shall think proper.

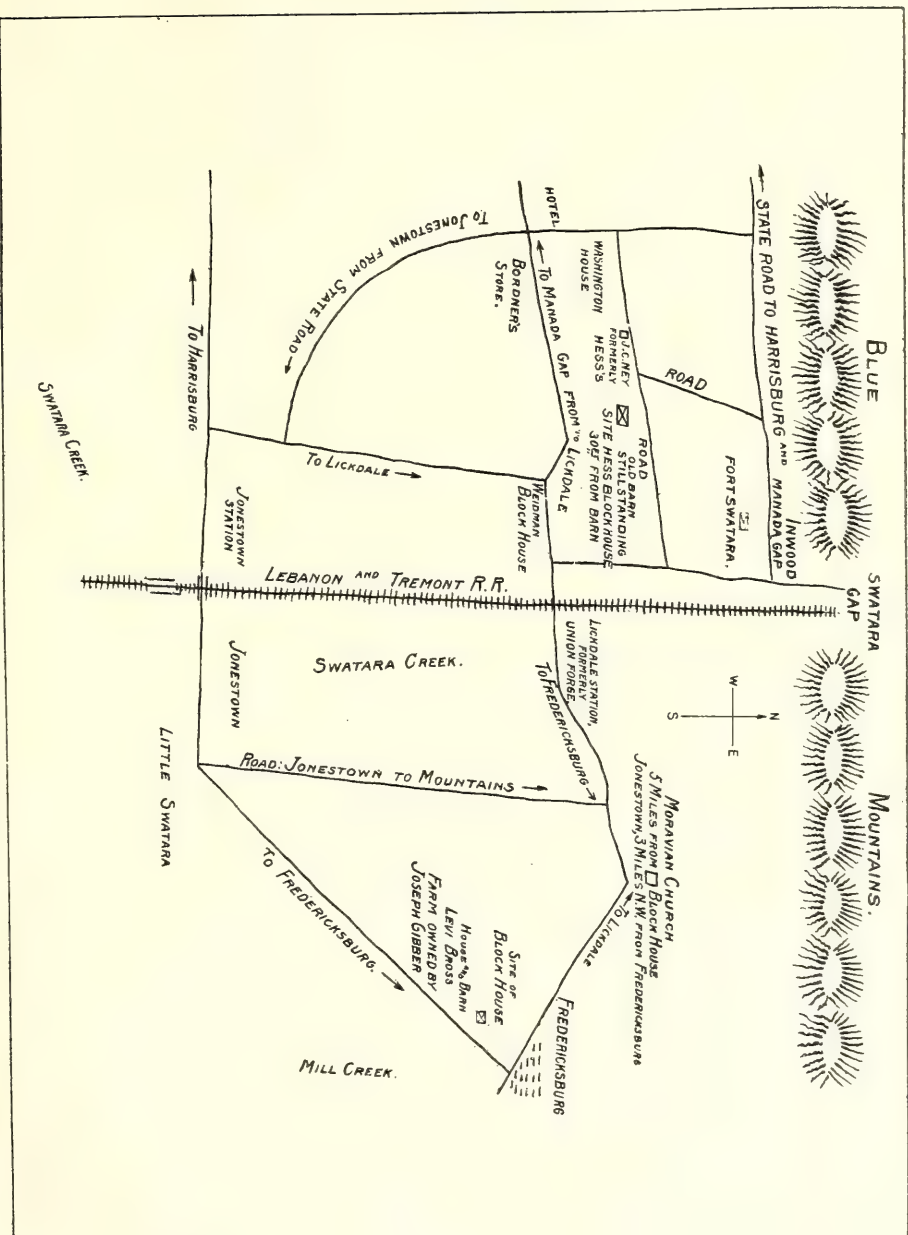
"You are to communicate these instructions to your officers that are stationed at the fort at Monaday, and if you judge it necessary you may give them coppys for their better government.

"As you are unacquainted with the situation of the country, on the northern frontier of Lancaster county (now Lebanon) where you are to take post, I have directed James Galbraith, Esq., to furnish you with all the information in his Power, and to afford you his advice and assistance, not only in the choice of the ground proper to erect the forts upon, but as to any other matters that may relate to the service you are upon and you will apply to him for such assistance from time to time as you stand in need of it. You are to receive of Captain Read and Captain Hedericks such arms, accouterments, blankets and stores, as belong to the Province of which you are to return an exact account to me and take care of such as shall remain in your hands, and having ordered Capt. Thomas McKee to raise a company of thirty men, and to take part and to scour the country between Susquehanna and Manaday, you are upon his application to supply him with such of the s'd arms, accouttriments, tools, Blankets and stores as you can spare from your own company, taking his receipt for the same, and inform me of what you supply him with." (Penn. Arch., II. p 552-53.)

In conjunction with these orders to Captain Smith, the Governor wrote as follows to James Galbraith, the commissary:

"I have ordered Captain Smith, with a company from Chester county, to take post at the Gap at Swehatara, and to station a detachment of his men at Monaday, either in the Stockades already built there, or to erect such others as he may judge best; but as he is a stranger in that part of the country, I must desire you will assist him with your advice, not only as to the most advantageous situations for the forts, in case it should be resolved to erect new ones, but in anything else that the service may require, and let me know from time to time what is done in that quarter." (Penn. Arch., II. p. 554.).

These records clearly indicate that a stockade had already been erected or commenced prior to 1756. Like Fort Hunter, it is probable that it was built by the settlers during the latter part of 1755, for mutual protection, and later, in January, 1756, occupied by the soldiers. Whilst the instructions of the Governor give license to erect a new fort, if deemed advisable, yet it is most likely Captain Smith, the commanding officer, accepted the already completed work of the settlers, placed according to their good judgment. Amongst the comparatively few papers which give an account



SITE OF FORT SWATARA AND HESS' BLOCK HOUSE.

at Fort Manada there is nothing stated to the contrary, and personal investigation tends to prove the same fact.

On July 11, 1756, Colonel Conrad Weiser gives Governor Morris a statement of his disposition of the troops, wherein "nine men are to stay constantly in 'Manity Fort' and six men to range eastward from Manity towards Swatara, and six men to range westward towards Susquehanna. Each party so farr that they may reach their fort before night." (Penn. Arch., II. p. 696).

Notwithstanding these apparently active preparations, and the faithful scouting doubtless done by the soldiers, yet the Indians were not to be thwarted in their murderous work, and before long some of their own numbers were to fall victims to the unfailing vigilance of the savage, owing, it must be admitted, to a temporary relaxation of their own watchfulness. In a letter of August 11, 1756, to Edward Shippen, this interesting and unfortunate event is related by Adam Read, as follows:

"SIR:—Yesterday Jacob Elles, a soldier of Capt. Smith's, at Brown's fortts, a Liver before $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles over ye first Mountains, just within the Gap at S'd fortts, having some wheat growing at his place, prevel'ed with his officer for some of ye men to help him to cut a Little of ye same, accordingly ten of them went, set guards Round & fell to work, about 10 of ye clock, they had Reap'd down & went to ye head to begin again before they had all weel begon, 3 Indians crept to ye fence just at their back & all 3 at one penal of ye fence fired upon them, killed their Corporal dead and another that was standing with his gun in one hand and a Bottle in ye other was wounded, his left arm is Broke in 2 places so that his gun fell, he being a little more down the field, the field being about 15 or 16 Poll length, them that Reaped had their arms about half way down at a large tree as soon as Ye Indians found they did not load their guns again, but leaped over ye fence into the middle of them & one of them left his gun behind him without ye fence, they all run thorou one another & thorou one other, ye Indians making a tarable Holo, and looked liker ye devel than an Indian. The Shoulders fled to their Arms & as 3 of them stood behind ye tree with their Arms ye Indian that came in wanting his gun came within a few yards of them & took up the wounded Solders guns & would have killed another had not one that persued him fired at him, so that he dropped ye gun, the Indian fled and in going off, 2 Soldiers stood about a Rod apart, a Indian Run thorou Betwixt them, they both fired at him, yet he went off Cleer, when they were over ye fence a Soldier fired at one of them upon which he stood a little and so went all 3 off, a little after they left ye field they fired one gun and gave a hollo, the Solder hid the one that was killed, went home

to the fortts, found James Brown that lives in ye fortts one of their Soldiers a missing. The Lieutenant went out with more men and Brought in the dead man but still Brown was missing. I heard shooting that night, I went up next morning with some hands Capt. Smith had sent up more men from the other fort, went out next morning & against I got thare word had come in from them they had found James Brown Killed and Scalped. I went over with them to bring him home, and he was killed with the last shot about 20 polls from the field of Battle, his gun his Showes & Jacket carried off, the Soulders that found him told me that they tracked the 3 Indians to the Second Mountain & they found one of the Indians guns a little from Browns Corps brock to pieces as she had been good for little, they showed me where the Indians fired thorou ye fence & it was full Eleven yards to where the man lay dead; ye rising ground above ye field was clear of standing timber & the grubes low, so that they kept a Bad lookout. The above account ye may depend upon me, we have almost lost Hopes of anything but to move off and loose our cropes we have Reap'd with so much defickulty." (Penn. Arch., II. p. 738).

On the same subject, about the same time, Commissary Galbraith wrote, August 10, from Derry, to Governor Hamilton, as follows:

"Honored Sir. There is nothing heare allmost Every day but Murder Committed by the Indians in some part or other; about five miles above me, at Monaday Gap, there was two of the provance solders Kild, and wounded; there wase but three Indians, and they came in amongst ten of our men and committed the murder and went off safe; the name or sight of the Indians maks allmost all mankind in these parts to trimble, an Indians barbarity is so Cruel where they are masters for by all appearances the Devall Commitans, God permits, and the French pays and by this the Back parts by all appearance, will be laid west by flight, with what is gon and agoing, more especially Cumberland County." (Penn. Arch. II. p. 740).

Mow many more unfortunates in this neighborhood fell victims to the merciless tomahawk, which was fast laying waste all the frontier settlements, as Mr. Galbraith said, is not stated, but in October, 1756, Adam Read sends another letter to Mr. Shippen & Co., pleading for assistance, which was duly laid before the Provincial Council and appears on its minutes as follows:

"Friends And Fellow Subjects: I send you in a few lines, the malconcholly condition of the frontiers of this county; last Tuesday

the 12 of this Instant, ten Indians came on Noa Frederick plowing in his field, killed and scalped him, and carried away three of his children that was with him, the Eldest boy nine years old, plundered his House, and carried away everything that suited their purpose, such as Cloathes, Bread, Butter, a Saddle and good Riffle, Guns &c., it being but two short miles from Captain Smith's Fort, at Swatawro Gap and a little better from my House. Last Saturday evening an Indian came to the House of Philip Robeson, carrying a Green Bush before him, said Roberson's son being on the corner of the Fort watching others that was dressing flesh by him, the Indian perceiving that he was observed fled; the watchman fired but missed him; this being three-quarters of a mile from Mandy Fort; and yesterday morning, two miles from Smith's Fort, at Swatawro, in Bethel township, as Jacob Fornwall was going from the house of Jacob Meyler to his own, was fired upon by two Indians and wounded, but escaped with his life, and a little after, in the said Township, as Frederick Henley and Peter Stample was carrying away their Goods in waggons was met by a parcel of Indians and all Killed, five lying dead in One place and one man at a little distance, but what more is done is not come to my Hand as yet, but that the Indians was continuing their murder. The Frontiers is employed in nothing but carrying off their Effects, so that some miles is now waist. We are willing but not able to without help; you are able if you be willing (that is including the lower parts of the County) to give us such assistance as will enable us to redeem our waist Land; you may depend on it that without assistance we in a few days will be on the wrong side of you, for I am now a Frontier, and I fear that the Morrow Night I will be left some miles. Gentlemen consider what you will do, and be not long about it and let not the World say that we died as fools dyed. Our hands is not tied, but let us exert ourselves and do something for the Honour of our Country and the preservation of our Fellow Subjects. I hope you will communicate our Grievences to the lower parts of our County, for surely they will send us some help, if they understand our Grievances. I would have gone down myself, but dare not, my family is in such danger. I expect an Answer by the Bearer, if Possible.

"I am Gentleman, Your Very humble Servant,

"ADAM READ."

"Before sending this away, I have just received information that there is Seven Killed and Five Children Scalped a Live, but not the Account of their names."

On reading these accounts, the Governor was advised to lay them and the other intelligence before the Assembly, and in the strongest terms to press them again for a militia law as the only

means that would enable the country to exert their strength against these cruel savages. (Col. Rec., VII. p. 303). This was immediately done by the Governor, but action on the part of the Quaker Assembly was very slow, and the terrible work still went on.

Here practically ends the narrative of recorded events in and about Manada Gap, except the interesting journal of Captain James Patterson, stationed at Fort Hunter, which is dated December, 1757. His duties kept him ranging along the mountains between that place (Manada) and Swatara Gaps, and the journal has already been given under the head of Fort Hunter. In addition to this journal is a diary of James Burd, whilst on his tour of inspection to the various forts. At 11 a. m. on Sunday, February 19, 1758, he left Fort Hunter on his way to Fort Swatara. He says, "got to Crawford's, 14 miles from Hunter's, here I stay all night, it rained hard. Had number of applications from the country for protection, otherwise they would be immediately obliged to fly from their settlements, appointed to meet them to hear their complaints and proposals on Tuesday at 10:00 a. m. at Fort Swettarrow; the country is thick settled this march along the blue mountains, and very fine plantations."

Upon his arrival at Fort Swatara he reviewed the garrison, inspected the fort and the stores, and gave orders for a sergeant and twelve men to be always out on the scout toward Crawford's, near Manada Gap. On Tuesday, February 21, the country people came in according to appointment, when, after hearing their statement, he promised to station an officer and twenty-five men at Robertson's mill, "situate in the Center between the Forts, Swattarrow and Hunter," which gave the people content. (Penn. Arch. III. p. 352-353).

After reading these various records we observe that four places are mentioned where soldiers were stationed, and which were used for defense: Robinson's, Robeson's (or Robertson's) Mill, as the writer saw fit to spell the name, Manada, Brown's Fort, and Squire Read's house. The misunderstanding with regard to Manada Fort has been caused by confounding these names in the effort to produce one or two places only out of what are really four separate and distinct stations.

At this point there is back of the First mountains or Blue range, proper, a series of other ranges, known as the Second, Third, Fourth, and Peters mountains, etc. Manada Gap is the narrow passage in the First mountain, where the Manada creek, formed between it and the Second mountain, has forced its way through on its journey towards its larger sister, the Swatara creek. Right at

this entrance stands today the grist mill of Jacob Early, on the site of the old Robinson's mill. Mr. Early showed the author of "Frontier Forts of Pennsylvania" on his visit there, November 22, 1893, an old deed of property dated November 23, 1784, to John and James Pettigrew, for over three hundred and fifty acres of land, of Timothy Green, on part of which the mill now stands. He then explained that his present mill was built in 1891, taking the place of a frame structure erected about fifty-five years ago, (1841), which, in its turn, rested on the foundation of the original mill. This latter was a stone building, and Mr. Early was told by the old residents that it had loop holes in it, larger inside than outside, and undoubtedly intended for musketry. It was admirably adapted for defense and, as we have seen, was so used. It was from this building, called "Robeson's Fort," that a lad standing at a corner window, whilst watching some of the men dressing meat, noticed the approach of an Indian who was endeavoring to conceal himself behind a green bush, and who fled when discovered and fired upon. However, whilst excellent in itself as a place of defense, it was too close to the mountain to be conveniently located as a place of refuge and protection for the settlers, whose dwellings were usually more distant from the Gap proper. The real Manada Fort, therefore, was built a short distance below the mill, probably by the settlers themselves, in accordance with their own judgment, as already stated.

Justice Adam Read, in his appeal to the Provincial Council for assistance, in speaking of the above incident of the lad discovering the Indian, distinctly says that "Robeson's Fort" (the mill) was three-quarters of a mile from Manada Fort. The author of "Frontier Forts of Pennsylvania" continues:

"Diligent search on my part finally resulted in ascertaining the exact and authentic location of the latter fort, which corresponds precisely with the record. My principal information was obtained from Mr. John N. Hampton an old gentleman ninety-four years of age, residing near Grantville, some miles distant, who still remains in possession of all his mental faculties and physical powers. It so happened that when Mr. Hampton was a young man, he was engaged in cutting wood on the very spot where the fort stood, the property then of William Thome. Noticing an unusual quantity of dead timber, he enquired of the young Thome the reason, and was informed that this was the place where stood the Indian fort. Old Mr. Thome, who died eighty years ago (1815) an aged man, also stated the same thing. The fact acquired in this unusual way, became indelibly impressed upon his memory. More recently I

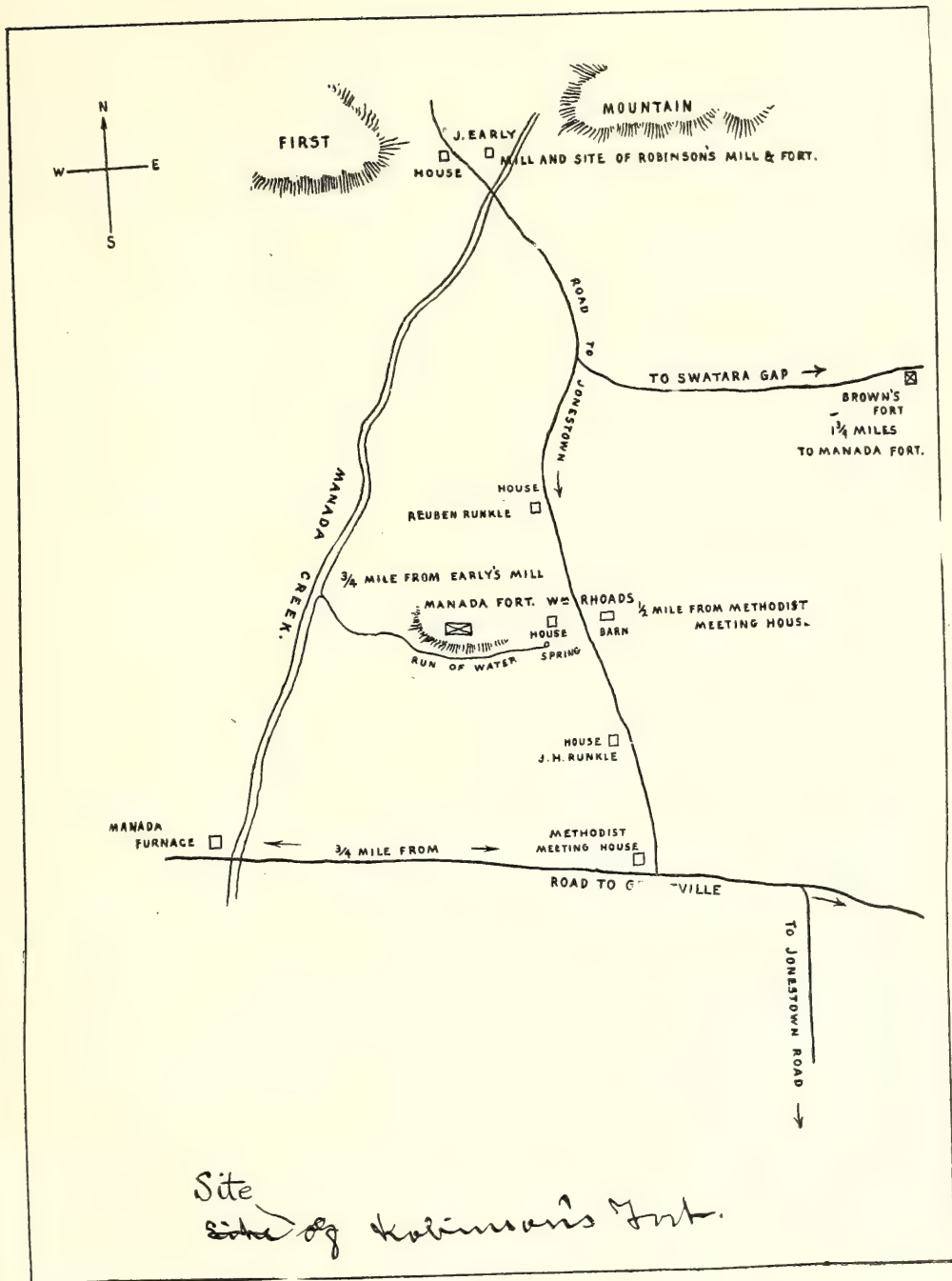
have had this location corroborated by Mr. Ziegler, an intelligent, elderly gentleman, residing near Harper's, Lebanon county, who remembers hearing old people mention it in his youth, and also others. As will be seen, Robeson's (or Robinson's) mill and fort stood right in the mountain gap, beside the Manada creek. Three-quarters of a mile below was Manada fort, as shown. It stood at what is now the west end of the field on which William Rhoades' house is built, about three hundred and fifty yards from the same, and about three hundred yards distant from Manada creek, beyond it to the west. The ground is level and somewhat elevated, falling away from the fort to a run of water, immediately below, which originates in a spring near Mr. Rhoades' house and flows west into Manada creek. About one-half mile to the southeast is the Methodist meeting house, and probably an equal distance to the southwest the Manada furnace. No trace of the fort remains, nor any knowledge of its appearance, although from the fact that it was not one of the larger forts or stations, we are justified in presuming that it consisted merely of one block-house, surrounded by a stockade."

Continuing, the author employed by the State to write "Frontier Forts of Pennsylvania," says:

"I have before said that some confusion exists with regard to the number of stations and location of forts in this vicinity, owing chiefly to the letter written by Mr. Read to Edward Shippen, detailing the fight which the soldiers had with the Indians in the gap and the death of James Brown.

"Before taking this matter up fully, it is well to remember that the most populous part of the district was not close to the mountains, where stood Manada fort and Robeson's mill, but down towards the region of the Swatara creek. The first position was necessary as it commanded the passage through the mountains; the other was equally necessary for protection to the inhabitants and as a place of refuge for them. Accordingly, in the early history of savage depredations, we read of the farmers organizing into companies which made the house of Adam Read their rallying point, and later of a body of Provincial troops stationed likewise, at his home, and under his command. It might be well here to explain that he was a very influential and patriotic gentleman, one of the most prominent in the neighborhood. Being a Justice of the Peace, he is frequently called Squire Read, and, holding a commission under the Provincial government, we hear of him sometimes as Captain Read. In addition to his house, we also read of Brown's fort. To aid further explanations, I attach a map, showing the entire district.

"It will be noticed that the Swatara creek, which takes a southwesterly course after leaving Swatara Gap, suddenly tends to the



northwest until once more near the mountains, when at the village, now called Harpers, it makes a sharp turn around and then pursues its regular southwesterly course to the Susquehanna. About one and one-fourth miles from Harpers a creek, called Read's creek, empties into the Swatara. On a road running off from the main road to Jonestown, and one-fourth mile above where the latter crosses Read's creek by a bridge, stood Adam Read's house, on property now owned by Samuel Reigel. This location is fixed by Mr. C. D. Zehring, an old gentleman residing at Jonestown, who has made frequent surveys thereabouts and obtained the information from old deeds and papers in his possession. It is corroborated by his brother John, now 79 years old, who lived the greater part of his life on Read's creek, and further proven by Mr. Read himself, who in speaking of the murder of Noah Frederick, states that it took place between his home and Fort Swatara, 'but two short miles' from the latter and 'a little better than two' from the former. In other words, his home was exactly four miles from Fort Swatara, which agrees precisely with its position marked." (Col. Records, VII., p. 303).

"About two miles distant from Harpers and one and one-half miles south of the village of Mt. Nebo, on the Swatara creek, are still found caves which local tradition unites in saying were used by the settlers, as places of refuge from the Indians. I was shown by Mr. J. A. Baumgardner, at Harper's, the site of what he called an Indian fort. He remembers very distinctly hearing the old people talk of this fort when he was a boy, about 1850."

The sketch given will indicate its position. Here at the bend of the Swatara, Mr. Adam Harper settled himself at an early period. His location was the most western in the county at the time. He was surrounded by Indians who had a string of wigwams hard by his home. He kept the first public house in all that region of country. The place is still known as "Harper's Tavern," and stood as shown. Not half a mile distant from this place, in 1756 the Indians killed five or six white persons. A woman—a sister of Major Leidig—was scalped by the Indians, and, incredible as it may seem, survived this barbarous act and lived for years afterwards. (See Rupp, p. 353.)

Of course the so-called "Fort Harper" was not, strictly speaking, a fort, but merely a place of refuge. It is very probable that it was connected in some way with the Indian massacre mentioned above.

With regard to the time of the erection of Fort McKee, and its precise locality, there is now no positive proof. But as we find instructions to Thomas McKee, dated January 26, 1756, we sup-

pose it to have been built in that year. He is directed to "receive from the officer commanding the detachment of Captain Reed's company at Hunter's mill, and who you are to relieve, such arms, accoutrements, blankets, tools and stores as he may have in his hands belonging to the Province, with which you are to furnish your company, but if that should not be sufficient, you are to apply to Captain Frederick Smith for a further supply out of what he will receive from Captain Reed and Captain Hendricks." He is later appointed under a commission, captain of a company to consist of twenty-eight men and two sergeants, besides himself and lieutenants. He is ordered to proceed immediately to raise the company; when complete, they are to be mustered before James Galbraith, Esq., and after being mustered, they are to march to a place called Hunter's mill, on the Susquehanna river, and either complete the fort already begun there, or build another at such convenient place as James Galbraith shall advise; and in case it should be thought necessary to erect a new fort, "you are to build it of the form and dimensions herewith given to you." The next notice of it is in a letter from Edward Shippen, dated Lancaster, April 19, when he says: "I have been at Captain McKee's fort, where I found several Indians—several women very sick in bed. John Shekellamy was there but did not like his situation"—"there is no room scarce at Captain McKee's fort for provisions"—"the enemy can come over the hills at five miles from Fort McKee"—"there are several bad passes as far as McKee's plantation, where I have been, it is but 25 miles from Hunter's mill." Col. Clapham says to Governor Morris, "I shall have 24 men at McKee's store, under the command of an Ensign, as I have removed all the stores from Harris and McKee's to this place (Halifax). May 17. They have very little ammunition at McKee's.

It was named from Thomas McKee, the Indian trader, who had a plantation on the Susquehanna, near the falls, which still bears his name. It was situated on the East branch of the Susquehanna, between Fort Halifax and Augusta. It was probably a stockade, nothing more.

CHAPTER VIII.

RELIGIOUS HISTORY—THE FIRST CHURCH FOUNDED—FIRST EDIFICE BUILT — OLD DERRY CHURCH — HANOVER CHURCH — PAXTANG CHURCH — DERRY “MEMORIAL CHURCH” — HARRISBURG CHURCHES — MIDDLETOWN CHURCHES — LYKENS CHURCHES — UPPER PAXTON CHURCHES—STEELTON CHURCHES—BERRYSBURG CHURCHES—LOWER PAXTON CHURCHES—HILL CHURCH—HALIFAX CHURCHES—DAUPHIN CHURCHES—HUMMELSTOWN CHURCHES—EARLIEST MENNONITE CHURCH—“PARSON ELDER’S” SERMON HEADS—BIOGRAPHIES OF PIONEER MINISTERS—REV. WILLIAM BERTRAM AND REV. JOHN ELDER—THE OLD CONEWAGO CHURCH.

The religious element from the earliest day, has predominated in Dauphin County, and the development of Christian principles, together with the interest taken in schools and general educational matters, has brought about the present prosperity and moral intellectual standing of the county.

It so happened that the race of people who settled this county first were Calvinistic. The three churches first to organize in the county of Dauphin were the Presbyterian churches of Derry, Paxtang and Hanover—all dating from years prior to 1730. The first settled pastor of the united churches of Derry and Paxtang was Rev. William Bertram, who began his labors in 1732.

Old Derry Church had the honor of being the pioneer church in the county. The building in which this people worshiped was erected about 1720. It was constructed of oak logs two feet thick, and covered with hemlock boards on the outside. The congregation of many generations which worshiped on that sacred spot, lie buried in the old ivy-grown graveyard by its side, or in remote parts of the world.

The second church formed in the county was the Reformed, located at Derry in 1768. Prior to 1786 the early settlers of Harrisburg held worship in a one-story log school house on the north corner of Third and Walnut streets. The first pastor to be settled at Harrisburg was Rev. Anthony Hautz, of the Reformed Church. He served from 1790 to 1797.

The third church formed within the county was the Lutheran, at Hummelstown, about 1753.

In 1801 the Methodist Episcopal people had become numerous enough to organize a church. Classes were formed at Halifax, Millersburg and Lykens.

The Protestant Episcopalians worshiped at Estherton as early as 1766, and in 1826 organized a church at Harrisburg, known as St. Stephen's.

The Roman Catholic Church began its work as early as 1810, but was not organized until 1826.

The Baptist people were organized into church relations, first in Harrisburg. This was in 1830.

The various churches of this county have kept pace with increase of population. The several denominations have ever been true and loyal to the principles of good government and liberty.

OLD DERRY CHURCH.

It is quite certain that what is known as the Derry Presbyterian church, in Dauphin county, held its first services near the head of a confluence of Spring creek, in that portion of Chester county from which Lancaster was taken and subsequently Dauphin, about one and one-half miles from the site upon which its first church building was erected. This building was nearly square, twenty-three by twenty-five feet, of logs, and clapboards. The first services there is any account of were held in the latter part of April, 1724. The small congregation must have been gathered from all the frontier within a radius of ten miles, and without exception was of the Scotch-Irish immigration. Its canopy was the primeval forest, in the then green, glad solitude. It was addressed by Rev. George Gillespie, David Evans and Robert Cross. Some names of those present have been preserved and are here given: Rowland Chambers, Thomas and William Clark, James Galbraith, Patrick and Robert Campbell, John Mitchell, William McBey, James Quigley, William Hay, Robert Moody, Malcom Karr (Kerr), Thomas and Hugh Black, James Harris, William McCord, Morgan Jones, David McClure, James MacFarlane, Alexander Hutchison, John and Benjamin Boyd, James Hamilton, John McCosh and sister.

These were all persons engaged in erecting for themselves homes on the frontier, "Over Cony" and along the Susquehanna. Every obstruction was thrown in their way to prevent permanent location. However, they were not to be frowned down by the governing powers at Philadelphia, but took what land they needed; as they

felt settled, sought religious consolation from ministers of the Presbyterian faith, erected a church, and complied with the Provincial laws in an uneasy antagonistic fashion on the "barrens of Derry." None now living can speak unquestionably as to the exact location. A public road now occupies a part of the first graveyard used by the early settlers, on a farm once owned for many years by Samuel Wingert, on a commanding elevation, and, by tradition, in the place where the first service was held and the original church built.

The confused relics of a building supposed to have been the church were there over eighty years ago. It is therefore possible that a small church was there, until one was erected on the present site, in 1732, the same year the land office was opened. One thing is known, that the remains of Patrick Campbell, who died in 1735, were removed from the abandoned burial place at Wingert's to the present cemetery, and is the oldest date found there. Be all this as it may, it is certain that a congregation was formally gathered in 1730, and soon afterwards worshiped at the present Derry, now an historically prominent feature in early frontier occupation, and their descendants have held divine service there ever since.

So rapidly did the settlement increase that the first house was in a few years found to be too small. It underwent some enlargement, when in 1769 a new church of logs, thirty-eight by thirty-nine feet, was erected. It was used by the congregation up to 1831, when it was thoroughly repaired at a cost of five hundred dollars. It stood without further repair until May, 1883, when it came to be so much decayed that it was thought dangerous. It was taken down and a new one of stone is at present in course of construction of nearly the same dimensions. The early records of the congregation seem to be lost; most likely have been carried "West" in the luggage of the very great migrations that have so frequently almost depopulated this early settlement. We know, however, the following interesting particulars: The Rev. Adam Boyd "preached to the westward of Octoraro and Donegal, over Conoy," in 1723. The Rev. James Anderson preached in Donegal in 1724, and became pastor there in 1726, giving one-fifth of his time "over Conewago," the present Derry. The Rev. William Bertram was called in 1732 "to Derry," upon the solicitation of Rowland Chambers, William Wilson, John Sloan, John Wilson, Hugh Black, Robert Campbell, James Quigley, William McCord. The congregation paid him sixty pounds a year in hemp, linen, corn, yarn, and cloth, and gave him the use of a farm. Mr. Bertram served Derry until his death, which occurred on the 2nd of May, 1746.

In 1742 the exact record is missing; Rev. John Elder, then in

charge of the Paxtang congregation, after some debate about salary and "the time" to be given to Derry, was installed pastor. The congregation was then a large one, perhaps the largest in the Presbytery, but was not increasing. Soon after the peace of 1763 it began to diminish; the tendency to go West was not to be resisted among these sons of the frontier, and its effect upon the church was especially disastrous. Mr. Elder was a most efficient shepherd of his extensive charges, and held this pastorate with the presidency of the board of trustees from 1742 to 1791, when he was succeeded in the latter year by Colonel Robert Clark. Mr. Elder died in July, 1792. Rev. Nathaniel R. Snowden was called March, 1793; he was pastor of Derry, Paxton, and Harrisburg, resigning in 1795. He died in 1850.

Up to this time it had been the custom to elect the pastor president of the corporation, consisting of thirteen trustees. After Joshua Williams' pastorate this ceased, and laymen were chosen. Rev. Williams was called in August, 1798, at a salary of one hundred and eighty pounds in cash.

An inscription in the graveyard has the following: "In memory of James Adair, preacher of the Gospel, who departed this life September 20, 1803, aged 32 years." Mr. Adair came to Derry as a "supply" during the vacancy in the pastorate, preaching occasionally from September 20, 1802, until April 7, 1803, when this appears on the books of the congregation: "Paid Reverend James Snodgrass for moderating a call for Mr. Adair, £1.10." He does not appear to have accepted this call. He, however, preached seven Sundays as a supply, when this appears: "By cash paid to Mr. Snodgrass for a funeral sermon at Mr. James Adair's Burial, £1.10.0."

June, 1805, the congregation came together to call a pastor; fifteen voted for Rev. James Snodgrass, and twenty-six for others. No choice was made. In September another meeting was held. Rev. John Hutchinson was called—twenty-one for and nineteen against. Mr. Hutchinson declined the call. September, 1806, all the members of the congregation united in a call to Rev. James R. Sharon, who had previously been selected at Paxtang. He continued pastor of both churches until released by death in 1843. May 31, 1843, the following is recorded: "By cash paid Mrs. Sharon, a donation from Derry congregation for the purpose of erecting a tombstone over the remains of the Rev. J. R. Sharon, our late pastor, \$100." Then, April 2, 1844, this entry: "By cash paid Mrs. Sharon, being a donation granted by the congregation to Mrs. Shar-

on, which will appear by reference to the minutes as entered April 24, 1843, \$100."

Rev. J. M. Boggs was called March 9, 1844, until April 1, 1847, when a church dispute arose between Derry and her daughter "over Swatara on lands of Dr. William Simonton," caused so much feeling that Dr. Boggs was refused compensation and Presbytery dissolved his relation to Derry, June 12, 1849.

Rev. Andrew D. Mitchell was chosen pastor by a unanimous vote August 11, 1849, the congregation agreeing to pay him two hundred dollars a year for one-fourth of his time. He served as pastor until August 19, 1874, the date of his last receipt for salary. The minutes are missing from 1857 to 1883. Mr. Mitchell died in 1882, at Middletown, Dauphin county.

Thus this congregation has had in one hundred and fifty-four years the following pastors: Mr. Bertram, four years; Mr. Elder, fifty years; Mr. Snowden, two years; Mr. Williams, four years; Mr. Sharon, thirty-seven years; Mr. Boggs, five years; Mr. Mitchell, twenty-five years; vacancies, seventeen years.

Under the charter of March 28, 1787, an organization took place, with Rev. John Elder as president; Robert McCallen, treasurer; Thomas Laird, Jr., secretary; John Rodgers, William Laird, and Robert Clark, trustees. There is no earlier record than this, except a note "that William Laird, James Wilson, Jr., and Thomas McCallen were appointed to settle accounts of former trustees, John Rodgers, Robert Clark, and James Wilson, Sr.," who appears to have been the security for the treasurer of the previous organization.

In 1842 the graveyard was carefully and substantially inclosed, memorials of sorrow or affection to departed friends "set up and cleaned," iron gates provided, and every mark of respect paid to the remains of the fathers and mothers of a noted race. The wall and yard are to-day in excellent order. The cost to the congregation was six hundred and seventy-eight dollars, a very liberal expenditure for a congregation whose income was not five hundred dollars a year.

August 1, 1845, it was agreed that a chapel "for the members beyond the Swatara Creek" should be erected on "land of Dr. William Simonton, on the line of Dr. Simonton and John Berst, facing the road from Swatara to Corbett's Mill," to be weatherboarded and plastered. "Capt. John B. Moorhead and Dr. William Simonton are to superintend, and Mr. Boggs is to give one-sixth of his time" after the building is ready. The chapel was soon finished, and cost four hundred and twenty-five dollars and twenty-nine cents. It was sold about 1860 for three hundred and ten dollars. As has

been stated, this "daughter of Derry" was the cause of many disputes before the necessity of the mother church required it to be disposed of. It was not until about 1800 that the exact dimensions of the Penn gift of 1741 were determined. Since that time the glebe has dwindled to less than a dozen of acres.

In September, 1884, the trustees of the Derry Presbyterian church commenced the erection of a memorial church to cost \$5,000. As has been observed, the first church on this spot was erected in 1724, rebuilt in 1760, removed in 1883, and in 1884 the Memorial Church was erected. The corner-stone was laid with imposing ceremonies, Thursday, October 2, 1884, at 10:30 o'clock A. M. The ceremonies were conducted under a call by A. Boyd Hamilton. Many persons were present from distant points. Judge Simonton made an appropriate address, after which a splendid historical discourse was delivered by Dr. William Egle, a direct descendant of Rev. John Elder. Mrs. Charles L. Baily and Mrs. Dr. Guilford, of Lebanon, were delegated the honor of putting the stone in position. This neat church is still used, and it befittingly perpetuates the sacred memories of the "Old Derry Church," the birthplace of Presbyterianism in this section of Pennsylvania.



Old Derry Church.

THE OLD PAXTON CHURCH.

Three miles east of Harrisburg, on the ridge which forms the northern boundary of Paxtang valley, stands the Paxton Presbyterian church, one of the oldest landmarks in Dauphin county. While it is true that nothing in the New World can be called *old*, it is also true that the origin of this place as a place of worship is lost in antiquity. In 1732, when the Presbytery of Donegal was organized, there was standing on the spot a log house of worship with some of the marks of age upon it, and near by were the green graves of the pioneers, most of which were never marked, and their exist-

ence to-day is only discovered by the grave-digger when he strikes his spade into the soil to add one more to the already populous city of the dead. Sixty years ago there was at the head of one of these graves a rough limestone, upon which was chiseled in rude letters an inscription which stated that the inhabitant below had departed this life in 1716. This establishes the fact of the existence of the burying ground at that date, and we are naturally led to the conclusion that the log church was also then in existence. Rev. James Anderson and others preached here as supplies, under the care of the Presbytery of New Castle, prior to 1732. On the 11th of October of that year the Presbytery of Donegal was constituted out of a portion of the Presbytery of New Castle. The meeting was held at the Donegal church; ministers present, Messrs. Anderson, Thomson, Boyd, Orr, and Bertram. Mr. Thomson was elected moderator, and Mr. Bertram clerk. The first item of business brought before the new Presbytery of Donegal was in relation to Paxton and Derry. These churches having united in a call to the Rev. William Bertram, which had been placed in his hands at the last meeting of the old New Castle Presbytery, George Renick and others of Paxton and Derry appeared and required an answer thereto. Mr. Bertram accepted, and was installed November 15, 1732, at Swatara, which Webster says was the original name of Derry church. Thomas Forster, George Renick, William Cunningham, and Thomas Mayes were appointed for the Paxton side, and Rowland Chambers, Hugh Black, Robert Campbell, John Wilson, William Wilson, James Quigley, William McCord, and John Sloan for the Derry side of the creek, to assist Mr. Bertram in congregational affairs until the erection of a formal session.

Concerning this old religious land-mark, Dr. William Henry Egle says:

"At the meeting of Presbytery at Upper Octoraro, September 6, 1733, 'Mr. Bertram presented a list of men nominated by the congregations of Paxton and Derry to be set apart for ruling elders. Presbytery ordered that they be again published, and intimation given that if any objection be made against any of them, said objection be given in due time.'

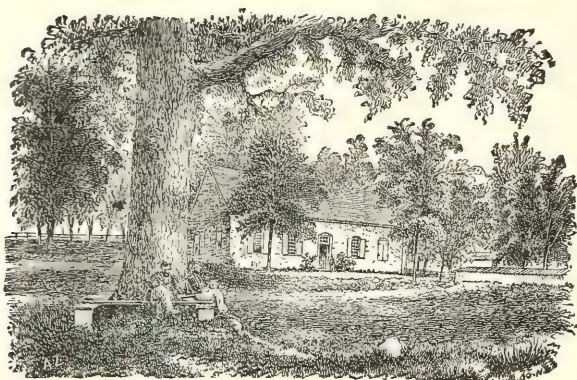
"The amount of the subscriptions to Mr. Bertram's salary does not appear, but the congregation, in addition thereto, made over to him and his heirs their "right and title to the plantation commonly called 'The Indian Town,' purchased from the Indians." Hitherto, and until 1736, Paxton and Derry were considered simply as two branches of the same congregation; this arrangement was unwieldy, and gave rise to various disputes and misunderstandings about finan-

cial matters. They had fallen into arrears with Mr. Anderson, and were ordered no less than five times at as many different meetings of Presbytery to pay up; difficulty was experienced in getting all parts of the congregation to contribute their just dues towards the repairs of Mr. Bertram's house, and to defray the expenses of a lawsuit about certain boards. These and other troubles of a like nature were a source of annoyance to both societies as well as to Mr. Bertram, so much so that at Nottingham, October 9, 1735, Mr. Bertram and his elder united in asking Presbytery to appoint a committee "to go into and reason with the people of said congregation and inquire into their circumstances, as to their ability to be separated into two distinct congregations and support themselves, in order that Mr. Bertram, being eased of part of his burden, may be able to go on with more comfort in the discharge of his duty to whichever part of said people he shall be determined to continue with.

"A committee was appointed and reported to Presbytery November 20, 1735. Accompanying their report they presented a supplication from the session asking for a separation, and that their bounds might be fixed. At the same time Lazarus Stewart prosecuted a supplication from Manada creek (Hanover) for a new erection. The subject of separation between Paxton and Derry was postponed from one session to another and finally, September 21, 1736, was agreed upon.

"Mr. Bertram was popular with both parties, who were anxious to retain his services as pastor. Paxton agreed to pay him yearly support of sixty pounds, "one-half money and one-half in hay, flax and linen cloth at market price." Derry promised him fifty-five pounds, in like manner of payments. He became perplexed, but finally engaged with the Derry side and Paxtang was "supplied," until December 22, 1738, by Messrs. Sankey, Alexander, Craven and Elder.

"On December 22, 1738, John Elder, a graduate of the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, was ordained and duly installed pastor of "Paxtang" at a salary of "sixty pounds in money." He was an able man in both Church and State matters. He was also a civil magistrate and captain of the famous body known as the "Paxton Rangers," and held a commission under the Proprietary government. Soon after his coming the old log church was found too small and steps were taken to build a better, larger one. It stands twenty feet back from the old one and was begun about 1740, but owing to poverty and not believing in going in debt, it was several years in course of construction and used many years without floor or pews; seats made of logs hewed on one side were used by all the people, except the family of the pastor, who occupied a settee, which after the good man's death fell to his son Thomas."



Old Paxton Church.

This old church is an unpretending stone structure, thirty-six by sixty-six feet, without an ornament of any character, and has stood without change in outward appearance for more than *one hundred and sixty-five years*. The stone used in its walls are rough limestone, and so irregular in size and shape that a modern stonemason would not think of using them, and yet no firmer or better walls can be found anywhere. Their strength seems to be in the quality of mortar employed, and the storms of more than a century and a half have had so little effect that the trowel marks are almost as plain as when made by the mason in those long ago decades. Continuing, Dr. Egle says:

“Ground had scarcely been broken for the new house when the dissensions between Old and New Sideism arose in the church, which resulted in the division of the congregation. Mr. Elder and a portion of the people adopting Old Side views, remained in possession of the property. The New Side people secured two acres of land about two miles farther east, and immediately erected thereon a rival church, and in 1745, Rev. John Roan became their pastor, and continued his labors among them until his death in 1775. Mr. Roan was at the same time pastor of the New Side Churches of Derry and Mount Joy.

“This movement seriously crippled the congregation, and was the main cause for the delay in finishing and furnishing the building. Mr. Elder’s salary was also greatly reduced, but was supplemented by the Old Side people of Derry, who at this time united with Paxton under his ministrations. The minutes of Donegal Presbytery from September 28, 1745, to June, 1747, and from October 9, 1750, to June 5, 1759, having been lost, Mr. Elder’s private papers, many of them, being also lost or inaccessible, it is somewhat difficult

to trace the history of Paxton during this period, probably the most trying one in its existence. The French war was in progress and the Indians very troublesome. 'Many a family mourned for some of their number shot by the secret foe or carried away captive. Their rifles were carried with them to their work in the field and to the sanctuary. Elder placed his trusty piece beside him in the pulpit. Death often overtook his flock as they returned to their scattered plantations. In 1756 the meeting-house was surrounded while he was preaching, but their spies having counted the rifles, the Indians retired from their ambuscade without making an attack.' On another occasion in the same year, they came for the purpose of attacking the worshipers in church, but by mistake they arrived on Monday instead of Sunday, and after waiting several days, finding they were discovered, left the settlement by way of Indiantown Gap, murdering a number of persons on the Swatara and carrying off several prisoners.

"Notwithstanding all these difficulties, Mr. Elder and his congregation prospered. They finished their church and furnished it, not very neatly, but very substantially. The building had three doors of entrance, and the pulpit was built against the north wall, high above the heads of the congregation and directly opposite the southern entrance. An aisle ran through from east to west, and another north and south from the southern door to the pulpit.

"The congregation seems to have acquired no legal title to their property until 1754, as we find that on the 8th of June, 1754, Henry Forster and Ann, his wife, gave their deed for twenty acres strict measure, consideration ten pounds."

On June 22, 1764, at the Presbytery held at the church at Derry, Mr. Elder and four other ministers declared their intention to cease from active membership in the judicatory. This was not acted upon until May 19, 1768, when they were joined to the Second Presbytery of Philadelphia, so that for a period of four years Paxton had no representation in the church courts. The trouble arose out of the old party feeling of what was termed the Old and New Sides which, notwithstanding the union, was still rampant in the Presbyteries. Upon the formation of a "Carlisle Presbytery" in 1786, Paxton was joined to that. After the death of Rev. Roan in October, 1775, Paxton and Derry were again united, under the charge of Rev. Elder. The Harrisburg congregation was formed April 12, 1787, and added to Mr. Elder's charge; also the "New Side" branch at Paxtang. Rev. Elder faithfully served more than fifty eventful years, closing his pastorate on April 13, 1791, when Rev. Nathaniel R. Snowden, of Philadelphia, was called, at a salary of fifty pounds per annum. A partial list of those who pledged him

their support is as follows—the instrument being in the handwriting of James Caldwell, but the names and figures by each subscriber, in the same kind of ink, dated March, A. D. 1793:

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
James Caldwell	1	2	6	William McRoberts.....	0	15	0
John Means	0	15	0	Richard Fulton	1	5	0
John Wilson	1	5	0	Thomas Brown	0	18	9
William Calhoun	0	15	0	William Wanless	0	10	0
Richard Carson	0	15	0	Daniel Brunson	0	17	6
Joshua Elder	2	0	0	Alex. Wilson	1	5	0
Jacob Awt	2	5	0	Mary Peacock	0	7	6
John Rutherford	1	15	0	James Cochran	1	0	0
William Smith	1	15	0	John Wilson, Jr.....	1	10	0
James Cowden	1	10	0	Andrew Stephen	0	17	6
Josiah Epsy	1	10	0	James Johnston	0	16	8
Thomas McArthur	1	2	0	William Boyd	0	8	4
Barbara Walker	0	7	6	Adam Barbe	0	10	0
John Gilchrist	1	0	0	Alex. Mahargue	0	15	0
Alex. McCay	0	8	4	William Kerr	1	15	0
Thomas Forster	1	17	6				

Rev. Joshua Williams next accepted a call, (Rev. Snowden having failed of health) and was ordained and installed October 2, 1799, Derry to receive two-thirds of his time and pay one hundred and twenty pounds, and Paxton one-third and pay sixty pounds. This pastorate only lasted one year and eight months, ending on the 30th of June, 1801. Mr. Williams seems to have had trouble collecting his salary, for we find him complaining to Presbytery in 1803 about his salary arrears. The moderator was directed to write to these churches and say "that if these arrearages are not discharged before the next meeting of Presbytery, that body would be under the disagreeable necessity of withholding from that attention and regard which they pay to churches under their care." This did not have much effect, for we find them still unpaid in September, 1805.

May 29, 1807, Mr. James R. Sharon was installed, both congregations agreeing to pay the same salary as that promised to Mr. Williams.

In 1808 the "meeting-house" and "retiring-house" was put in repair.

The "retiring-house" was a small log building near the church, used for meetings of session, and as a study by the pastor during the interval between the morning and afternoon service, and on week-days as a school house.

The "repairs" at this time consisted partly in the running up of

two board partitions, thereby creating a vestibule at each end, with the audience-room in the centre. The partitions were of yellow pine, as was also the ceiling, which was placed in position at this time. The pews were left standing in the western vestibule, and were still in position within the memory of many of the present congregation. There was little uniformity in the Paxton pews of that day, as each had been built by the family occupying it, and by their own architect. Two huge ten-plate stoves were placed in the long aisle, the smoke from which ascended through pipes to the loft, and made its escape as best it could through a small hole in the comb of the roof.

Mr. Sharon was a man of eminent piety, and was greatly beloved by his people. His pastorate covered a period of almost thirty-six years, and ended only with his life, April 18, 1843. During these years the gospel of peace reigned, and little is left for the historian but to record the fact.

October 1, 1844, the Presbytery of Carlisle met at Paxtang. A call was placed in the hands of Rev. John M. Boggs, a licentiate of the Presbytery of Donegal. Mr. Boggs accepted, but asked that his ordination be postponed until the spring meeting, in order that he might attend the Theological Seminary at Princeton during the winter. His request was granted, and he was ordained April 9, 1845, and installed soon after as pastor of Paxton and Derry.

His pastorate was uneventful, and was dissolved October 6, 1847. The field was now vacant for a period of two years or more, during which time new pews of modern style were built in uniform manner.

September 28, 1849, Rev. Andrew D. Mitchell was secured "at \$300 per year." He began his labors April, 1850, and continued until February 12, 1874. The following November Rev. William W. Downey accepted a call and became pastor in April, 1875. The pastorate was dissolved in 1878, after which time it was on the "supply" list about a decade.

June 16, 1887, having previously accepted a call, the Rev. Albert B. Williamson, a graduate of Princeton Theological Seminary, was ordained pastor.

Immediately connected with the Paxton church was the school, which flourished from early times down to the establishment of free schools in Dauphin county. It was never under the control of the church as an ecclesiastical body, but the same men who composed the congregation were the patrons of the school, and the building was the property of the congregation. It may therefore be considered as an appendage of the church, and the old school-masters

stood next in rank and dignity to the clergymen. Here flourished such men as Francis Kerr, Joseph Allen, Benjamin White, James Couples, Francis D. Cummings and others celebrated in their day and generation as educators and from whose instructions went forth many young men afterwards distinguished in every walk of life.

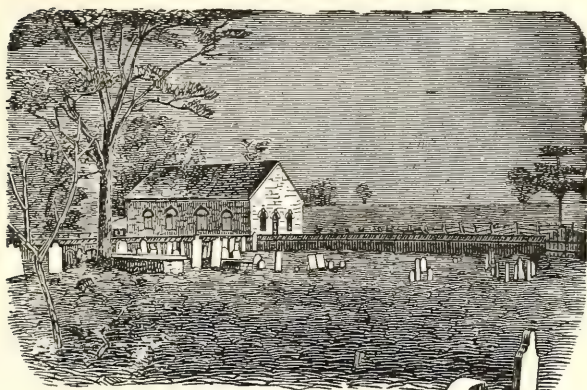
Originally the Paxton congregation owned a tract of twenty acres in the shape of a parallelogram, whose length was three times its width. About fifty years ago a portion of this land was disposed of, leaving a square of between six and eight acres, covered largely with forest trees, among which are several giant oaks that were doubtless trees when Columbus landed on American shores. Near the center of this tract stands the church, and the parsonage occupies the south-east corner. Between the former and the latter is the old burying-ground, which in 1791-92 was enclosed by a stone wall, most of which remains to-day. In 1819 a new roof was placed on this wall by Mathias Humes, contractor. In 1852 the burying-grounds, which had become literally filled to the very borders with graves, was extended ninety feet and the whole covered with wood. It so remained until the summer of 1882, when the wall was again repaired and a new roof placed over the same.

The church building is the oldest house of Presbyterian worship in the entire state of Pennsylvania. It has seen the revolution of years, carrying away the generations of men, their habitations and their churches. All the benches and the desk speak of modern origin, yet the doors hang upon solid posts in unison with the stone walls, and while the storms of a century and a half or more have left their marks, give no sign of speedy decay. Many of the foregoing facts have been quoted from the late Mathias W. McAlarney's "Sesqui-Centennial History of Paxtang Church," written in 1890.

HANOVER CHURCH.

A little less than eleven miles from Harrisburg on Bow creek, old Hanover church was located, and it became one of the almost sacred landmarks in the history of the Scotch-Irish people in Pennsylvania.

The only Presbytery of the Presbyterian church in America west of Philadelphia in 1735 was the one at Donegal. It held a session in September of that year at Nottingham, Chester county, Pennsylvania. This Presbytery had been created by order of the Synod of Philadelphia in 1732. The original members of it were Rev. Messrs. James Anderson, Adam Boyd, William Bertram, John Thompson and Robert Orr. September 3, 1735, a supplication



Hanover Church.

was presented from "A People of the borders of Suetara Congregation, desiring the continuance of Presbytery in building a new meeting house in order to have supplies," which being read, the Rev. William Bertram, the pastor of the Swatara congregation, reported that his people desired him to signify to the Presbytery that they desire them to defer granting such supplication until they be heard. The matter was deferred until the next meeting of the Presbytery.

At a session of the Presbytery held at the same place October 7, 1735, the affair of the people of Manada creek was again deferred. "Mr. Richard Sankey, a theological student from Ireland, having produced his certificate at last meeting before the members of Presbytery and been taken under its care, the Presbytery ordered that he endeavor to acquaint himself with the brethren before our next meeting, and also endeavor to prepare some preliminary *extempore* trials against our next meeting."

At a session of the Presbytery held at Middle Octoraro, Lancaster county, November 20th, Lazarus Stewart appeared to prosecute a supplication of Manada creek for a new erection. The region along Manada creek to the mountains was settled rapidly, and the people early began to feel the inconvenience of going so far as Derry to church, and moved for a new "erection or congregation." At that early day they were all Scotch-Irish, and were connected with the Presbyterian Church. The boundaries of congregations and the location of meeting-houses were determined by the Presbytery with considerable authority.

On the 10th November, 1736, Presbytery ordered James Gelston and Richard Sankey to supply Pequea and Manada by monthly turns alternately until the next meeting of Presbytery. On

the 6th of April following, in pursuance of a supplication from the people of Manada, Mr. Bertram was ordered to supply that people on the last Sabbath of April, and to convene the people on some day of the following week in order to moderate a call to Mr. Sankey.

On the 22nd June, 1737, a supplication and a call to Mr. Sankey was presented to Presbytery by John Cunningham and Robert Grier, commissioners from the congregation of Hanover (Manada), by which said commissioners are empowered to promise toward Mr. Sankey's support among the people of Hanover as their orderly pastor the annual payment of sixty pounds, *i. e.*, one-half in cloth and the other in particular commodities, as flax, hemp, linen, yarn, and cloth, together with several gratuities mentioned in said supplication. Said call was recommended to Mr. Sankey's consideration till the next meeting of Presbytery. He was appointed to supply Paxtang and Hanover alternately, and to open the next meeting of Presbytery with a sermon from Rom. vi. 21.

On the 30th August, 1738, the Presbytery of Donegal met for the first time at Hanover. Richard Sankey was ordained and received as a member of the Presbytery of Donegal, and was installed as the *first pastor* of the Hanover church.

June 6, 1759, Mr. Sankey having received a call to a congregation in Virginia, and desiring to remove there, applied for and received credentials from the Presbytery. His relation to the Hanover church seems to have already been dissolved.

He removed to Virginia, accompanied by many of the Hanover congregation, about 1760. The main reason for going was to escape the incursions of the savages. He settled at Buffalo, joined the Hanover Presbytery of Virginia in 1760, and was appointed to preside at the opening of the Synod of Virginia in 1785. He lived to a good old age, respected by his people and his brethren in the ministry. Mr. Sankey served the Hanover church for twenty-one years, and though no further record is known of his ministry, it was evidently an acceptable one to the people, who kept him so long, and many of whom accompanied him when he left the place. After his dismissal, during the year 1759 the church was supplied occasionally by Rev. Messrs. John Steel and John Elder.

In November, 1762, a call was made for the Rev. Robert McMordie, which he accepted. During the year 1765 or 1766 the church at Hanover became vacant. No record of Mr. McMordie's resignation exists, but it was doubtless caused by the dissensions in his church. After his withdrawal the church continued in a distracted and enfeebled state. In April, 1772, Mr. William Thom was appointed one of the supplies at Hanover. On the 21st of May

a call for Mr. Thom was presented in Presbytery, with a copy of a subscription paper of over one hundred pounds. The call was put into his hands. In the meantime Mr. Thom received other calls from Big Spring, Sherman's Valley, and Alexandria, Va., and on October 15, 1772, accepted the latter. For the next seven years, covering part of the period of the Revolutionary war, the Hanover church depended on occasional supplies. The times tried men's souls. Men were called away to war; the people were poor.

On the 20th of June, 1781, a call from Hanover to Rev. Matthew Woods was made out, in which they promised to pay him *six hundred bushels of wheat*, or a sum of *hard* money equivalent thereto, and also a gratuity of six hundred bushels. The cause of these peculiar calls in grain was the greatly depreciated value of the continental currency. Mr. Woods accepted the call, and was ordained and installed over the Hanover congregation June 19, 1782. The pastorate of Mr. Woods was brief. The record shows that Rev. Matthew Woods died September 13, 1784. His remains were buried in the Hanover burying-ground, near the church. A tombstone was erected to his memory by subscription in 1789.

In 1787 Hanover was allowed to prosecute a call to a probationer for the ministry under the care of the Presbytery of Philadelphia. On the 16th of October, Mr. James Snodgrass was received under the care of the Presbytery from the Philadelphia Presbytery, and having accepted a call from the Hanover congregation, he was appointed to prepare a lecture on Rom. viii. 1-7, and a Presbyterial exercise on 1 Cor. xv. 22, as parts of his trial for ordination.

On the 13th of May, 1788, the Presbytery of Carlisle met at Hanover,—John Craighead, Robert Cooper, and Samuel Waugh, with James Johnston, elder. Upon the next day, May 14th, James Snodgrass was ordained and installed as pastor of the Hanover congregation. Rev. John Craighead presided and gave the charge, and the Rev. John Linn preached the sermon.

During the first eight or ten years of his pastorate Mr. Snodgrass kept in a blank-book of the trustees of the church a record of the marriages, baptisms, and admissions to the church, but he seems to have become weary of it, and to have utterly abandoned it before the year 1800. There is no record of removals from the church by letter or by death. A list remains of the heads of families about the year 1788, and the lists of those who paid stipends are continued down to the date of his death. Mr. Snodgrass' receipts for his salary and the records of the board of trustees are also in existence.

The church was very weak at the time of his death, and never had another pastor. The building fell into decay, and was at length

in 1875 or 1876 taken down. The care of the glebe funds and the cemetery grounds was placed in the hands of trustees.

MIDDLETOWN CHURCHES.

St. Peter's Lutheran Church is the oldest in the borough. The lot numbered 135 upon which the old (the first) church edifice stands, including the graveyard in the rear, was purchased from George Fisher, and Hannah, his wife, as appears from a deed bearing date September 18, 1764, to Peter Woltz, George Frey, and Deterick Schob, all of Lower Paxtang (now Swatara) township, Lancaster (now Dauphin) county, Province of Pennsylvania. The purchase money was seven shillings and sixpence, with additional rent of one grain of wheat every year, to be delivered annually on the 1st day of May. The deed was acknowledged before Justice John Allison, and attested by Joseph Greenwood and Henry Renick. It is written on parchment, and is yet in a good state of preservation. It is recorded in Lancaster county, in Deed-Book M., page 395, by Edward Shippen, recorder. It bears the old Provincial seal of Lancaster county. In the same year a petition was sent to John Penn, then lieutenant-governor of the Province, praying for the privilege of erecting a church, and also for the privilege of collecting funds for the same purpose. Whereupon privilege was granted by license dated September 28, 1764, to Christian Roth and David Ettley to raise by subscription twelve hundred pounds in the space of three years. Mr. Ettley walked to Philadelphia on his collecting tour. The document bears the autograph of John Penn, and is countersigned by Joseph Shippen, his secretary. There are no papers showing how much money was raised. It appears from the terms of the license, dated September 28, 1764, granting the above privilege, that the members were then very poor, and that many were driven from their homes by the hostile Indians. Middletown then contained but a few houses, and a great part of Dauphin and Lancaster counties was then a wilderness. The forests were peopled by Indians, and the settlers could not go outside their homes unarmed with any degree of safety. Whenever the people went to the store, mill, or even the church, they armed themselves. They would stack their arms inside the church, and station one person at the door as sentinel to warn the others of approaching danger.

The church edifice was built in 1767. The cornerstone was laid by Justice Colonel James Burd, in presence of Revs. Theophilus Engeland, N. Harnell, Conrad Bucher, and the church wardens and elders, John Christ. Roth, John Metzgar, George Philip Shaage,,

Gottlieb David Ettley, and Jacob King, together with the building committee, which consisted of George Frey, Frederick Zeppernick, and Conrad Wolfley. There was placed in the corner-stone a German Bible, printed at Halle in 1763; the shorter Catechism of Martin Luther, printed in Philadelphia in 1764; three wafers; a half-pint bottle of wine, and some money in Pennsylvania currency. The lot upon which the lecture room stood was transferred by the executors of George Frey and Jacob King, by a deed bearing date October 7, 1807, to the trustees of the church, viz.: John Metzgar, Philip Ettele, John Blattenberger, Jacob Wolfley, Christian Esenhauer, and Marks Snyder. On March 10, 1807, application was made by the congregation for a charter of incorporation. On the 21st of the same month, Governor Thomas McKean authorized Timothy Matlack, master of the rolls, to issue the charter prayed for by the petitioners, who were Ludwick Wolfley, Valentine Weyrick, Martin Hemperley, Nicholas Shuler, George Shalkey, Frederick —, George Schneegaus, Christian Spayd, George Lauman, James Metzgar, Jacob Snyder, John Smuller, John Croll, John Heppich, John Blattenberger, Jr., Christian Laurentz, David Ettele, George Schuler, Matthias Wolf. In 1813 the steeple was built. For this purpose twelvehundred and eleven dollars and thirty-five cents was subscribed by one hundred and ninety-three different persons, whose names are all on record, and among whom are the ancestors of many of the prominent families of the town. The first floor of the church was of brick, and in 1830 the present floor was laid. In 1835 the lecture room was built, and in 1861 an addition was made to accommodate the increasing number of Sunday-school scholars. In 1844 the second roof was put on the church, and in 1850 its interior was remodeled. At this time the pulpit was erected on the north side, between the two large windows, and about midway between the floor and the ceiling, and was reached by a narrow flight of steps. There were two entrances, one on the south side, which on the remodeling of the edifice was closed. The building was remodeled while Rev. Dr. Baum had charge of the congregation, and the work was done by Major Rehrer. In 1855 and 1856 the parsonage was built. This old stone church is now used only at stated times, mostly at funerals of aged persons who wish the funeral services to be held in its sacred walls, an elegant new church edifice having been completed on another lot, and dedicated in 1879.

On September 4, 1867, the church celebrated its centennial anniversary, at which were present many distinguished clergymen of the Lutheran and other denominations and persons prominent in the State. At this centennial anniversary, George Smuller sent one hun-

dred grains of choice selected wheat to Hon. Robert J. Fisher, of New York, the oldest of the legal heirs and representatives of George Fisher, who laid out the town, and of whom the church lot was purchased, as full satisfaction of one clause in the original deed requiring a rental of one grain of wheat to be paid annually. The wheat was contained in a silk bag worked by Miss Carrie Smuller.

The old church lot is two hundred by fifty feet. When "St. Peter's Kirche" (as it was denominated by a lettered stone still in its front over the door) was dedicated in 1767 the members consisted of sixty-six old and sixty-three young persons. It was built of red sandstone, was two stories in height, and had a gallery on the east, south, and west sides, the pulpit occupying the north side. There was a second entrance fronting on High street, which was reached through the yard in front and staircase leading from each door to the gallery, meeting at the southeast corner. The windows were small, with quite small panes of glass. The bricks in the floor were nine inches square. The pews were narrow, with high, straight backs. When the house was finally warmed, it was done by two large stoves capable of taking in a vast amount of fuel, consisting of ordinary cordwood four feet in length. The pulpit was small and supported by a post eight or ten feet high, and reached by a narrow stairway. Over it was a sounding board. A pipe-organ at one time occupied a portion of one side of the gallery. In August, 1793, the congregation secured the adjoining lot, No. 134, of Jacob Gross and wife, who made a conveyance thereof to George Frey and Jacob King for the consideration of three pounds in hand and a yearly rent of one grain of wheat to be paid annually on May 1st. By mistake the deed was made to Frey and King individually, but when they died their trustees and executors—John Landis, Charles Fisher, William Crabb and John Cassel for Frey's estate, and Jacob Snyder and Daniel Erisman for King's—conveyed it to the trustees of the church. In 1826, Jane Hannegan (Flannagan) sold lot No. 133 to the congregation, so that the old church and cemetery now comprises three lots—Nos. 133, 134, and 135. When the brick floor was replaced by a wooden one, in 1830, the straight-back pews gave way to others of a more comfortable character, and a new pulpit was erected, beneath which was an alcove or recess, into which the pastor could retire and leave his wrappings before entering the sanctuary. It had steps on either side, and a semicircular railing hung with velvet inclosed it. The reading-desk was also covered with velvet. The alterations were superintended by Jacob Heppich. In the remodeling of 1850, the whole inside wood-work—pews, gallery, and all—was removed. The windows, which were formerly in two tiers, were made into one,

and the doorway facing High street was converted into a window. The pulpit was erected at the west end, and the galleries extended around the other three sides. A vestibule was made, from which inclosed stairways led to the gallery and shut off the cold from the auditorium. A parsonage was erected on High street, near the old church, in 1855. In 1872 the congregation purchased the lots on Union street, on which its second and beautiful edifice was built, and dedicated in 1879.

The following have served as pastors of this church: Rev. Theophilus Engeland, from 1767-73; Rev. T. F. Illing, 1773-88; Rev. J. Kurtz, 1788-93; Rev. P. Pentz, 1793-95; Rev. H. Miller, 1795-1803; Rev. T. F. Sheaff, 1803-12; Rev. George Lochman, D. D., 1812-15; Rev. A. H. Lochman, D. D., 1815; Rev. J. Van Hoff, 1830-34; Rev. P. Saline, 1834-37; Rev. S. D. Finckle, 1837-44; Rev. J. Voghbaugh, 1844-47; Rev. L. Gerhart, 1847-48; Rev. W. M. Baum, D. D., 1848-53; Rev. Benjamin Saddler, 1853-56; Rev. C. J. Ehrehart, 1856-1865; Rev. Peter Ruby, 1865-72; Rev. John W. Finkbinder, 1873-1883; Rev. H. C. Holloway, 1884-88; Rev. F. W. Staley, 1888-1904; Rev. S. T. Micholas, 1904 and is the present pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Methodist Episcopal Church is a very old organization at Middletown, itinerants visiting the place one hundred and twenty-five years ago. The first Methodist preaching in this county, and prior to that at Halifax, by twenty-one years, was at this point.

The early ministers encountered great difficulties both physical and moral. Malaria brought sickness, and bad roads obstructed travel, even on horseback. Roads were indicated by "blazing" trees and burning brush. There were no bridges, and high waters frequent.

C. H. Hutchinson, an old settler, and the local historian at Middletown, says: "In spring the circuit-rider was often knee-deep in mud; and in winter, if without a compass, hopelessly adrift in the snow. The cabins where they could lodge were few; some of them with the latchstring pulled in, some of them the resorts of horse-thieves and desperadoes. In some sections the Indian prowled with wolf-like ferocity. The rude hospitality of the settler was given with a warm heart, but often with dirty hands. The rough blanket which was laid over the itinerant sleeper, was often biting with vermin, or the worst forms of cutaneous disease. Often he was hungry, sometimes asking a blessing upon a crust of bread, sometimes for

days without as much as that. Asbury's meage pittance of sixty-four dollars a year, was a fair sample of a preacher's pay. But the moral difficulties which confronted them were greater than the physical. Their position from 1770 to 1784 was one of peculiar peril. Wesley pronounced disloyalty a sin, and the Methodist preachers here were held responsible for his opinions; they were all supposed to be tories, and were known to be opposed to slavery."

As early as 1780 there was a preaching place of "York Circuit" then extending over a large scope of country, including parts of several counties, the preachers crossing the river a few miles below Middletown. Services were held at the dwelling house of Dr. Romer then occupied by Eli Rigg, an early Methodist of the town. These itinerants sometimes did not come oftener than three months, but when roads and "no preventing Providence" occurred the circuit was supplied once in four weeks. Early in the Nineteenth century Middletown became a part of Dauphin Circuit.

March 12, 1814, Arnold S. Johns, Eli Rigg, Andrew Alexander, John Funk, and William Foulk, trustees of the Methodist Episcopal congregation of Middletown, purchased of Philip Ettla a lot of ground at the northern extremity of Union street, containing seven hundred and thirty square yards, for sixty dollars. (This lot had been sold to Ettla, June 22nd, 1793, by Frederick Zeppernick for £3, and was part of a tract of sixty acres deeded to Zeppernick March 5th, 1767, by George Fisher and wife.) A small frame church was erected on this lot shortly afterwards, and was dedicated in the year 1816, by Rev. John Goforth, preacher in charge of Dauphin Circuit. Here the Methodists worshipped for about forty years. This was the second church edifice erected in Middletown. In 1839 the building was remodeled and improved. Rev. Curry preached the sermon at the re-opening.

At that time this location was not far from the centre of the town, but after the canal and railroad were constructed, that part of Middletown, which was then called Portsmouth, began to grow, and the larger part of the members residing in that vicinity, in 1851 the corner-stone of a new church edifice was laid on Ann street, above Catherine.

Dauphin Circuit was sub-divided in 1856 and Middletown was taken from it; also Hummelstown and other points, which formed a new circuit. Rev. George R. Rakestraw was made pastor. He found an unfinished church, heavily encumbered and with about twenty members; but by dint of earnest effort, in which he was supported by a small congregation, a satisfactory arrangement was made with the contractor, Mr. George Rodfong. The building was fin-

ished and dedicated May 10th, 1854, Rev. D. W. Bartine officiating.

In 1857 Middletown was taken from the Circuit and made a station with Rev. George G. Rakestraw as its first pastor. During this year an act of incorporation was procured from the Dauphin county court, the name being the Middletown Methodist Episcopal Church.

In 1883, the church building becoming too small, a larger, better one was planned, under trustees—Thomas Fairman, Seymour Raymond, Benj. S. Peters, George W. Ettele, John Fratts, John Atkinson and A. S. Matherson, who purchased lot No. 298, at the southeast corner of Ann and Catherine streets, of Adam Baumbach, for \$2,500.

August 3rd, 1883, the corner-stone was laid in the presence of a very large concourse of people, with Masonic ceremonies. In it were placed a Bible; a Methodist Episcopal hymn book, Year book, and discipline; a copy of the *Christian Advocate*, *Our Church Monthly*, *Middletown Press*, *Middletown Journal*, names of the members of the church and Sunday schools, history of the three church buildings, and a programme of the exercises.

The church was dedicated by Bishop Bowman, D. D., LL. D., on Sunday, April 27, 1884. It is a fine structure, built of brick, trimmed with Gettysburg gray granite; is two stories high and roofed with a superior grade of slate. It is 50x85 feet. Its interior finish is exquisite. A handsome mellow-toned pipe organ is among the costly furnishings. Automatic ventilators in the basement give an even temperature at all times. The architect was William Miller, of Harrisburg, and the builder, William Starry.

The pastors of the church have been: 1856-58, George E. Rakestraw; 1858-60, S. W. Kurtz; 1860, William B. Gregg; 1861-63, J. S. Lane; 1863-65, J. M. Wheeler; 1865-67, S. T. Kemble; 1867-69, Allen Johns; 1869, L. B. Hughes; 1870-72, J. Montgomery; 1872-74, T. B. Miller; 1874-77, S. G. Grove; 1877-79, J. T. Swindells; 1879-82, W. H. Fries; 1882-85, L. B. Brown; 1885-86, M. L. Graves; 1886, David McKee; 1890, Wm. Rink; 1891, S. H. Evans; 1895, Wm. Ridgway; 1898, J. T. Gray; 1900, W. H. Pickop; 1902-05, R. H. Crawford; 1906, W. E. Yeager; 1907, A. J. Amthor. The society owns a good parsonage at No. 105 North Union street.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

While the first settlers were among the people at Middletown, there was no attempt to establish a church there for many years. The

Lebanon Valley, Hanover, Derry and Paxton churches seemed to supply their needs. Later, the Conewago Presbyterian Church was built at Gainsburg, four miles distant. The builder was killed by falling from the roof, and was buried in 1745, in the graveyard attached. Revs. N. R. Snowden and James R. Sharon frequently preached in the Lutheran Church at Middletown. There was an early organization that went down, for the records show that June 7, 1802, James Russell and wife conveyed lot No. 94 in Middletown to William Crabb, John McCammon and Edward Crouch, as "trustees of the English Presbyterian Congregation of Middletown," to be used as a burying ground. There seems to have been no move toward a re-organization until 1850. April 10 of that year the Presbytery at Carlisle arranged for establishing a church here. October 29, 1850, the Presbytery met at Middletown when a petition signed by Daniel Kendig, Sarah Kendig, Robert F. Snoddy, Edward Burgett, Dr. B. J. Wiestling, Matilda E. Wiestling, Mary E. Wilt and Davis Thompson was presented asking for the organization of a church. The elders then elected were Dr. Wiestling, Daniel Kendig and Edward Burgett. Thus was formed the first regular Church since the pioneer society had expired nearly fifty years before. Rev. John Cross solicited funds for the building of a church. He was called, installed pastor, and died suddenly, August 1851, while raising funds. The building was erected on Union street in 1852, Rev. O. O. McClean being pastor from that year to 1854. The Church above named was a neat brick building, with a basement. The congregation was incorporated August 28, 1858. As time passed by and the church grew in strength, a new edifice was demanded and in 1889 a beautiful brown-stone edifice was erected and still serves the congregation.

OTHER CHURCHES.

United Brethren Church: In 1852 this denomination erected a frame building in which to worship. It was on Duck (below Water) street. The church has steadily increased, and is now among the strongest of the city. About 1880 they purchased Christ Church, which had been built in 1838. For many years it was only a circuit, but long since became a prosperous station. The first pastor was H. C. Phillips. In 1892 a fine brick edifice was built which still accommodates the large congregation.

Church of God (Bethel): In 1824 or 1825 Rev. John Winebrenner, a minister of the German Reformed church, but who had withdrawn therefrom, entertained and preached views on experimen-

tal religion which differed somewhat from those held by the church, resided at Harrisburg. At the request of the friends of a Mrs. Black, who had been at one time a member of his congregation, and who had died on the farm of the late George Fisher, Mr. Winebrenner came to Middletown to preach the funeral sermon. The feeling against him was so strong that some of the older citizens refused to have anything to do with him, on the ground that he was not a minister in good standing in any church. John McCammon, however, on being asked whether he would walk with Mr. Winebrenner on the occasion, cheerfully consented, and they were afterwards warm friends. The funeral services were held in the Lutheran church, and some of the young men of the town were so favorably impressed with Mr. Winebrenner that they invited him to preach. The doors of the Lutheran church were, however, closed against him, but Mrs. Flannagan, who had charge of the Ebenezer Methodist meeting-house, opened that building to him, and under his ministrations a great revival commenced. He continued preaching alternately with the Methodist circuit preachers for several years until about 1832, when his friends deemed it advisable to have an edifice of their own. In the meantime, however, some friends of Mr. Winebrenner residing in Harrisburg, Middletown, and vicinity met at Linglestown and organized a new church or sect, adopting the doctrines taught by Mr. Winebrenner, and styled themselves the "Church of God," but for many years they were generally known as "Winebrennarians." Mr. Winebrenner always disapproved of this term, and all his followers are now known as members of the "Church of God." The first members of this congregation, in 1827, were Susanna Smuller, — Bare, Elizabeth King, Jacob Rife, Joshua Heppich, Jacob Benner, John Benner, Henry Siple, Joseph Ross, George Smuller, George Etter, Conrad Seabauch, George Baker, John McFarland, Eliza Longhead, and Eve Crist. The first elders (1827) were Joshua Heppich and John McFarland. The first church edifice of this new denomination ever built was erected in Middletown in 1832, on lot No. 23, on the east side of Main cross street (now Union), about midway between Water Street and Centre Square. It was a frame structure, lathed and plastered on the outside. There were two entrances at the front, reached by high stairs or steps. The pulpit was placed between the doors at the end of the building toward the street, and those entering faced the audience. At one time a day school was taught by Samuel Dennis in the basement. In 1852 this building was enlarged and the whole cased with brick and a vestibule and gallery provided. But the remodeling did not prove to be success-

ful and was hardly looked upon as safe. In June, 1873, a committee examined its condition and reported favorable to building a new church. The lot selected is the northeast corner of Spring and Water streets and cost \$1,200. In November, 1873, \$8,000 had been subscribed; ground was broken June 9, 1874, and the cornerstone laid July 8. In the winter of 1875-76 the main audience room was thrown open for a great union meeting then in progress. It is a brick structure, with a steeple being one hundred and sixty feet high, as originally made. The roof is of slate. The walls are frescoed, and stained glass make beautiful the windows.

Among its pastors have been Elders John Winebrenner, Smitmer, Kyle, Edward West, McCartney, Croll, Mackey, William Miller, Joseph Adams, Jacob Flake, William Mooney, A. Swartz, Edward H. Thomas, William Mullineux, A. Snyder, D. A. L. Laverty, and B. F. Beck. Since 1867 the pastors have been: 1867, J. Stamm; 1867-70, J. Keller; 1870-72, J. Haileigh; 1872-75, George Sigler; 1875-77, W. L. Jones; 1877-79, J. Miller; 1879-80, W. P. Winbigler; 1880-83, D. C. Shoop; 1883, W. L. Lockwood; 1885, O. H. Betts; 1888, G. W. Getz; 1891, J. M. Carvell; 1893, C. I. Behney; 1894, J. H. Esterline; 1896, George Sigler; 1903, W. J. Schaner, the present pastor.

Christ Church.—In 1835 a schism occurred in St. Peter's Lutheran church, under its pastor, Rev. Peter Sahm. A great religious revival was in progress in the town, and meetings were nightly held in the lecture-room, which was always well filled. Many members of the church made a profession of a change of heart. This was an innovation, and some of the more conservative members looked upon the movement as heretical. Finally the opposition to the meetings became so great that many of the members left the church and started a new congregation, called Christ Church. They erected their church edifice in 1838, at the corner of Duck and Water streets, and continued to worship there for many years. The membership gradually declined owing to deaths and removals, until it was no longer able to support a pastor, and finally those remaining connected themselves with other churches. The church edifice was sold to the United Brethren denomination.

St. Mary's Catholic Church.—The earliest Catholics in the vicinity of Middletown, that we have any record of, were: Henrietta Brandon, John Luck, John McCristal, Bernard Mooney, Patricia Boyle, John McGuigan and their families. They were occasionally visited, after 1795, by priests from Elizabethtown and Conewago.

In 1846-47 there were but three Catholic families in town,

viz.: Those of Patrick O'Donnel, Richard McGranigan and Luke Norton, although in the neighborhood were the Doughertys, Sweenys, Witmans, Youtzs, Cannons, McGarveys, Bradleys, Hollands, Gross, Flynns, McCanns, McMillans, Allwines, Schaeffers, &c., some of whom had been settled here for many years. In the absence of any priest these families would ride, drive, or the male members, cane in hand, would walk to Elizabethtown or Harrisburg to church. Services were first held at private houses (notably at Luke Norton's), then at the brick school house on Furnace Hill, and afterwards at the old school house on the southwest corner of Ann and Wood streets.

In 1857 a lot was secured, and Father John McCosker began to collect means to build upon it.

The corner stone of "St. Mary of the Seven Dolors" was laid Sunday, Sept. 20, 1857, by Rt. Rev. John Newman, bishop of the diocese of Philadelphia, assisted by Doctor O'Hara, Rev. John McCosker, and several other priests. Dr. O'Hara, (afterwards Bishop of Scranton, Pennsylvania), preached the sermon of this occasion, and also at the consecration of the church.

It is located on high ground, at the western end of Ann street, above Lawrence; is a brick structure, of gothic style, with an organ gallery. Edward Hodnett built it for nine thousand dollars. It was opened for divine service in the spring of 1859, Rev. John McCosker officiating. In 1861 Father McCosker was appointed chaplain of the Fifty-fifth regiment, Pennsylvania volunteers, which was assigned to duty in South Carolina. Before starting on his journey he was presented with a handsome sword and belt by James Young. He served faithfully until, overcome by hardship and disease, he returned to Philadelphia and soon afterward died.

In November, 1861, Rev. Hugh McGorian, who had been on the missions in Australia and Van Dieman's Land, came to America, and was appointed pastor of Middletown and Elizabethtown. February 19, 1864, he died. His successors, (each surviving a short time), were: Revs. R. V. O'Connor, Eugene Sullivan, Thos. Walsh and Patrick McSwiggan. Rev. J. J. McIlvaine came next.

His successors were: P. J. Numan, Charles McMonigle, J. J. McIlvaine (again), J. C. Foin, James A. Huber, C. Kenny, B. J. Campbell, James M. Barr, P. G. Costigan, S. Clement Burger, L. Stein, and H. M. Herzog, who is serving in 1907.

In 1757, in answer to a request of the Governor for a statement of the number of Catholics in the province of Pennsylvania, Father Farmer counted those in Lancaster county (then embracing

Dauphin), Germans, men, 108; women, 94; Irish, men, 22; women, 27.

WILLIAMSTOWN CHURCHES.

The Evangelical Association erected the first church in 1869-70. The Methodist Episcopal followed the above in 1871. The Evangelical Lutheran, under D. Kloss, erected a house of worship in 1874. The Primitive Methodist church was built in 1875-6. The Roman Catholic Church was erected in 1875. A few years later the United Brethren erected a neat edifice. Thus was laid the foundation for good religious work in this locality.

LYKENS CHURCHES.

This is a town of good and numerous schools and churches. The first sermon preached in the place was on the occasion of the funeral of an English miner, and it was delivered by Rev. Thomas Sovern, of the Methodist Episcopal denomination of Halifax, in 1833. It was preached from the porch of Michael Sheaffer's house. Religious services were kept up until 1848, when Edward Gratz, Hon. A. O. Heister and Richard Nolan took measures to erect a Methodist church building, by circulating a subscription paper, and the first named donated the lot and guaranteed \$200 collection.

The building was slow in completion, but finally, in January, 1852, it was dedicated. This was the first church edifice of the place, and was afterward converted into dwelling house purposes, and later still was the armory. A new and better church took its place, and the society has ever prospered.

Christ's Protestant Episcopal Church was organized in 1861, and re-organized in May, 1871. Rev. V. Hummel Berghaus became rector in October, 1871. The church was finally completed and consecrated in 1881; prior to that the old brick school house was used.

Evangelical Lutheran.—Zion's Church of this sect first began to worship here just prior to 1850, and held occasional services, until Rev. D. Sell came, in November, 1853. In 1859, a church building was completed.

St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church.—Before 1852 there were occasional Catholic services hereabouts, held by Father Maher, of Harrisburg. The church building engaged the minds of the Catholic people in 1852, when Father Egle formed a society and completed a house in which to worship, in 1853. J. M. Blum, the first merchant of the town, was instrumental in building this church.

St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized in 1873, and a frame edifice completed in 1874; in February, 1876, it was burned, and three years later another was erected. Rev. M. B. Lenker was the first pastor and had other charges constituting a large territory in all.

The German Reformed church was built in 1874 but finally became the property of the Miners' Deposit Bank.

The United Brethren in Christ remodeled their church in 1874.

MILLERSBURG CHURCHES.

Concerning Millersburg churches it may be stated that about 1833, members of the Reformed church purchased a frame building and used it for services, though it was never dedicated. Rev. Isaac Gerhart preached occasionally for them. In 1856, the Lutheran and Reformed congregations jointly erected a brick church on Middle street. The first consistory was elected April 25, 1857, and Rev. Ephraim Kieffer became the first pastor.

St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church.—About 1830 Rev. J. M. Hempling preached occasionally for the Lutherans, in the old schoolhouse, in the German language. A half dozen or more devout ministers preached for a short time to these people, but not until 1854, was a society formed, which united with the Reformed church in 1856 and built a church. Dr. Sell was the first pastor in the new church. This society withdrew from the union and sold its interest in Union Church building to the Reformed Society for \$1,400, and proceeded to erect one of their own, which they did, and it was dedicated in 1878-80. It was remodeled in 1905. A fine \$2,000 pipe organ was also added. One-half of its price was given by Andrew Carnegie, who also, through the same pastor, Rev. D. E. Rupley, donated the same proportion to one at Lock Haven, Pennsylvania. Since 1865 the pastors who have served this church are: Revs. Fernsler, G. C. Henry, J. Fishburn, B. F. Keutz, B. R. Lantz, and the present pastor, D. E. Rupley.

The Evangelical Association was organized in 1840. The first house of worship was a log building weatherboarded. A good brick building was provided in 1860. Among early pastors were these: William Hain, J. M. Sayler, F. P. Lehr, A. A. Overholt, L. Snyder, S. S. Chubb and H. A. Neitz. This Society at first located at Berryburg, but changed two years later. The organization disbanded in 1903-4. They still hold the church property.

The Methodist Episcopal.—Millersburg and Berrysburg circuit was cut off from Halifax in 1866. A large brick edifice was erected in 1858. The church is prosperous, and in 1902 erected a fine cream colored pressed brick building of modern plan.

The Reformed Church built jointly with the Lutheran in 1856, and finally took the property, and it served well its purpose until 1902, when a modern edifice was provided—a beautiful pressed brick building. In 1905 the church was supplied, having no regular pastor.

The United Brethren Church was organized April 15, 1904, as a mission. The organizer was Rev. D. E. Long. The Society contemplated the erection of a neat edifice the present (1907) season. At present they worship in the old Evangelical Association building. They have a membership of one hundred. The Killinger Church is united with this. The latter named is three miles to the east, in the country in Upper Paxton township. The present pastor is C. A. Snavelly.

The United Evangelical Church, an old society, built a church in 1860—a large well-constructed brick building still in use. The pastors have been: Rev. William Heim, Rev. Joseph M. Saylor, 1864; Rev. F. P. Lehr, 1865-66; Rev. A. H. Overholt, 1867-68; Rev. Lewis Snyder, 1869-70; Rev. S. S. Chubb, 1871-72; H. A. Neitz, 1873-75; Rev. William Wieand, 1876-78; Rev. S. S. Chubb, 1879-80; Rev. H. A. Neitz, 1881-82; Rev. D. A. Medlar, 1883-85; Rev. H. D. Shultz, 1887; Rev. W. C. Kautner, 1888-9; Rev. J. A. Feger, 1890-92; Rev. F. Smith, 1893-96; Rev. J. W. Hoover, 1897-98; Rev. J. E. Boughter, 1899-1901; Rev. S. S. Chubb, 1902-04; Rev. A. B. Saylor, 1905.

UPPER PAXTON CHURCHES.

A two-story brick church was erected in 1872 by the Salem Evangelical Lutheran Church. Near to the above church stands the David's Reformed Church, built in 1866. This congregation was formed prior to 1774, as baptisms are found recorded as early as June 8 of that year. Rev. Samuel Dubenborn was the pastor, and labored from 1779 to 1789.

March 7, 1775, the Lutheran and Reformed Churches had one hundred and sixty acres of land surveyed and jointly called "Good Intent," and received a deed therefor September 22, 1804. In 1794 the old church was built, and on February 27, 1797, a contract was made with some one to finish it for 108 pounds sterling. It stood at the lower end of the cemetery, and was a two-story log

building, weather boarded and plastered, and had galleries on two sides. The pulpit was ascended by stairs, and was surmounted by a sounding-board. During the Revolutionary war, when Rev. William Hendel came, he was escorted by members of the congregation with muskets to protect him and themselves from the prowling Indians, and during the services guards stood with guns in hand near the church. Rev. Hendel had a catechism class of eighty-five, many of whom came ten and fifteen miles to attend class services.

Rev. James Reily was pastor from 1812 to 1819, and during his time the parsonage was built opposite the church (where now stands a farm house). Rev. Isaac Gerhart was pastor from 1819 to 1844. Among his successors have been: 1844-56, J. A. Ellis; 1856, Richard A. Fisher; 1857-65, E. Kieffer; 1865-68, F. J. Moore; 1868-75, J. W. Lescher; 1875-1884, J. B. Kerschner.

The old edifice was torn down in 1865, and the corner stone of a new one laid September 9, 1866. The basement was dedicated December 8, 1868.

HIGHSPIRE CHURCHES.

The United Brethren Church at Highspire borough, has a history dating back to 1794, when Father John Neidig preached in his own house, and during a revival service among the converts was Jacob Roop, who was later called to the ministry and preached at private houses and at the old school house. In 1842 the organization was perfected at Highspire. It was supplied by the circuit one year and then made a station to be supplied by Jacob S. Kessler, who preached in the old school house, near where now stands the Pennsylvania depot. December, 1842, a good two-story brick house was dedicated. This was remodeled in 1879, and in 1896 the present beautiful edifice was erected at a cost of about \$10,000. The pastors who have served this people are as follows: 1846, Simon Dreisbach; 1847-49, Daniel Funkhouser; 1849, Samuel Siders; 1850, George Miller; 1851, Samuel Siders, Jacob Roop, Simon Dreisbach; 1852, Abraham Noll; 1853-55, Joseph Young; 1855-57, Samuel Zimmerman; 1857, Samuel Roop; 1858, Jacob Kessler, L. W. Cromer; 1860, J. B. Daugherty, L. Fleisher; 1861, J. B. Daugherty; 1862-65, J. P. Smith; 1865, John G. Clair, G. W. Hoffman; 1866, G. W. Hoffman; 1867, J. O. Brewer; 1868, J. P. Smith, H. Hackman, A. Miller; 1869-71, Israel Carpenter; 1870-72, W. B. Evers; 1872, David O. Farrall, P. Bowman; 1873, W. D. Mower, P. Bowman, Isaiah Baltzell, H. C. Phillips; 1874, Isaiah Baltzell, H. C. Phillips, Hiram Neaffer; 1875, Hiram Neaf-

fer; 1876-79, Thomas Garland; 1879, G. W. M. Rigor; 1880-82, Abraham H. Kaufman; 1882-85, J. W. Grimm; 1885-87, Z. A. Weidler; 1887-89, E. L. Hughes; 1889, J. Francis Smith; 1889-91, M. B. Spayd; 1893-98, J. R. Meredith; 1898-1901, A. L. Shannon; 1901-03, S. F. Daugherty; 1903-7, A. E. Shroyer.

Church of God: Several years prior to 1843 this denomination had preaching services by missionaries in the old school house, and during that year a frame church was built at a cost of \$708, as shown by the church records. In 1886 the present building was erected and dedicated; its cost was \$3,000. The present membership of the church is about sixty-five. The following shows the pastors who have served, with the year of their appointment: Jesse Haifligh, 1851; Thomas Strohm, 1853; Jacob Keller, 1854-55; Jesse Haifligh, 1856-57; I. Brady and S. K. Boyer, 1858; I. Brady, 1859; Abraham Snyder, 1860; J. Haifligh, 1863-64; W. L. Jones, 1865-66; S. Smith, 1867; J. W. Deshong, 1868; Elder Fleegal, 1869; J. E. Arnold, 1873; D. S. Shoop, 1873-75; J. L. Lockwood, 1878-79; S. B. Howard, 1880; S. W. Naill, 1881-82; H. E. Reeve, 1883; J. T. Fleegal, 1885-86; W. J. Grissinger, 1887-88; F. W. McGuire, 1889-90; H. Whittaker, 1891-93; O. E. Houston, 1894; C. Price, 1895; C. H. Grove, 1896; Charles F. Reitzel, 1898; J. W. Ault, 1902; B. L. C. Baer, 1904 and present pastor.

St. Peter's Evangelical Lutheran Church at Highspire was organized in 1893, by a few devout followers of this faith. They worshiped in a hall until 1901, when they built a handsome brick edifice at the cost of \$4,000. The only pastor who has regularly served this congregation is Rev. M. L. Deitzler, who came in 1899 and is still pastor.

STEELTON CHURCHES.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1868, its first edifice being provided the next year. It stood opposite the blast furnaces at first, but was removed and rebuilt in 1877. Originally it was a mission of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church of Harrisburg. Among the early pastors were: John Stringer, Wesley C. Johnson, John W. Sayer, John A. Cooper, Thomas M. Jackson, John H. Wood, A. L. Urban, G. A. Wolfe. The wooden structure erected in 1877 is still in use, but steps are now being taken to erect a new church edifice. The present pastor is Rev. H. W. Westwood.

The United Brethren (Centenary) Congregation was organized in 1867, by Rev. Jeremiah C. Smith, and religious worship

was held in the old school house, which later they purchased for two hundred dollars and remodeled it. In 1868 it became connected with the Highspire appointment, and in 1873 with Churchville, but in 1874 was made a station by itself. Among the pastors serving were: J. C. Smith, J. L. Smith, J. Mumma, W. B. Evers, D. O. Farrell, G. A. Mack, A. V. H. Gosweiler, E. F. Light, S. Peters, H. C. Philips, J. R. Hutchinson.

Trinity Protestant Episcopal Mission, with Rev. Jacob Miller, rector, was established in 1882. The present frame edifice was completed in 1900.

St. John's Evangelical Lutheran congregation was organized in 1875, and a building provided the same year. This served well the purpose for which it was erected until a good brick house of worship was built in 1893.

Another Lutheran Society was formed, known as St. Mark's. This congregation worships in a frame building at present.

In South Steelton is located the German Lutheran church, whose building is a frame structure.

The Church of God has two church organizations in Steelton. The larger of the two erected a good brick edifice in 1902, known as Main Street Church, on the West side. They also have one in lower Steelton, built of wood.

St. Mark's Evangelical Lutheran church edifice was erected in 1895. It is a wooden building on the corner of Second and Lincoln streets.

The United Evangelical congregation worships in a frame structure erected several years ago.

The African Baptist people have two churches at Steelton, and each a house of worship of their own.

The African Methodist Episcopal church first owned a frame building which in the summer of 1905 was torn away and a good brick edifice erected.

The Central Baptist congregation of the West Side, in 1899, erected a good brick edifice in which they now worship.

The Presbyterians of Steelton in 1896 erected a modern style edifice. This church was formed in 1881.

The First Reformed congregation erected a good brick building in 1890.

The Catholic denomination is strong at Steelton. St. James Catholic Church was erected in 1878. There are several smaller Catholic churches, including that of the Greek.

In 1905 the Hebrews of the place began to build a Synagogue in which to worship.

BERRYSBURG CHURCHES.

St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church edifice is the pride of the Lutherans of Lykens Valley, and is one of the finest churches, aside from Harrisburg, in Dauphin county.

The first settlers in Mifflin and Washington townships were Germans, who, on June 5, 1780, organized a church congregation called St. John's. The first baptism was December 3, 1780, of Hannah, daughter of Nicholas Schnug; the second, May 8, 1781, of Catharine, daughter of Henry Umholtz; and the third, May 13, 1781, of Philepna, daughter of Christian Schnug. The first pastor was Rev. Michael Enterline. Services were held in the private dwellings of the members until 1791, when a school-house was erected, in which preaching was then had. In this year the deacons were Christian Schnug and John Matter. On January 19, 1797, the following building committee were appointed to erect a new church edifice: John Matter, Sr., David Harman, Philip Bechtel, and Reuben Wise. It was built in 1798, but not being fully paid for, was not dedicated until October 24, 1802. This old two-story frame edifice, with its antique and venerable steeple, stood until 1876, when the present building, a brick structure ninety by fifty-five feet, was erected. It stands on a high ridge one mile from Berrysburg and three from Elizabethville, on land the congregation has owned since 1780.

Union Salem Church (Lutheran and Reformed), was built in 1844, and rebuilt in 1873.

An Evangelical Association was organized in 1846; a church built the same year.

The Methodist Episcopal Church here, was made a part of the Millersburg and Berrysburg Circuit in 1866, but in 1870 changed and coupled with Berrysburg, Oakdale and Cross-Roads, the latter abandoned in 1877.

Near the Upper Paxton line, in the north part of this township, the United Brethren organized a large congregation and have ever been a power for spiritual good in the community.

LOWER PAXTON CHURCHES.

Among the churches of this township, are the United Brethren; and Church of God, organized in 1826-7. The Lutheran and Reformed churches erected a building in conjunction. Their first place of worship was a house of logs, erected about 1766. A Methodist Episcopal Society was formed about 1870.

"Shoop's Church," Lutheran and Reformed, was early in this

section. As early as 1771, there were sufficient Germans here to invite the attention of traveling missionaries. Among the first baptisms is recorded that of Johannes Schupp (Shoop), son of Christopher and Rosina Shoop, born May 5, 1771, and baptized June 5, the same year.

In 1783 the Lutherans and the Reformed Church organized two congregations, and built a log meeting house in which both worshiped. It was first called "Beckstein," but soon changed to "Schupps Kirche," in honor of Johannes Shoop, one of the early and prominent settlers in that section. Among the early marriages there recorded are those of Philip Frederick Shoop to Elizabeth Nass, and Carl Welker to Catherine Nass, both dated May 4, 1784. The religious element still predominates in this township, and while many have been the modern-day changes in church building and ministers, the same Gospel was expounded and faithfully lived by the early pioneers.

"Hill Church."—About 1770 a log house was erected for a meeting-house on the land owned by Robert McCord on the site of the "Hill Church Cemetery." On October 11, 1796, an agreement was entered into whereby Mr. McCord stipulated to convey by deed said lot to the trustees of the Middle Paxtang Presbyterian congregation. This conveyance was made November 6, 1813, to William Cochran, William Forster, and James Green as said trustees. The expenses of its erection were principally met by the Scotch-Irish settlers, who were then the main farmers of this region. The congregation at one time was very large, and this old log structure (weatherboarded) held two hundred persons.

HALIFAX CHURCHES.

The Lutheran Church was at first a one-story log structure, erected in 1814, and from 1826 to 1838 about one-half of the time was used for school purposes. By 1838, the membership had so decreased that the organization was abandoned and the building sold to Anthony Loomis, who moved it to the village proper. The money received for it was used to pay the expense of enclosing the grave yard lot, upon which it stood, with a good fence.

The United Brethren Church In Christ formed their society in 1840, and a neat church was provided in 1868. Among the earlier pastors may be named: Rev. J. W. Hunkle, A. F. Yeager, Joseph Young, John W. Geiger, Rev. List, William D. Knower, A. V. H. Gosweiler, E. L. Hughes, V. S. Riddle, W. D. Mower and S. P.

Funk, the latter coming in 1881. This denomination still maintains a good society at this point, and worship in a good building.

About 1799 and 1800 several Methodist families settled in and around the village of Halifax. Three members of them, James Ferguson, Robert Bowes, and Thomas Burrell, who had emigrated from Ireland, located in the town. Soon after, Philip Shephard established himself three miles above town, and George Lemon four miles below town, both families coming from the lower end of the state. About the same time five or six more families of the Methodist Episcopal church settled in Lykens Valley, and John and Daniel Miller settled near the mouth of Wiconisco creek, where they laid out Millersburg. Two or three miles farther up the valley settled Daniel Stever, an old soldier of the Revolutionary war, and the first Methodist exhorter in the county. About this time John Motter, Philip Verner, John Deitrich, and Samuel Wells located ten miles farther up the valley. Just a few miles from the Dauphin county line, in Schuylkill county, lived Henry Kunzelman, who afterwards became an itinerant preacher of the Methodist faith, preaching in the German language. In the summer of 1801 the Philadelphia Conference sent out Rev. William Rose, an Irishman, as a missionary, who, after making several excursions through the upper end of Dauphin county with the view of establishing permanent appointments for preaching, organized several classes and preaching appointments, one in Halifax, one near where Millersburg is, and one near where Berrysburg is. Next year he was followed by the eccentric Rev. Jacob Gruber, who preached in both German and English. The Dauphin Circuit was then fully explored and organized, embracing Dauphin, Lebanon, and parts of Schuylkill county, making a six weeks' tour, day or night appointments, besides the Sunday labors. This territory now embraces twenty circuits and stations (or, as old Father Gruber called them, tobacco patches), supporting from one to two ministers each, with at least two preaching appointments each Sabbath. In 1834, Harrisburg was cut off as a station, and in 1837 the circuit was divided, making Peter's mountain the line, the upper end forming Halifax Circuit. Afterwards Lykens and Wiconisco were made into a circuit, and Williamstown into a station, with other sub-divisions hereafter to be noted under the heads of the various towns.

The old log meeting-house in Halifax was probably the first Methodist edifice in the county, and was built in 1806. The Methodist Society is one of the two church organizations of the place today. They have a good building.

DAUPHIN CHURCHES.

A Presbyterian congregation was formed April 6, 1850, when twenty-three members entered into solemn articles of covenant and faith. Prior to this Rev. Dr. DeWitt, of Harrisburg, preached here occasionally in the school-house and at the old "Hill Church." Rev. George R. Moore came June 21, 1848, to officiate; he was ordained the following October and formed the Society. The church was dedicated May 12, 1850. John W. Patton, of Philadelphia, donated a fine bell, and Miss Monroe and others of Wilmington, Delaware, donated a communion set. The pastors came as follows: George R. Moore, 1848; Rev. Davis, Rev. D. C. Meeker, 1876; Rev. R. F. McClain, 1885; Rev. F. M. Baker, 1889; Rev. Robert F. McClain, 1900; Rev. P. H. Hershey, 1903. Present pastor, Robt. F. Sterling.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was taken from Halifax in 1838. A good frame church was erected in 1837. This was burned January 12, 1888, and a new modern-styled brown-stone edifice was erected the same year, valued at \$7,000.

Zion's Lutheran Church first worshiped at "Hill Church," but in September, 1849, decided to build in town, and that year commenced work on a lot of Mrs. Gross. It was a joint affair between the Lutheran and Reformed Churches. The corner stone was set August 10, 1850, and the dedication took place February 2, 1851. The Evangelical Alliance built in 1872. The pastors of Zion's Lutheran Church since the year 1882, have been: Revs. G. B. Fisher, D. W. Bickler, J. M. Shoop, D. F. Kostenbader, H. D. Kriedler, G. A. K——, S. N. Dissinger, R. F. Andrew, L. O. Wiest, and M. L. Heister.

In Middle Paxton township, outside of Dauphin, the United Evangelical church built a neat frame house in 1898, known as (Trinity) or "Fishing Creek" church. The same denomination built a church at Uniontown (Pillow postoffice) about 1898, and also one at Williamstown and one in Lower Paxton.

CHURCHES OF HUMMELSTOWN.

The United Brethren began to have preaching at Hummelstown as early as 1840, services being held at private houses of those of this faith. In 1842 a congregation was formed, Conrad Smith being a leading spirit in the movement. In 1843 a neat stone chapel was erected and on the same site another was built in 1857 of brick. Among the early pastors were: Revs. Miller, Kephart, Farrell, Carpenter, Stehrwalt, Smith, Meily, Loose, Light, Garland,

J. D. Killian, Z. A. Wiedler, 1886; Rev. Bowman, 1888; J. B. Shelly, 1888-91; J. M. Mumma, 1891-93; L. R. Kramer, 1893-96; J. A. Lytler, 1896-99; E. O. Burtner, 1899, and A. A. Long, who was pastor in 1907. The brick edifice built in 1857 still serves. It has been remodeled in its interior, however, and fully meets the present day requirements.

Methodist Episcopal: In 1857 out of the Dauphin circuit was formed Hummelstown station. Among the pastors who have served at this point are: Revs. Gregg, 1857; C. L. Stineman, 1858; Gideon J. Barr, 1859; John C. Gregg, 1860; Jacob Slichter, 1861-63; J. O. Sypherd, 1863; M. Barnhill, 1864-66; F. M. Brady, 1866-69; L. Hubbs, 1869-72; E. Potts, 1872; J. M. Gable, 1873-76; Richard Kaines, 1876-79; J. T. Gray, 1879; Jonathan Dungan, 1880-82; George Alcorn, J. M. Wheeler, Thomas MacLary, Walter L. Shaw, Willmer Coffman, Edward Cline, E. F. Hawn, E. R. Williams, F. C. Spencer, E. W. Rushton, F. J. Andrus, H. F. Hamer, G. C. Gray. The last-named came in 1906 and was still serving in 1907.

In 1852 a church was organized as the Dauphin and Hummelstown Mission. The church was erected in 1852-53, a neat frame structure. The congregation is small, but a very devout people. At present they are supplied with preaching by different students from college towns.

The Church of God (Bethel) was formed in 1874. The first two years' services were held in the Engine Hall. In 1876, on South Railroad street, was erected a brick church. The first pastor was S. P. Stoneseifer. Owing to changes this society finally abandoned the field and a few years ago sold their church property.

The Dunkards have a society here and a neat frame chapel, near the town.

Zion's Evangelical Lutheran congregation was organized in 1765, and the first church edifice, a log structure, was completed May 16, 1766. The church receipts for building the meeting-house and all other purposes from 1765 to 1768 were £140 18s. 6d., and the expenditures £127 2s. 4d. The original building stood some twenty or thirty feet from the present edifice, and was destroyed by fire in December, 1817. David Eckstein was the parochial schoolmaster from 1792 to 1805, and kept school in the old log church. The present stone church was erected in 1815 and 1816 and remodeled in 1855, making it now one of the most attractive church edifices in the county. All that can be learned from the few fragments left of its early history is that Maj. Frederick Hummel was the chief member of the building committee, and that

Rev. Michael Enterline served the church as pastor until 1780, and during his administration baptized seventy-one children, confirmed eighteen catechumens, and administered the communion to one hundred and forty-eight persons. Among the early pastors were: 1771-81, Michael Enterline; 1781-95, William Kurtz; April 15, 1804, to April 5, 1807, John Frederick Ernst; April 5, 1807, to June 23, 1811, John Paul Ferdinand Kramer; June 23, 1811, to June, 1819, John Henry Vanhof; June, 1819, to October 6, 1822, Charles Rudolph Denime; October 6, 1822, to December 5, 1830, Peter Scheurer; December 5, 1830, to October 27, 1854, Henry G. Stecher; October 27, 1854, to November 1, 1856, George Haines; November 1, 1856, to February 1, 1857, John F. Probst; 1857-61, A. S. Link; 1861-67, Eli Huber; 1867-73, P. Rizer; July 1, 1873, to 1877, P. S. Mack; 1877-85, J. H. Leeser; 1885-90, I. B. Crist; 1890-1900, H. S. Snyder; 1900-5, L. C. Manger. D. Burt Smith was still pastor in 1907.

In 1891 the society completed one of the finest church buildings in Dauphin county. It is a large brown-stone edifice costing many thousand of dollars.

Reformed Church: When Frederick Hummel laid out the town in 1762, he set apart a lot to the Reformed congregation for church purposes. The first building was a log house, built jointly by the Lutheran and Reformed congregations. It was burned December, 1817. They built a church of their own in 1855, which is still in use. Rev. Philip Gloninger, of Harrisburg, served the congregation from 1808 to 1824. Under his pastoral care the elders were Peter Heffelfinger, Sr., and Henry Seig; Deacons, Jacob Duey, Sr., and Samuel Brightbill. His successor was Rev. Joseph La Ross, who married here Miss Elizabeth Earnest, and after several years' faithful ministry removed to Bloomsburg, Columbia county. He was followed by Rev. Samuel Seibert, who continued some years, and resigned in favor of Rev. Daniel Bossler, who preached for some seventeen years every four weeks in German. He was succeeded in 1853 by Rev. D. G. Heisler, who continued until 1856. The religious services up to 1853 were conducted in the German language only, but after that, under Rev. Mr. Heisler, were alternately in English and German. Up to 1855 the congregation worshiped in the Lutheran Church, first in the log edifice burned in 1817, and afterwards in the stone building erected in 1815-16. In 1855, the Lutherans having decided to remodel their church edifice, the Reformed congregation was compelled to vacate, and removed temporarily to what was then known as the Middle school-house. On the 8th of January, 1855, it resolved to erect a church edifice,

the corner-stone of which was laid in the following May by Rev. Mr. Leinbach, Rev. Messrs. Gans, Kremer, and Huster participating in the ceremonies. The dedication occurred December 23, 24, 25, 1855. This church cost \$5,221. Rev. D. G. Heisler continued until 1857. The next pastor, Rev. M. A. Smith, came in December, 1857, and continued until 1866. At this time the charge consisted of congregations known as Shoop's, Wenrich's, Union Deposit, and Hummelstown, with preaching here every two weeks.

The next pastor, Rev. Samuel Kuhn, came in the spring of 1867, and continued until 1877, when he resigned. No pastor for some time, preaching being supplied by the students of Franklin College. During this year the church was made a separate charge, and in May, 1877, Rev. A. R. Bartholomew was installed pastor, who remained until the fall of 1878, when he accepted a call to Jonestown, after which came the following pastors: Revs. A. R. Thompson, A. S. Stauffer, J. F. Moyer, R. W. Miller, J. Grant Walter, G. Gerhard, Louis C. Hornish, Rev. John P. Dieffenderfer.

EARLIEST MENNONITE CHURCH IN COUNTY.

About one mile east of Highspire is an old Mennonite church. The ground upon which it stands adjoins the old Crouch-Jordan farm, known as "Walnut Bottom," and it was taken from the Freshford farm, which was patented December 4, 1804, to John Mumma, Sr., and contained two hundred and twelve acres. January 15, 1811, he sold one hundred and twenty-one acres to his son John, Jr. May 9, 1816, John Jr. and wife sold thirty-seven square perches to John Nissly, Sr., Martin Nissly, Christian Mumma and Henry Gaymon, members of the old Mennonite Society, for "as long as they and their heirs and successors possess and confess to the old Mennonite Creed, or Society," and conditioned that "there shall be a house built on said lot, with money of the several members of the Society, whose names are hereto annexed, with the amount of money by each subscriber, viz.: John Nissly, \$30, owned the Rutherford farm; Christian Roop, \$20, brother of the U. B. preacher; Martin Nissly, \$40, father of Judge Felix; Jacob Nissly, \$40; John Mumma, \$20, grandfather of Isaac; Christian Mumma, \$30, Isaac's father; Martin Nissly, \$35, big Mart's father; John Wilhelm, \$15; Rudolph Martin, \$20, owned farm below H. S. Wilson; John Nissly, \$20; Henry Strickler, \$20, of Derry township; Ulrich Strickler, \$20, of Derry township; Henry Horst, \$20, below Middletown, Londonderry; Jacob Oberholtzer, \$5; Jacob

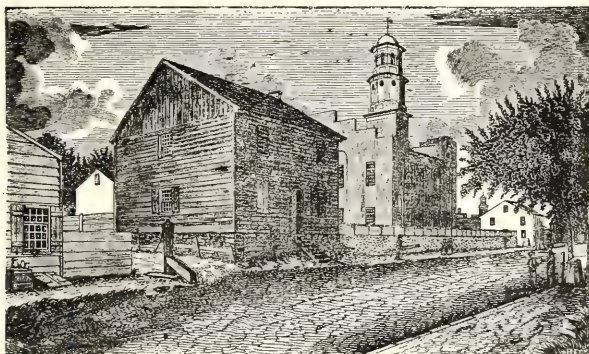
Roop, \$20, (Rev. Jacob); John Nissly, \$10; Jacob Heicher, \$5, grandfather of M. U. H.; Isaac Long, \$15, owned I. Mumma farm; John Landis, \$8; Henry Herr, \$10. To be occupied as a church and school house. Dated December 10, 1815."

In size, the church was about twenty by thirty feet, with a low story and coned roof and erected of logs, but afterward weather-boarded and painted red. It stood for fifty-seven years, when it was torn down, and in 1873 a new one-story brick building was erected. In it occasional services are held.

The first minister out of the congregation was John Mumma, Sr., the ancestor of that family in Dauphin county. Afterward Andrew Miller became one of the ministers for this congregation; he resided and farmed north of Middletown on land now owned by the estate of the late Colonel James Young. In 1856 Nathaniel Shope, a native of Paxtang, was by lot selected as one of the ministers, and in 1863 was ordained bishop in the church. He resided and died on his farm, known now as the Henry Gaymon farm, located about one mile northeast of "White House." Mr. Gaymon was Mr. Shope's father-in-law. The last minister to be drawn from this congregation was Henry, a son of Bishop Shope.

HARRISBURG CHURCHES.

To the Reformed and Evangelical Lutheran Churches belongs the honor of organizing and erecting the first church building in



The frame building on opposite side is the first church erected in the borough of Harrisburg, used jointly by Zion Lutheran Church and Salem Reformed Church.

Harrisburg. This was effected in 1787, and the log church stood on lot No. 187,—the corner of Chestnut and Third streets, and was donated by John Harris, founder of the city. The first records

of the Reformed Church bear date October 18, 1788. Many of them are produced in the appendix to this work, as translated from the German. The spelling in the English records is copied from the original records.

From this pioneer but truly devout beginning has grown up the high type of religious sentiment which one finds prevailing in Harrisburg, which city now supports about eighty church organizations.

REFORMED CHURCHES.

Quite early in the eighteenth century large numbers of emigrants from the Palatinate made a settlement in Pennsylvania. By no means did these God-fearing people leave their religion beyond the big seas, but came as true worshipers, and brought with them their Bible, hymn-book and church catechism, and when a sufficient number had arrived in any one locality, congregations were organized in different sections of the Province. Ministers were then invited to come and dwell with them, or visit them, as the case demanded. By these good men of God the early settlers were permitted to have their children baptized according to their own peculiar faith and mode.

In 1746 application was made to the mother church for a pastor, and Rev. Michael Schlatter, of St. Gall, Switzerland, was sent to the Province, arriving in Philadelphia on September 6, 1747, and at once entered upon his labors. On the 23rd of the same month he came to Lancaster, Pennsylvania. He continued his gracious labors as preacher and organizer in that and adjoining counties, extending his visits as far as Frederick City, Maryland. Wherever he went he preached the Word of Life, baptized, and held communion services, uniting the various societies, and more closely connecting them with the mother church of the Fatherland.

At this time no church building had been erected at Harrisburg, but all denominations worshiped together, when a minister came, in the one-story log school-house then standing at the foot of Capital Hill, on the north corner of Third and Walnut streets. When the town was laid out the pioneer settlers took measures for the erection of a church building, and John Harris, the town's founder, granted lot No. 187 on the town plot, situated at the corner of Chestnut and Third streets, for that purpose. The subjoined is a copy of the English and also the German subscription list for the erection of the "first church in Harrisburg."

We, the subscribers, do each of us promise to pay, or cause to be paid, unto John Norton, Christian Guncel, George Redig, and Henry Brunner, or their order, on demand, the sums annexed to each of our names respectively, to be held and appropriated by the said John Norton, Christian Guncel, George Redig, and Henry Brunner in purchasing materials for and in building a church and school-house in some convenient part of the town of Harrisburg for the use of the subscribers. In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands, with the sums annexed, this 12th day of March, A. D. 1787.

ENGLISH LIST.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Christian Guncel	2	0	0	Dec. 21, 1787, Mr. Henry			
J. Montgomery	0	15	0	paid in part his sub-			
Moses Gilmor	0	10	0	scription; three dollars			
John Hamilton	1	10	0	remains.			
John Brooks	0	10	0	Jacob Zimmerman	0	3	9
John A. Hanna	0	15	0	Thomas Hartley, upon re-			
John Kean	0	15	0	flection, in addition ...	0	7	6
Michael Capp	0	15	0	Stephen Chambers	0	15	7
John Joseph Henry	2	12	6	Peter Hoofnagle	0	15	0
John Titsworth	0	15	0	Jonathan McClure, Esq..	0	8	4
Samuel Berryhill	0	7	6	Henrich Eilman	0	5	0
Henry Fulton	0	10	0	Benjamin Bomberger ...	0	7	6
Robert Stevenson	0	7	6	Michael Ansbach	0	2	6
Alexander Power	0	17	6	George Rabsom	0	15	0
George Dieffebach	0	15	0	William Gleht	0	7	6
Stephen Stevenson	0	10	0	Andrew Forrest	0	7	6
George Fackler	0	15	0	Jacob Henning	0	7	6
F. O'Ferral (run off)...	0	10	0	James Duncan	0	7	6
Samuel Grimes	0	7	6	Andrew Armstrong (<i>hart</i>			
Richard R. King (his X				<i>gelt</i>)	1	0	8
mark)	0	7	6	Jacob ———	0	5	6
Adam Boyd	0	7	6	George Hartman	0	5	0
John Hoge	0	7	6	Hanes Flickinger	0	15	0
Samuel Boyd	0	15	0	F. Lang	0	5	0
John Ebert	1	10	0	Charles Bauermeister ...	0	5	0
Michael Bohl	0	3	9	John Boyd	0	7	6
Christian Schwink	0	6	0	Richard Dixon	0	7	6
Henrich Bohl	0	5	0	McClelland & Reynolds .	0	7	6
James McNamee	0	7	6	Adam Natcher	0	7	6
Alexander Graydon	0	15	0	Martin Bundlagel	0	7	6
Alexander Barr	0	5	0	William Crabb	0	7	6
James Sawyers	0	7	6	J. Hubley	0	15	0
Robert Barr	0	5	0	John McChesney	0	7	6
George Frier	0	5	0	Joseph Smith	0	7	6
Jeremiah Rees	0	10	0	Johannes Herse	1	2	6
Due in cash	0	2	6	Charles Stewart	0	10	0
Thomas Hartley	0	7	6	Peter Hershey	0	7	6

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
David Montgomery	0	7	6	George Benedick	0	11	3
John Wilkes Kittera	0	15	0	William Kelso	0	5	0
Jasper Yeates, Esq.	0	15	0	McLuebb Pfarrer	0	6	2
Haben wir Empfangen von der Kord (court) vor die Kirch in Harrisburg	4	10	0	Frederick Schweitzer ein Tag Holz geschleift . . .	0	15	0
John Spayd	0	7	6	hab ich empfangen vor den ueberrest von Stein und			
Frederick Kleckner	0	9	0	Kalck vor die Kirch zu bauen	0	5	0
Johans Koeller	0	5	0				
George Hoyer	2	0	0				

GERMAN LIST.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Henrich Brunner	1	10	0	Frantz Leru	1	2	6
Jacob Zollinger	1	10	0	Michael Wolf	0	2	6
George Fritley	1	10	0	Cornelius Cox	0	7	6
Vallentein Horter	1	10	0	Thomas Forster	0	5	0
Karl ———	0	7	6	George Schuetz	0	7	6
Henrich Henninger (off)	0	15	0	Michel Kab	0	15	0
John Phul	0	15	0	Conrad Bombaugh	0	15	0
Johannes Dentzel	1	15	0	Peter Bollinger (run off)	0	0	0
Georg Schoederin	1	10	0	Jacob Welschans	0	5	7
Frederick Clackner	0	9	0	Henrich Boeder	0	5	0
Jacob Silsel (run off)	0	15	0	Jacob Weber	0	15	0
John Hocker	0	15	0	Jacob Weber darauf be-			
Michael Filbi	0	15	0	zahlt	0	12	6
Johannes Huessner	0	15	0	Michael Kab empfangen ..	0	12	6
George Leru	0	15	0				

A sufficient sum having been secured, a log church was built, with a front of thirty-five feet on Third street, and a depth of thirty-five feet on Cherry alley. The lot had a front of about fifty-two feet on Chestnut street, and was two hundred and ten feet on Cherry alley. As the church was to be used by all denominations, the subscription list very properly recited that the edifice was "for the use of the subscribers," and for many years clergymen of different denominations officiated in it. A majority of the persons who affixed their names to the list, however, were those who professed the doctrines of Martin Luther and Ulric Zwingle; the building was owned, occupied and usually worshiped in by the German Reformed and Evangelical congregations. In fact, this church union continued until 1814, when the Lutherans built their church between Market and Chestnut streets, on Fourth street. They sold their interest in the old church of logs and the lot on which it stood, in 1816, for one thousand dollars. In 1791 the same two denominations erected a school house on the same lot.

After the death of John Harris his heirs released for five shillings all their interest in the church lot to the trustees of the Reformed and Lutheran churches. The first pastor of the Reformed Church was Rev. A. Hauntz, and of the Lutheran, Rev. F. D. Schaeffer. The first records of this church bear date October 18, 1788. In March, 1812, Rev. Philip Gloninger, George Hoyer, Frederick Kelker, Nicholas Ott and Frederick Boas purchased of Joseph Allen lot 186, adjoining the old church property, for \$1,400, for the exclusive use of the German Reformed Church. April 1, 1816, the German Reformed congregation purchased for \$1,000 the interest held by the Lutherans in the old church lot and buildings. July 3, 1818, the German Reformed Salem Church of Harrisburg was incorporated by the following persons: Trustees—Christian Schaeffer, John Zinn; Elders, George Wetherholt, John Kelker; Deacons—John Horter, John S. Wiestling, George Kunkle, Jacob Hise; Members—M. Rahm, A. Dorsheimer, George Hoyer, Henry George, Jacob Miesch, Jacob Cunkle, Jacob Hoyer, Jacob Bucher, George Snyder, Frederick Beisel, Joseph Doll, John Henning, Henry Frey, Henry Weltshover, Jacob Balsley, Frederick Kelker, David S. Forney, Jacob Steinman, Jacob Greenawalt, Peter Bachman, Jacob Kunkle, Samuel C. Wiestling, Jr., Samuel Swartz, Conrad Knepley, Michael Derstein, Nicholas Ott, John Horn, David Beissel, Peter Snider, Daniel Snider, John A. Stehley.

January 15, 1821, at a meeting held in the old church, at which Frederick Kelker presided and John S. Wiestling acted as secretary, it was resolved to erect a new church, fronting on Chestnut street, and the following persons were selected to act as a committee on subscriptions: John Bucher, John Kelker, John Zinn, John S. Wiestling, Rev. John Winebrenner, John Horter, Frederick Kelker, Conrad Knepley. Three weeks later they reported six thousand dollars in cash and subscriptions, and the vestry were instructed to contract for a building. March 8, 1821, a contract was let to Samuel Pool and Henry V. Wilson for the erection of a brick church sixty by seventy-five feet, with a tower one hundred and ten feet to the top of the wood work. The building was to be completed by July 1, 1822, and \$8,000 was the price. In order to bring about this end the old log school house and the brick building had to be torn down. The corner-stone of the new structure was laid with imposing ceremonies on June 11, 1821. A bell procured in London, weighing 677 pounds and costing \$346.56, was hung in the tower, June 21, 1822. It bore this inscription: "T. Mears, of London, Fecit, 1822;" "May all whom I may summon to the grave the blessing of a well-spent life receive." The church was dedicated August 4, 1822, to Jehovah.

The total cost of this church, exclusive of the bell, was \$8,537.54. Improvements were made in 1827 and again in 1841. In 1855 its interior was beautifully frescoed, and in January, 1856, a splendid organ added, which was the gift of five members of the congregation. The confirmation table, which stood before the pulpit in the first church since 1787, has been carefully preserved, and was used in a later chapel. The whole building was remodeled in 1876, and Salem chapel was added in 1880.



German Reformed Church.

The Second Reformed Church was organized January 31, 1864, at the dwelling house of William H. Seibert. The following united: William H. Seibert, Philip Hoke, Eli Hollinger, Henry Fuehrer, Isaac Moyer, Solomon Wirtz, Daniel Eckert, Jacob Derstein and Christian Ehrman. April 24, the same year, twenty-seven others united with this congregation.

April 20, 1861, Rudolph F. Kelker and Miss Elizabeth Reily donated to the trustees of the First Reformed Church of Harrisburg a certain lot of ground fronting on Reily street one hundred and twelve feet and on East Fifth and Sixth streets one hundred feet, in trust, for the use of any persons who might thereafter unite in forming a Second Reformed Church, to be in connection with the Eastern Synod of the Reformed Church of the United States, whenever such

church might be formed. No action was taken until 1863, when a Sunday school was formed, of which William H. Seibert was the superintendent. This school began with an enrollment of nine scholars.

Rev. George Kurzman, pastor of the Reformed Church at Middletown, preached the first sermon April 26, 1863, and in November of the same year Rev. Frederick Fox entered upon his duties as a missionary, preaching both in English and German. From this beginning came the final organization above mentioned. October 8, 1865, a neat chapel was dedicated, free of all debt, and Rev. Fox preached his farewell sermon and departed for the mission fields of the Pacific coast. He was succeeded by Rev. William A. Gring, in August, 1866, who continued until August, 1868. During the summer of 1874 the chapel was enlarged. March 13, 1876, the congregation bought a large frame church which had been erected by the Second Day Adventists on Broad and Two-and-one-half streets for which they paid \$6,000, at the same time mortgaging their property on Reily street, and later sold the property on Reily street to W. H. Seibert for \$6,900. In 1905 the congregation erected a magnificent brick edifice on the site of their old church on Broad street. Its cost was \$46,000. The pipe organ cost \$2,500 and the stained windows \$2,000. The design is Gothic. Its massive towers and art windows make it among the most beautiful of all the splendid church edifices in the city. The architect was A. A. Richer, and Daniel Kinsley was the contractor.

The Fourth Reformed Church is situated on Market street. St. John's Reformed Church, situated on the corner of Fourth and Maclay streets, was organized at a meeting held in Salem church, September 15, 1899, as the outgrowth of a Sunday School organized in 1893. April, 1901, a lot was purchased for five thousand dollars on Maclay street and ground was broken for a church building and the basement completed, when it was thought best to use that as a place of worship until such times as a larger fund could be raised for the erection of the superstructure. The basement which cost \$6,000 was used until the completion of the beautiful structure reared above it and which cost \$20,000. This was dedicated Sunday, February 17, 1907.

The pastor, Rev. J. Rauch Stein, has served ever since the organization of the church in 1899. He was instructor in Greek and Latin at Mt. Gretna Chautauqua in 1892 and professor of German and History at Mercersburg Academy. Through his untiring efforts the church was organized and the present edifice built. In 1900 the membership was but fourteen, but to-day numbers 275. Numerous

auxiliary societies make this one of the strong church organizations of the city. The edifice is among the most attractive in the city and does credit to its designers and the devoted society which caused its erection.

Zwingle Reformed Church was organized in 1870 by members of the Second Reformed Church, who desired the German preaching exclusively. They purchased the property on the corner of North street and Church alley, upon which they erected a neat brick building in 1871.

LUTHERAN CHURCHES.

Up to 1814 the Lutheran congregation in Harrisburg worshipped with the German Reformed brethren in a jointly owned property, elsewhere described. During that year the Lutherans purchased a lot on Fourth street, between Market and Chestnut streets, and erected thereon a handsome brick church. The building committee consisted of Christian Kunkle, George Youse, George Ziegler, John Shock and Christian Stahl. The contract was awarded to Stephen Hills, and the cornerstone was laid June 22, 1814. An immense assemblage of people were present. After many earnest appeals to sister churches, this building was dedicated October 1, 1815. Pews were rented in October the same year. In the language of the original record, "to the complete surprise of everybody every pew was taken the first day." Rev. F. C. Schaeffer and Valentine Hummel, about a year before, had gone to Lititz and purchased an organ, built by Mr. Bachman, which was now placed in position in the new church. In 1816 the congregation sold all their interest in the old church property on Third street to the Reformed Church for one thousand dollars, and in 1822 erected a large two-story brick school-house adjoining their church.

Rev. F. D. Schaeffer, from near Carlisle, preached statedly until 1795, when Rev. Henry Moeller became first stationed pastor. The following are the founders of this church, who in 1795 signed the articles of church government: Benjamin Kurtz, Henry Saylor, George Pfeiffer, Matthias Hutman, George Jauss, George Hartman, Frederick Youse, Johannes Ebert, John Shock, George Ziegler, Martin Krieger, George Seidel, George Scheile, George Emmerich, Peter Walter, Casper Shmidt, Stephen Horning, George Buks, Balthazer Sees, John Fager, Peter Bricker, Christoff Sess, John Mytinger, Bernhard Geiger, Peter Brua.

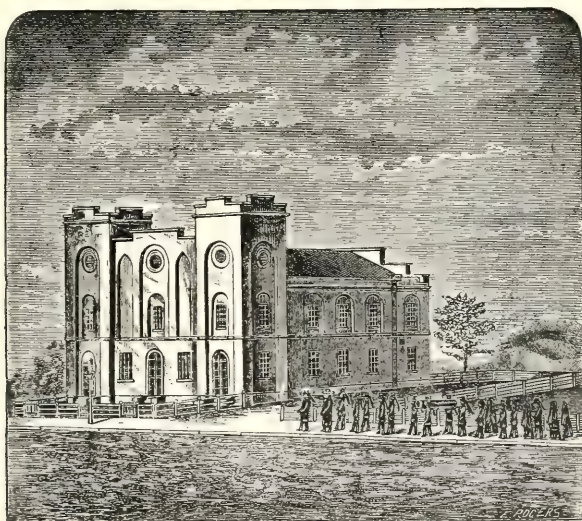
The above building served well its purpose until 1829, when a steeple was added, and as thus changed it served the congregation

until 1838. October 21 of that year the edifice and adjoining school-house (erected in 1822) were entirely destroyed by fire. The vestry and other members assembled at the ruins and determined to rebuild.

The work was vigorously prosecuted, and the completed church was dedicated on the 10th of November, 1839. It was sixty-four feet front by eighty-four deep, and had a large lecture-room and several Sabbath-school rooms in the basement. It was built of brick, covered with composition, painted white, and the cupola had two bells. The edifice was remodeled and enlarged in 1866-67, and is now one hundred and four feet deep and sixty-four feet front. In the tower, which is one hundred and seventy-five feet high, is a chime of eleven bells.

Up to 1843 the pastors preached in both German and English with the exception of the first two, who officiated in the German language alone. In consequence of the increase of both the German and English branches of the church, an amicable separation was effected in 1843, when the German portion organized the German Lutheran St. Michael's Church.

German Lutheran St. Michael's Church.—In the fall of 1842 difficulties in relation to services in the English and German lan-



Zion Lutheran Church. (First)

guages existing in the Evangelical Lutheran Zion's (First) Church led, as heretofore stated, to a separation between its English and German members. The German portion organized the German

Lutheran St. Michael's Church, July 8, 1843, and chose Rev. G. J. Martz their pastor. At first services were held in the court house, in the old Methodist Church and in the lecture room of the Reformed Church. Finally the congregation purchased of Thomas Elder a lot on Second street, below Meadow Lane, and built thereon. This building was dedicated September 15, 1844. During the same year the congregation was incorporated, the articles providing that services should be in the German language only. The old building was sold with the land on which it stood, in 1905, to the Pennsylvania railroad company and a new structure built on west State street, and was dedicated July 20 to 22, 1906. Prior to its completion, Mr. Leisman, one of the members, wrote through the American Consul to the Emperor of Germany, soliciting some befitting token for this house of worship, and in response received an elegant German Bible for the pulpit. In the same was inscribed a passage of Scripture and the name of the royal donor. The cost of this edifice was \$20,000, and of the pipe organ \$2,500. The present (1907) pastor is Rev. J. G. Pfuhl.

The Second Lutheran Church was the outgrowth of the Mission Sabbath School founded January 11, 1858, by the Sunday School Association of Zion's Lutheran Church, at the timely suggestion of William Parkhill. A house was rented on East State street. On a leased lot at the corner of State and Fourth streets, a neat chapel was built in 1858. The Society was regularly organized September 13, 1860. The first pastor was Rev. E. S. Johnston. The chapel referred to was removed to Williams street, and on its site the Free Baptist congregation finally erected its church. The Lutherans then bought for \$1,500 a lot on Forster near Elder street, where they dedicated a new building July 14, 1867. Its total cost was \$18,000. In 1889 they built their present large and thoroughly modern edifice on Forster and Sixth streets.

Augesburg Lutheran church is on Muench street. Bethlehem Lutheran church is on Cumberland street. Calvary Evangelical Lutheran Church is on Thirteenth street. Christ Evangelical Lutheran Church is on Thirteenth street. The Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Redeemer is situated on Kensington street. The Memorial Evangelical Lutheran Church is situated on the corner of Fifteenth and Walnut streets. Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church is situated on South Ninth street. Zion's Lutheran Church is located on South Fourth, near Market street.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

The Presbyterians of Harrisburg, prior to 1790, were united with the Paxtang church, a short distance from the town. After the

laying out of Harrisburg in 1785, the population increased and the residents invited traveling preachers to officiate for them on several occasions.

In October, 1786, a petition was presented to the Presbytery of Carlisle from residents in Harrisburg and the parts adjacent, requesting that they be erected into a congregation, and be allowed to have a place of worship in the town, and to have supplies appointed them for the pulpit services. No action was taken upon these requests at that time, but in April, 1787, the Presbytery met at Carlisle, and the following account is taken from the records of the meeting:

"A representation and a petition of a number of the inhabitants of Harrisburg and others in the township of Paxtang was laid before the Presbytery and read. The said representation sets forth that these people desire to be considered as a Presbyterian congregation, and to have supplies appointed to them by the Presbytery, and that in order to promote peace and harmony between them and the Paxtang congregation some proposals had been made and considered, though not accepted by that congregation, a copy of which also was laid before Presbytery. Mr. Elder also gave a representation of the case as concerning these people and the Paxtang congregation. The Presbytery, upon consideration of the case, agreed to propose the following articles to the consideration and acceptance of these people, which may have a tendency to preserve peace and unity in that part of the church:

"I. That Harrisburg shall be considered as the seat of a Presbyterian Church, and a part of the charge of Rev. John Elder, and in which he is to preach one-third of his time.

"II. That Mr. Elder's salary, promised by the congregation of Paxtang, shall be continued and paid by the congregation in common who adhere to these two places of worship, viz., Paxtang and Harrisburg.

"III. That the congregation thus united, may apply and obtain supplies as assistant to the labors of Mr. Elder, to be paid by the congregation in common.

"IV. That when the congregation may judge it proper, they shall have a right to choose and call a minister as a colleague with Mr. Elder, to officiate in relation with him."

Rev. Dr. Davidson, of Carlisle, president of Dickinson College, and Rev. John Waugh, pastor of Silvers Springs Church, were appointed to attend at the church in Lower Paxtang, on the last Tuesday of May, 1787, to moderate and assist in the matter. At a subsequent meeting of the Presbytery, held June, 1787, Revs. Dick-

inson and Waugh reported that they had fulfilled their appointment at Paxtang and that the following had been agreed to by Mr. Elder, his congregation and Harrisburg:

I. That the congregation shall have two stated places of public worship—the one where Rev. Mr. Elder now officiates, the other in Harrisburg.

II. That the Rev. John Elder shall continue to have and receive during his life of incumbency, all the salary or stipends that he now enjoys, to be paid by his present subscribers, as he and they may agree, and continue his labors in Derry as usual.

III. That the congregation may for the present, apply to the Presbytery for supplies, which when obtained, the expense shall be defrayed by those who do not belong to Mr. Elder's congregation and such as may think proper to join them; and should such supplies be applied for when Mr. Elder is to be in Paxtang, then he and the person to supply shall preach in rotation, the one in the country and the other in town; but should Mr. Elder be in Derry, then the supplies shall officiate in town.

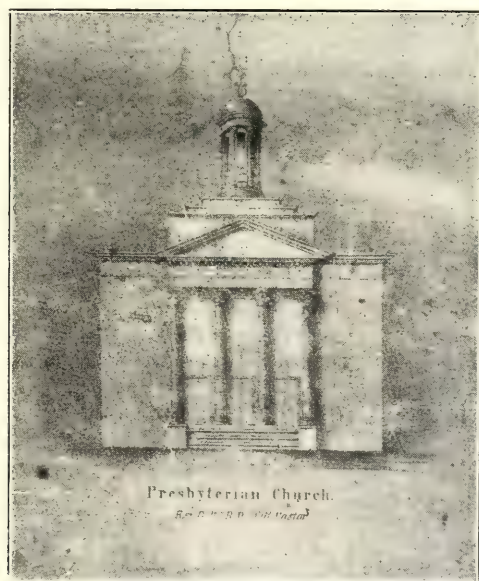
IV. That the congregation when able, or when they think proper, may invite and settle any regular Presbyterian minister they, or a majority of them may choose, and can obtain, as co-pastor with Mr. Elder, who shall officiate as to preaching in the manner specified in the third proposal."

Notwithstanding the permission granted by these articles, Mr. Elder continued to be sole pastor of the two congregations of Derry and Paxtang, the latter including Harrisburg, until his death in July, 1792.

In 1793, Rev. Nathaniel R. Snowden was ordained and installed pastor over the congregations of Derry, Paxtang and Harrisburg. A year later the Harrisburg Church was regularly organized, with Moses Gillmor, Adam Boyd and Samuel Weir as ruling elders. In April, 1796, Mr. Snowden's pastoral relations had ceased with Derry and Paxtang, after which he served at Harrisburg only, but later was permitted to preach at Middletown. Worship was held in the loft of the old jail until the erection of the court-house, when it was used. As it was customary in those early days to raise money for benevolent purposes by lotteries, an application was made to the legislature for permission to raise by lottery a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars to buy a lot and erect a church thereon. The ticket in this "gift enterprise," which to-day would be neither really moral, Christian or legal, read as follows: (size of card one by three inches).

: Harrisburg		No. 3,912	:
: |	By Authority.		:
: Church Lottery			:
: This ticket will entitle the possessor to such prize as may			:
: be drawn to its number, if demanded within twelve months after			:
: drawing. Subject to a deduction of twenty per centum.			:
:	February 8, 1802.		:
: 3,912	ADAM BOYD.		:

March 16, 1798, a law was passed appointing Robert Harris, George Whitehill, Christian Kunkle, William Graydon, George Brenizer, Adam Boyd, Jacob Bucher, Archibald McAllister and Samuel Elder commissioners for the above purpose. The governor approved the scheme, which was completed, and the drawing



First Presbyterian Church erected in Harrisburg.

took place from June 1st to 7th, 1803. On June 7, 1804, the commissioners bought a lot on the corner of Second street and Cherry alley for "four hundred pounds Sterling," on which the edifice was erected. William Glass was the builder. It was opened for worship February 12th and 13th, 1808, when Rev. James Buchanan was installed pastor, Rev. Snowden having retired June

25, 1805. This building was of brick and in size was forty-five by sixty feet. In 1816 an addition to the front was built and used for Sunday School purposes. Rev. Buchanan's time was divided between Harrisburg and Middle Paxtang congregations. He remained until 1815. Three years elapsed before the Harrisburg church had another pastor, but in October, 1818, Rev. William DeWitt, of the New York Presbytery, received a call, removing here in December, 1818.

The congregation obtained its charter in 1818. In 1838 came a division in the general church. The Presbytery of Harrisburg was formed in connection with the New School General Assembly and this church became a part of that Presbytery.

In the spring of 1841 the old church was torn down and on the same lot was built a church which was dedicated February 13, 1842. This was also a brick structure, and covered with white cement. In size it was sixty-three by eighty-four feet. In front it was adorned with a portico, supported by pillars of the Corinthian order, an exact copy of a monument at old Athens. The pulpit was of fine Italian marble.



Market Square Presbyterian Church

In July, 1854, Rev. Thomas H. Robinson, D. D., was called as a colleague of Rev. Dr. DeWitt, D. D. In 1855 he was installed pastor, continuing until 1884, when he was succeeded by Rev. George B. Stewart, D. D., January, 1885, serving until September, 1899, when the present pastor, Rev. J. Ritchie Smith, D. D., was called, beginning January 1, 1900.

March 31, 1858, the last mentioned church edifice was totally destroyed by fire, the work of an incendiary. It broke out in a small stable in the rear of the church, burned several small frame houses, and soon destroyed the church. After this conflagration a portion of the congregation withdrew and formed the Pine Street Presbyterian Church. The original membership worshiped in Brant's City Hall, Market street, until its new edifice was finished. The corner stone of the latter was laid October 26, 1858, and the edifice was dedicated March 18, 1860. It was built on the corner

of Second street and Market Square, under the direction of J. C. Hoxie, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Its size is sixty-six by one hundred and thirty-three feet. Its spire is one hundred and ninety-three feet in height. The audience room is fifty-eight by seventy-six feet.

The legal title of the Pine Street Presbyterian Church is "The Presbyterian Church of Harrisburg." It was founded May 22, 1858, when a congregation of fifty charter members was organized, many of whom had been connected with the old Market Street Church up to the time their edifice was destroyed by fire. The original ruling elders of the newly formed church were Messrs. Francis Wyeth, H. Murray Graydon and James McCormick, Jr. February 1, 1859, the church was legally incorporated by an act of the legislature. The original (seven) trustees were: James McCormick, A. B. Warford, Charles C. Rawn, E. M. Pollock, A. Boyd Hamilton, Joseph Casey and J. Donald Cameron.

Various places of holding meetings were provided, including the German Reformed Church, the Baptist Church, the Senate and House chambers of the Capitol, etc. The corner-stone of their first edifice was laid May 12, 1859. The building committee consisted of Messrs. A. B. Warford, E. M. Pollock, Henry McCormick, John Haldeman and C. C. Rawn. Luther M. Simons was the architect.

Rev. William C. Cattell, D. D., was settled as pastor March 31, 1860. Two years and two months after the organization of this church they dedicated their edifice. Rev. P. D. Gurley, D. D., of Washington, D. C., preached the sermon in the forenoon, and Rev. N. C. Burt, D. D., of Baltimore, in the evening.

A Sunday School room was built and donated to the society by J. Donald Cameron, James McCormick and Henry McCormick, Mrs. Eliza McCormick and Mrs. Mary Cameron. The same cost upwards of thirty thousand dollars. It was commenced April 15, 1874, and dedicated in February, 1875. The church was remodeled about this time, and is still one of the fine church properties of the city.

Other organizations of this denomination are the Seventh Street, organized in 1868, and the Westminster Church, formed in 1873, which congregation erected a \$12,000 edifice on the corner of Reily and Two-and-a-half streets, which served them until 1892, when their present magnificent edifice was erected of brown-stone, and is among the handsomest churches in the city. Also Olivet Church, on Derry street, and Covenant Church, on Fifth street.

The latest organization of this denomination at Harrisburg is

the Calvary Presbyterian Church, organized out of a former branch of Market Square Church, in October, 1906. Its officers are: G. W. Young, Clifton S. Denny, Milton Hefflehinger and Harry W. Gough, elders; Robert W. Green, William Wenrich and Harry F. Sheesley, deacons; G. G. Young, Daniel Crutchley, David Dougherty, John W. Urban and Harry Kirk, trustees; Clifton S. Denny, clerk of session; Harry W. Gough, treasurer.

The Capital Street Presbyterian Church (Colored) was formed in 1858. About September 10, 1857, Joseph C. Bristill, at the instance of M. McKinney, of Harrisburg, called the attention of Rev. C. W. Gardner, of Philadelphia, to the necessity of forming an additional Presbyterian Church in Harrisburg. Rev. Gardner visited the place September 20 and conferred with Revs. DeWitt and Robinson, of the First Church, who experienced a lively interest in the matter and promised all possible aid, providing a suitable place could be had in which to worship. The great panic of 1857 hindered the plans, but in the spring of 1858, at which time several members of the proposed church rented a large room at Walnut street and River alley, which was fitted up as a meeting-house. A Sunday School was also organized. The new society invited Rev. C. W. Gardner to become their pastor, and he arrived at Harrisburg April 9, 1858, and preached his first sermon the following Sabbath.

The following persons were the charter members: Jeremiah Kelley, Hanna Kelley, Hiram Baker, Nancy Christy, Matilda Greenly, Zillah Gallaway, Sarah Hawkins, Curry Taylor, Elizabeth Taylor, William White, Sarah Kelley, Hannah Humphreys. Jeremiah Kelley and Hiram Baker were ordained as ruling elders.

In 1866-7 a stone edifice, plain but substantial, was erected on the corner of Elder (now Capital) and Forster streets, which was destroyed by fire in 1880, but was rebuilt, and is still occupied by the colored people, who during the present year held the fiftieth anniversary of their Sabbath school. The church is in a flourishing condition, under the able pastorate of Rev. Eugene A. Johnson.

BAPTIST CHURCHES.

February 19, 1830, Rev. Dyer A. Nichols came to Harrisburg for the Baptist Board of Missions and proceeded to establish regular services. Meetings were held in private houses. A church was formed April 2, 1830, by the following: Rev. Dyer N. Nichols, Griffith E. Roberts, Mary Berry, Abigail Rittenhouse, Ann Wilkinson, Thomas Corbitt, Julia Thompson and Fanny Phillips, who then

constituted themselves the "First Baptist Mission Church of Harrisburg." The first baptism took place July 4, 1830, when Levi L. Tate and Linn Banks were baptized. By September 19th following their number had increased to twenty-one. In the fall the congregation began the erection of a church on Front street, between Walnut and Locust streets, which was finished in August, 1831. It was a brick structure, forty by fifty feet, with a school-room in the basement. The original founders were William Griffith, Rev. Dyer A. Nichols, Griffith E. Roberts, and Jeremiah Reese, and the cost of the lot and erection of building was six thousand seven hundred dollars, a large portion of which was contributed by a member of the church. The new edifice was dedicated August 18, 1831.

About 1854 the congregation vacated the church building on Front street, and commenced the erection of a large brick edifice at the east corner of Second and Pine streets. This was put under roof in 1858, but not completed until 1865.

The First Free Baptist Church had its origin in a division in the congregation of the "Church of God" worshipping on Fourth street. The organization of the seceding members was effected July 10, 1862. In a few months thereafter the organization secured a lot of ground on the corner of Fourth and East State streets, on which they subsequently erected a church building at a cost of about fifteen thousand dollars. It was dedicated February 5, 1865. It is now used by the Hebrew people.

Other Baptist churches of the city are: The German Baptist, on Hummel street; Second Baptist, on Cameron street; St. Paul's Baptist, on Herr street; Tabernacle, on Forster street, and Zion's Baptist, on Marion, below Calder street.

UNITED BRETHREN IN CHRIST.

Memorial (U. B.) Church.—Several efforts were made by the denomination to plant the society in Harrisburg, and the records show that as far back as 1850 the United Brethren occupied a small church on Front street, which was regularly supplied by ministers from the Conference within whose bounds it was situated. From 1850 to 1853, Rev. D. O. Farrell was pastor.

The church property was finally sold, and the organization ceased to exist. In 1864 another effort was made to establish a church, but it was soon relinquished. Three years later, at a session of the East Pennsylvania Conference, held in Columbia, it was resolved to renew the effort. A mission was formed, called the Harrisburg Mission Station, and Rev. W. S. H. Keys appointed pastor.

Little was done during the first year, but at the next session of Conference the Rev. J. Erb was appointed to the work, and the organization of the present society was effected.

Early in 1879 a number of the members, having become dissatisfied with the advance movements of the church, withdrew and were organized by the East German Conference of the United Brethren in Christ. In 1880 the congregation of Memorial Church determined to build a more commodious house of worship for the accommodation of the rapidly-increasing congregation. By their united and untiring efforts they completed a large two-story brick church, complete in all its departments, at a cost of about thirteen thousand dollars. This church property, including the pipe organ, is valued at twenty-four thousand dollars.

The same denomination has a commodious church on Derry street.

Otterbein United Brethren Church is on the corner of Reily and Fourth streets.

EVANGELICAL CHURCHES.

Salem Church, located on North street near Elder, is a one-story brick structure, erected in 1862. Before its construction the Evangelical Association had services by various preachers, among whom were Rev. Mr. Guhl and Rev. G. Marquart. The congregation was organized about 1853, and for some years worshiped in the lower story of the Sons of Temperance Hall, corner of Second and South streets. The church edifice was built under the auspices of Rev. Mr. Stetzell.

Trinity Church was formed in 1874, with fifty-six members. This grew out of Salem Church, whose services were conducted in German, while the Trinity Church services were in English.

Park Street United Evangelical Church is on Park and Sixteenth streets.

HEBREW CHURCHES.

Ohaf Shalem (Never Ending Peace) Congregation was formed prior to 1858, with L. Bernhard as rabbi. They purchased the first building erected by the Methodist Episcopal people, on Second street, and still occupy the same.

Other temples of the same denomination are the Chisuk Emuna, on Filbert street, and the Keshet Israel, on State street.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

The first Methodist society in this vicinity was organized in 1810, but there had been stated services here by circuit riders from 1802. The first effort of Methodists to own a church building was January 19, 1816, when Richard McAllister, William Burton, Alexander Glasgow, Ludwig Kelly, Jacob Allen and William Musgrave, as trustees of the Methodist Society of Harrisburg, entered into articles of agreement with Joseph Mitchell for the purchase of a lot on Pine street marked 90 and 91 in the borough plan, thirty-eight feet front on Pine street, and running back a depth of one hundred and five feet, for the sum of two thousand dollars. This lot is part of that now occupied by the Pine Street Presbyterian Church building. These trustees paid in cash the sum of four hundred and fifty dollars and seventy-five cents, and agreed to convey to Mitchell lot No. 207, bounded by Third street, Mulberry and Cherry alleys, which they had, prior to that time, bought for the use of the Methodist society, as part of the consideration for the Pine street lot. The Methodist society entered upon this lot under their article of agreement, and altered and arranged a two-story brick house erected thereon for use as a meeting-house, and there held their stated and devotional services for several years. This lot after various proceedings in the law was finally sold by the sheriff to satisfy a claim of Frederick Kelker, assignee of Samuel Gehrman, vs. Joseph Finley, who had owned the ground, and encumbered it before it was sold to Joseph Mitchell. It was sold in December term, 1818, for the sum of seven hundred and two dollars, to George Pearson and Jacob M. Haldeman, and the deed made to them February 3, 1819.

After vacating this building the congregation worshiped in a small one-story log house, on the southeast side of Locust street, between Second street and River alley, and afterwards in the school-house of Mr. Maginnis, a one-story frame building which formerly stood in Raspberry alley, east of Chestnut street, on the lot subsequently owned by Jacob Miley. In October, 1818, the following persons composed the church: John Funk, Joseph Mitchell, Jane Mitchell, John Bond, Rebecca Bond, Harriet Henry, Amelia Henry, William Musgrave, B. Barret, John Hosler, Alexander Buffington, John Rigg, Jane Wood, E. Wood, Louisa Power, Jacob M. Awl, Aurora Callender, Mary McMichael, George Linketter, John Burkett.

In 1820 the society erected the brick building on the eastern corner of South and Second streets, at a cost of fifteen hundred dollars. The trustees were then John Funk, John Bond, and James

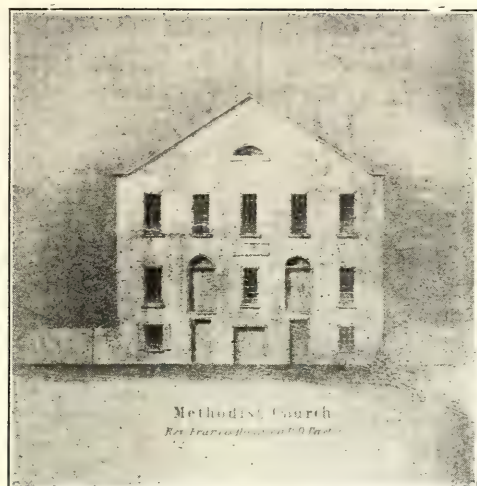
Gallagher. It was dedicated in December, 1820; the preachers on the circuit being Rev. J. Gruber and Rev. H. G. King. It continued to be a circuit church until 1834, when it became a station, with Rev. Francis Hodgson as pastor. The congregation then numbered one hundred and seventy-five. A few years subsequent to the erection of this building some unknown persons entered it at night and, with an auger, bored holes in the sills of the church. These they filled with powder, which they ignited by slow matches, and the explosion that resulted shattered the pulpit. The governor of the state and the town council each offered a reward of one hundred dollars, but the perpetrators of the deed were never discovered. The outrage excited such sympathy that by means of the liberal donations of money which flowed in the congregation was not only enabled to construct a new pulpit, but also to pay a large debt on the church edifice itself.

On June 16, 1836, the society was incorporated by the supreme court under the corporate name of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Harrisburg, Maclaysburg and vicinity. The property consisted of the church building and the burying ground on North street, which was afterward taken by the borough authorities and is now built upon. In 1837 they purchased a lot on Locust street from Dr. Luther Reily, seventy-five by seventy-eight feet nine inches, for the sum of \$1,600. It had erected thereon a church building, originally owned and built by the Unitarians. The trustees at this time were Jacob Awl, John Davies, John A. Bigler, Joseph Black, Henry Antes, James Canning, Alexander Buffington and Jacob Ettla. On this lot a church building was erected at a cost of \$8,512.16. It was dedicated August, 1839. The society then numbered 209 members. The old church on Second street was sold to the United Brethren, who, after occupying it several years conveyed it to the Sons of Temperance, who greatly enlarged and improved it, subsequently passing into the possession of the Jewish congregation.

Locust Street Church was remodeled in 1852. The edifice becoming too small, it was decided to erect a more spacious one. Ground was secured on West State street, corner of Myrtle avenue, and the present Grace Church building commenced, and the corner-stone laid in 1871. On the 28th of December, 1873, the chapel was dedicated by Bishop Simpson, while the main building was consecrated on the 10th of March, 1878. The lot on which the church was erected cost nineteen thousand six hundred dollars, and the structure one hundred and five thousand dollars.

This edifice is still in use. When the State House was burned in

February, 1897, this church was occupied by the State Legislature during one session.



Methodist Church on Locust Street, between
Court Avenue and Third Street.

The above was the beginning of Methodism in Harrisburg. To-day there are seven Methodist Episcopal societies, including Ridge Avenue, formed in 1861; Mt. Pleasant Church, formed in 1869; Fifth Street Church, organized in 1871; St. Paul's, formed in 1860; Thirteenth Street Church, which erected a \$40,000 edifice in 1905, at the corner of Thirteenth and Vernon streets; St. Luke's, Cumberland street.

African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church was the title chosen in 1816, by Rev. Richard Allen and his associates in Philadelphia, when what is known as "Bethel" connection was first formed, and in order to make the proper distinction and to avoid controversy the word "Zion" was subsequently made a part of the title. From this time every year the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church held its two annual conferences in New York and Philadelphia. In the meantime Rev. Christopher Rush, born in North Carolina, but a resident of New York City, from 1798, had been elected superintendent, and the connection in Pennsylvania had grown to extensive proportions, so in 1830, when the Philadelphia conference met, the churches represented were: Philadelphia, membership, 382; Attleborough, 27; New Market, 15; Shippensburg, 17; Chambersburg, 72; York, 40; Swatara, or Middletown, 40; Reed's Gap, 9; Lewis-

town, 35; Bellefonte, 27; Jersey Shore, 17; Williamsport, 14; Huntingdon, 31; and (for the first time) Harrisburg, 115; making in Pennsylvania 841 members.

The Wesley Union Church, containing then one-seventh of the whole state membership, was organized on the 20th of August, 1829, by Elder Jacob D. Richardson, Deacon David Stevens, and a brother named Dorsey. Rev. Richardson's home was York, Pennsylvania, but he removed to Harrisburg. The organization took place in a log building at the corner of Third and Mulberry streets.

At this conference in 1830, Rev. David Stevens, of Harrisburg, who lately deceased, was ordained an elder and appointed to the charge of what was then styled the Harrisburg Circuit, composed of New Market, Chambersburg, Shippensburg, York, Swatara or Middletown, and Harrisburg. Under Elder Stevens were Deacon David H. Crosby, Deacon Samuel Johnson, and Preacher George Galbraith, who, though he afterwards became superintendent of the connection, was that year admitted only as a preacher on trial. His widow is still living in Harrisburg, an honored representative of the good man who so long and so faithfully served the church.

The ministers in charge of Wesley Union Church, following Rev. David Stevens in the log building, were Jacob D. Richardson, George Galbraith, Thomas Jones, and others whose names we have not been able to secure. In the meantime the old log church was enlarged, being lengthened sixteen feet, under the immediate direction of Rev. Jacob D. Richardson and Rev. David Stevens. In order to eke out his salary and at the same time afford opportunity to the colored children to secure the blessings of education, Rev. Jacob D. Richardson opened in the old log church (Third street) a day-school, the compensation for which was paid by the commissioners of Dauphin county, Messrs. Archibald Orme, John Imshoffstall, and Abraham Bombaugh; but in November, 1832, they informed the teacher that "in future the colored children under his tuition shall be taught in the Lancasterian school (Walnut, opposite Short street), as the law directs, and that the commissioners will hereafter allow him no compensation for teaching said children." It is an interesting fact that the colored children were removed to the Lancasterian school. One of "the boys," Joseph B. Popel, one of the sanitary officers of the city, is yet living. This was evidently subsequent to the time when the Wesley Union Church had been made a "station" or entitled to the services of a resident pastor. This congregation increased in members, and realized that they must remove their church property further up in the city, more readily to meet the convenience of the membership. After considerable delay a lot was purchased

from the Forster estate at the corner of Short and South streets, and including Tanner's alley, and a small, plain brick edifice was erected at the junction of Tanner's alley and South street, facing on Tanner's alley. This building was a great improvement upon the old log church, which had outlived its day. Into the new building the congregation removed on Sunday, November 24, 1839. The pastor in charge at this time was Rev. David Stevens, the first and last in the old church and the first in the new, and there were present to take part in the interesting dedicatory services the first elder set apart in Pennsylvania and one of the founders of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion connection in this State, Rev. Edward Johnson, of Philadelphia, Rev. Jacob D. Richardson, and others. Here, with varying success, this congregation worshiped until 1860. The needs of the increasing population and their better circumstances forced upon them at this time the propriety of enlarging the house of worship or of entirely rebuilding. This latter was determined upon in view of the fact that the church lot was capacious enough for any needed church improvement. The war of the Rebellion breaking out in 1861, it was impossible then to carry out the idea; but in 1862 the present brick edifice was completed, facing not as formerly, on the alley, but on South street. In the interval of building, the congregation worshiped in the hall, Tanner's alley. The first pastor in "the little church around the corner" was Rev. David Stevens; the first in the new edifice, Rev. Abram Cole. In 1886, a new church was built on the same ground, which served until 1895, when the present edifice was erected. It is a modern brick structure.

THE CHURCH OF GOD.

The Church of God (Union Bethel) at Harrisburg, was established in 1826-7, by Rev. John Winebrenner, formerly pastor of the First Reformed Church. In 1827, his followers in Harrisburg, having formed a congregation, erected a neat brick edifice on Mulberry street, between Front and Second streets. The building was forty by fifty-five feet, with a basement story, and remained standing until the summer of 1858. In 1854 the congregation erected a church edifice of brick at the corner of Fourth street and Strawberry alley. This building is still in use. The lot on which the first edifice stood was later occupied by the South Ward public school. The first pastor of this church, Rev. John Winebrenner, was the founder of the sect known at first as "Winebrennarians," but always against his wishes; so later it was and is universally styled "Church of God." (See Middletown Church history for its origin).

All Workers' Bethel: In 1869 a mission and Sunday-school were established by the Union Bethel at the corner of Broad and Second streets. Henry C. Demming was superintendent of the school. In the spring of 1871 George Yousling secured ground and erected the church edifice on Two-and-a-half street, corner of Calder.

Nagle Street Bethel, on Hanna, near Race street, was an outgrowth of Union Bethel and All Workers' Church. It had its origin in the Sunday-school held by Henry C. Demming, at the house of B. F. Bear; it was opened in 1871. A lot forty by sixty feet was secured on which the church building was erected, thirty-four by fifty-seven feet. It was dedicated February 7, 1875.

Other buildings for worship by the denomination are the church edifices on Walnut, North and Cumberland streets.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

St. Stephen's Episcopal Church is a pioneer in Harrisburg. The earliest reference to the work of the Episcopal Church in Dauphin county is made in the report of the church missionary at Lancaster, Rev. Thomas Barton, who was sent to this section by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. The headquarters of this society was London, England. The date of Mr. Barton's report was November 10, 1766; in this he says "Mr. John Cox, a merchant of Philadelphia, by a deed granted to the Society, gave a lot for church purposes in Estherton, lying northwest of Lancaster, about forty miles, on the Susquehanna, where there are several families belonging to the church, who are at too great a distance from any stated mission to attend divine services. This gentleman has also promised to give twenty pounds himself, and to collect one hundred pounds more among his friends in Philadelphia, towards building a church upon said lot, and his lady engages to furnish it with a good bell."

There is no record of any such church having been erected, but the above society appointed a missionary to travel about from one vacant church to another, and Estherton was included on his circuit. Although Estherton was older than Harris' Ferry, the latter place took the lead; but there must have been at one time established services there, as it is stated that Bishop White preached there on several occasions.

The first Episcopal service enjoyed by the people of Harrisburg was rendered by the Rev. William A. Muhlenberg, D. D., then rector of St. James, at Lancaster, who from December, 1823, to June, 1824, officiated here once each month in the old log church sit-

uated on the corner of Third street and Cherry alley, which was given by the Reformed Church. The vestry was organized in 1825, and admitted to the convention at Reading in 1826. The vestry was composed of John B. Cox, William Mileham, John Depui, James Peacock, George Fisher, William Putnam, James Buchanan,



Episcopal Church,
Harrisburg.

Alexander C. Wilson, James Woodman, Samuel Bryan, John E. Forster, and Joseph Curzen. At that date but six families could be found here avowing themselves Episcopalians. The corner-stone of their brick edifice was laid with imposing Masonic rites on St. John's Day, June 24, 1826. It was consecrated May 9, 1827. This building stands on Front street, below Pine. Fifty pews were rented, and twenty-five persons were confirmed at the opening day in 1827. With additions and improvements this old building still answers the requirements, and one beholding it would scarce believe it more than a quarter of a century old, but it is now about four-score years old.

St. Paul's Episcopal Church, an outgrowth of St. Stephen's, dates from 1857. The building was erected in 1858, and is still used by this congregation.

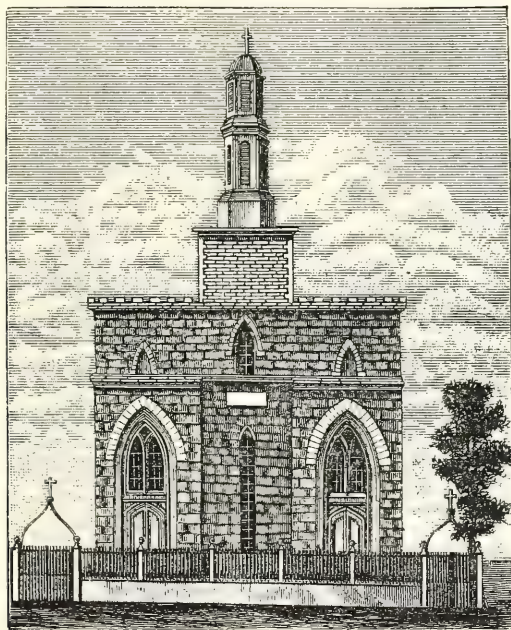
ST. PATRICK'S PRO-CATHEDRAL PARISH.

The first Catholic congregation organized in Dauphin County, according to a sketch of the parish written in 1897, was located within the present limits of the city of Harrisburg. As early as 1810 "Sylvan Heights" was church property. Apparently a chapel must have been in existence then, as the Jesuit Fathers from Cone-wago visited here at stated intervals and held services. The first Catholic cemetery was located on Allison's Hill, now "Sylvan Heights." At a later date this property must have been sold, but was purchased a second time by the Rt. Rev. J. F. Shanahan, first Bishop of Harrisburg.

In 1824 Father Levy, pastor at Lewistown, who, as well as Father Diven from Carlisle, attended to the spiritual wants of the Catholics of Harrisburg, took the first steps towards erecting a church by soliciting contributions from the men employed on the Pennsylvania canal. One year later the Rev. Michael Curran arrived from Mt. St. Mary's Seminary, Emmitsburg, Maryland, where he had been a short time previously ordained, to assist Father Levy, and was subsequently appointed pastor.

The earliest official records of St. Patrick's Church begin with 1827. Several deaths, baptisms and marriages are recorded for that year. The original church, which later was transformed into the pro-cathedral, was built under the direction of the architect, Mr. William Rodrigue, a brother-in-law of Archbishop Hughes, at a cost estimated at six thousand five hundred dollars. The land upon which the church now stands was bought from George W. Harris and Mary E. Harris, his wife, who by deed dated November 17, 1824, for the consideration of four hundred dollars, "granted and conveyed unto Rt. Rev. Henry Conwell, Catholic Bishop of Philadelphia, all those two certain lots of ground situate in Maclaysburg, County of Dauphin, bounded and described as follows: One lot beginning at a post on the corner of State street and Appletree (now Church) alley, thence by said alley 170 feet to Liberty alley, thence by the same 53 feet and nine inches, to corner of lot 22, thence by the same 170 feet, to State street, thence by the same 53 feet and nine inches to the beginning, containing one-fourth of an acre, marked and known on general plan of said town with the number 21. Also one other lot beginning at a post on corner of lot last described, same dimensions as, and side by side with, lot 21, being the same lots which William Maclay Hall, surviving executor of Hester Hall, deceased, by his indenture dated October 18, 1824, granted to George W. Harris." The property whereon the parochial residence now

stands was by deed dated April 27, 1840, for the consideration of one dollar, "granted and conveyed by Michael Bourke and Mary, his wife, to Rt. Rev. Francis Patrick Kendrick (sic) Roman Catholic Bishop of Philadelphia." The dimensions of the lot thus donated are one hundred seventy feet by twenty-six feet three inches, and of the total of church property on State street one hundred seventy feet by one hundred thirty-three feet nine inches.



St. Patrick's Church.

An interesting historical note by Father Curran, on the first page of the general register, informs us that "on the 21st day of October, 1827, the church at Harrisburg was dedicated under the invocation of St. Patrick, Apostle of Ireland, by Rt. Rev. Henry Conwell, D. D., Bishop of Philadelphia, assisted by Very Rev. Father Hurley, V. G., and Rev. Michael Curran, pastor of said congregation. There were also present four priests and three clerics from Emmitsburg, Maryland, who during the solemn mass celebrated by the Rev. Pastor Curran, assisted by deacon, sub-deacon and servers, admirably rendered several choice specimens of musical composition. After the Gospel the Very Rev. Vicar General delivered a most eloquent and powerful sermon on the text, 'Because seeing they see not,

and hearing they hear not, neither do they understand' (Matthew xiii:3) against the errors of ancient philosophers and modern sophists. The conclusion contained a pathetic allusion to the dedication, and to the Real Presence. The city of Harrisburg has never witnessed, nor perhaps for a long time to come shall it witness, anything so magnificent. 'To God Alone Be Honor and Glory.' "

Before there was a Catholic church building in this county, the King of France, or his eldest son, donated a considerable sum of money with which to build a church for the pioneer Catholics. This was done in acknowledgment of the compliment paid his family in naming this county "Dauphin." However, for some reason, the money thus given was never utilized for this purpose. From 1827 to 1836, Father Curran's name as pastor occurs at intervals in the Register. Most of the entries for 1828 and 1829 are signed by Rev. Patrick Duffy. That Father Curran was in charge of the parish even during these years appears certain from an entry of June 23, 1828, in which he signs himself pastor, while Father Duffy's name appears on the register for June 27, 1828, with the title "Pr.," probably meaning presbyter or priest. A possible explanation of Father Duffy's presence during those years may be that the number of Catholics employed on the construction of the Pennsylvania canal, opened in 1831, was temporarily increased so as to require the services of an assistant. The name of Rev. Patrick Leary, with the title of "Sacerdos," appears three times among the entries of 1828. In no other year does it reappear.

Following Father Curran's death, at Astoria, Long Island, came Father John Foley, who, after a few months, was succeeded by Father Pierce Maher. Father Foley had charge of the congregation from February, 1836, to March, 1837. A deed in the parish archives dated July 1, 1848, states that the "Rev. Michael Curran, of the city and state of New York," conveyed a portion of the property on which the parochial school now stands, to Rev. Pierce Maher. Father Curran presumably resigned his charge about the beginning of the year 1836, and retired to New York, where he still lived in 1848. The Rev. Pierce Maher assumed charge of the parish June 5, 1837. This fact is noted in the second register of marriages and baptisms as follows: "Reverendus Piercius Maher, *curam hujus congregatoris assumpsit die quinto Junii, A. D. 1837.*" During the long period of his pastorate, from 1837 to 1868, the congregation appears to have grown at a rate far in excess of normal. Twenty-six baptisms are recorded in 1838, and one hundred and eight in 1868. In thirty years, therefore, the congregation quadrupled, or from about five hundred increased to over two thousand souls. Not-

withstanding the growth of the parish, the original church built by Father Curran remained unchanged until the resignation of Father Maher, in the latter part of 1868. The pastoral residence built by him in 1854 was about all the improvement he made.

Father Maher was succeeded by Rev. R. J. Barry about September, 1868, and the latter by the Rev. F. Bastible in October, 1870. Father Bastible died in 1872 at Sylvan Heights, and about the beginning of 1873 the Rev. M. J. McBride was appointed pastor of what had now become the cathedral parish of the Diocese of Harrisburg. This diocese was erected in 1868, and its first Bishop, the Rt. Rev. J. F. Shanahan, D. D., was consecrated July 12 of the same year. St. Patrick's Church became the pro-cathedral of the new diocese.

From documents in the church archives it appears improvements were contemplated by Bishop Shanahan soon after his installment. Little was accomplished, however, during the brief administration of Fathers Barry and Bastible. Not before the appointment of Father McBride were extensive changes undertaken. More room was needed and Father McBride extended the seating capacity to seven hundred people. A large sanctuary for diocesan functions was also provided, and the entrance formerly facing Liberty street changed to State street.

In 1882 the parochial school was built on land purchased from the Rev. Pierce Maher and May Agatha Helfer. The first Catholic school in Harrisburg dates to the early days of St. Patrick's parish. Sisters of Charity from Emmitsburg opened a school in a small house situated on part of the property now used for the same purpose, during Father Curran's administration.

Father McBride had charge of the parish up to the year 1891, when he was succeeded by Rev. John Shanahan. In May, 1893, Rev. Germanus Kohl was appointed pastor by Bishop McGovern, and from that date to April 26, 1899, he performed the duties of that office. He was succeeded by Rev. Father Hassett, the present pastor.

Having well served the purpose for which it was constructed, the old church was removed, and the cathedral of to-day was built on its site. This magnificent structure—second only to the new Pennsylvania State House in architectural beauty—was begun March 17, 1904, and completed March 1, 1907, and dedicated May 14, 1907. It is ninety-five feet by one hundred and seventy-five feet, and stands in the form of a cross. The material used in its construction is the celebrated North Carolina granite. Its total cost was about \$250,000. The builder was William J. McShane, and the architect

was George J. Lovatt. The building committee was Right Rev. J. W. Shanahan, chairman; Right Rev. J. J. Koch, V. G., Rev. A. F. Kaul, M. I. O'Reilly, A. Christ, J. J. Hollern, and M. M. Hassett. Later on Manager Benton and Rev. F. J. Welsh became members of this committee. The style of this edifice is what is known as Renaissance, which in its essential features closely resembles the most ancient type of Christian churches, the basilicas of the Fourth century. Its characteristic features are the substitution of the ornamental features of classic architecture for those peculiarly gothic. The Harrisburg cathedral is located on State street, the widest street in the city. In its cruciform shape its imposing facade is surmounted by two small towers, between which a statue of St. Patrick, the gift of the Most Rev. Archbishop of Philadelphia, will soon be placed, adds greatly to its beauty of design. A dome two hundred feet in height rises above the transept. The interior presents an imposing appearance. The nave is separated from the spacious aisles by two rows of majestic granite columns; a hundred feet from the floor is the graceful vault of the ceiling, which extends from the choir to the transept, where it is lost in the dizzy height of the dome. The interior walls are wainscoted to a height of nine feet with Oriental marble, with a verd antique base and crown of Conemara green. In the apse rises the majestic main altar and on the right and left in smaller apses the altars of St. Joseph and the Blessed Virgin. Looking toward the rear of the Cathedral from this point the beautiful stained glass windows, forty-four in all, attract attention at every point, and only in a less degree the Stations of the Cross. Finally the golden outlines of the great organ are seen rising up from the choir in perfect harmony with the whole interior.

The main altar, almost unique of its kind in the United States, is a reproduction in marble of Bernini's famous altar in the chapel of the Blessed Sacrament of St. Peter's, Rome. The original was modeled after a well known rotund temple in the cloister of a St. Peters in Montorio. Its most striking features is the central ciborium, circular in form, the dome of which is crowned with the cross. The pavinazzo columns encircling the drums are particularly deserving of attention, as well as the capitals and cornice they support. Two marble statues of adoring Angels, now being made in Genoa, will occupy the pedestals at the sides and thus form the required balance for the ciborium.

St. Lawrence (German) Catholic Church of Harrisburg was founded by Father Dyer, of York, Pennsylvania, in April, 1859. They worshiped in a hall until 1860, when an old church on Front street was purchased, between Walnut and Locust. In 1874 a spa-

cious edifice was commenced on Walnut street near Fifth street. This building was dedicated in September, 1878.

Sacred Heart Catholic Church is situated on Cameron street. St. Francis Catholic Church is on Market street. St. Genevieve Catholic Church is located on Fifth and Maclay streets.

Besides the foregoing churches in Harrisburg, are the Seventh Day Adventists, at Third and Cumberland streets, and the Unitarian.

CONEWAGO CHURCH

Had it not been for the thoughtfulness of Mr. A. Boyd Hamilton, perhaps the historic description of the "Conewago congregation of the Presbyterians in Londonderry township," this county, existing as a society from 1730 to 1796, would have been forever lost. To him the reader is indebted for the facts herein narrated, which were written in 1878.

As early as July, 1718, there was a considerable population above the mouth of Conoy creek, in Chester county, (now Lancaster county) on the east bank of the Susquehanna river. From 1720 to 1725 many of the restless spirits of it migrated further westward, mostly into the broad and well-watered valley of the Conewago creek, now the line between Dauphin and Lancaster counties. These emigrants settled mainly along the road which in after days came to be the Harrisburg, Elizabethtown and Lancaster turnpike—about midway between Elizabethtown and Middletown. These emigrants were from the province of Ulster, Ireland. They were all of the Presbyterian faith, and having, as is supposed, erected a place of worship, began early in 1835 to agitate the question of a settled pastor. From that time, as we know, they were furnished with supplies from Newcastle and Donegal. In 1741 they subscribed a sufficient sum and were furnished a permanent pastor.

As long ago as 1796 all trace of the position of the church building was obliterated from the face of the earth. No tradition or relic remains of it. A ruinous burial place is all that is left of what was once an active congregation of Presbyterians—"amid a land of gushing springs." Thus it has happened that at the period when researches relative to this extinct congregation were made, not a dozen persons in all this county of Dauphin, except a very few in immediate vicinity to a couple of deserted burial places, knew enough about it to "point the spot where active men and women rested from all earthly toil an hundred years ago."

In 1877, as will be observed by the papers here embodied,

Rev. William A. West, pastor of the Westminister congregation at Harrisburg, received a letter from a clerical friend in North Carolina. To enable him to frame a reply many inquiries were instituted, generally without success. It is the purpose of this sketch to present a brief narrative of the steps taken to obtain information respecting an historical fact of which we were so ignorant. The Rev. Dr. E. F. Rockwell writes:

COOL SPRING, Iredell Co., N. C., January 24, 1877.

"James Hall and wife Prudence (Roddy) Hall, the parents of Rev. James Hall, D. D., who went to general assembly sixteen times and was wedded in 1803, came here and settled on Fifth creek, near Bethany church, 1751-2. They had a certificate: 'That James Hall and his wife Prudence (Roddy) Hall heath lived in this congrigation ever Since it was erected, & heave behaved themselves cristianly & Soberly without aeny public Scandall Known to us, & heave been partakers of sealing ordinances amongst us, & may be received into any cristian Society wherever God in his Providence shall order their lott, is certified this 20th day of August 1751 by the Session at Conawago.

" 'THOMAS BOWMAN,
 " 'ROBERT MORDAH,
 " 'HUGH HALL,
 " 'JOHN MCQUEEN,
 " 'JAS. MORDAH.' "

We are desirous to know where and whether there is any record like this—any names yet remaining there like these? The first four are names of Scotch-Irish settlers here from Pennsylvania about that time. These parties had a son Hugh Hall. We have found twenty-four or twenty-five ministers of the Gospel among the descendants of James Hall and P. Hall, and about twenty-eight females have married preachers. Rev. Robt. Hall, who died last November, at Oxford, Ohio, was a grandson. They have spread out all over the country. I preach one-half of the time at Bethany Church, which is the name of a post office near by, you may see on Colton's Atlas. We had our Centennial celebration in August, 1875, and had a large assembly.

"Last October I was in Philadelphia. I saw Rev. J. G. Craighead, D. D. He advised me to write to Rev. W. S. Van Cleave, Gettysburg. There was a church at Conewago near there, but he replies that there are no such names on their records or tomb-stones; says there is or was a church of that name in Dauphin county, organized earlier then his, and suggests that I write to you for information. I hope, therefore, that you will excuse me for troubling you with the matter. It is one of some historical interest.

"In 1750 the people emigrated here, apparently in colonies, from Pennsylvania. The Church of Centre in lower end this Iredell county till 1753; *Anson* till 1788; *Rowan* too had a set of names, Davidson, Templeton, McPherson, Givens, etc. Next north, Fourth Creek (now Statesville) had different names—Simonton, Allison, Stevenson, Hall, Mordah, etc. Bethany is a branch of Fourth Creek. I am located ten miles from Statesville and letters reach me either at S. or here, at Cool Springs.

"Since the above was written I notice that Dr. William H. Foster, in 'Sketches of North Carolina,' states that Dr. James Hall was from Carlisle, Pennsylvania. I see in minutes of General Assembly, Presbytery Carlisle, Great Conewago, Rev. Joseph Henderson, pastor. Whether the same I am enquiring for or not, I have no means of knowing."

The minutes of the original Presbytery of Donegal were first consulted and a number of those desired names were found. Then a letter was addressed to the *Journal* at Middletown, Pennsylvania. It appeared in that journal in February, 1877. It brought a response from Samuel Evans, Esq., of Columbia, fixing the locality of the church near Mt. Joy, Lancaster county, erected for Rev. John Roan, in 1742, or if not that one, one in Adams county, now Great Conewago.

The call of Rev. Samuel Black was in 1741. He probably had preached to this congregation previously, as he was in the neighborhood, preached at Carlisle in 1736-37, and presided at the installation of Rev. John Elder at Derry and Paxtang churches in 1738. Upon inquiry it was found that Mr. Black never preached at Great Conewago.

The question of locality was set to rest by a communication signed "J. R.," in a subsequent issue of the *Journal*, in which he truly fixed the site of the church, or its graveyard, about three-fourths of a mile in an eastern direction from Geinburg—not "Gainsburg," as on the maps—formerly the village of Franklin. The exact location is upon the farm of Mr. J. Alwine, in Londonderry township. J. R. (Dr. Ringland, of Middletown) shows conclusively the ownership of the spot belonging to this extinct organization. He says:

"The piece of ground belonging to the church was a portion of a larger tract which was taken on a warrant bearing date the first day of August, 1743, granted to Samuel Clark by the land office. The land was afterwards patented to Robert Spear, by patent deed November 8, 1785, and was called 'Spear's Choice', and called for

202 5-8 acres and usual allowance. The patent was enrolled in Rolls Office in patent book No. 4, page 99. A notation in the land office book says 'the above square piece of nineteen by twenty perches is a Presbyterian meeting-house and burying grounds.' The returns was made to the land office, November 3, 1785, for John Lukens, Esq., S. G. Signed,

"EDWARD LYNCH."

The piece of ground designated as the burying ground contained more than two acres. A number of stones, placed to mark the graves of those buried there, are still standing, but many have been carried away and put to other uses. The stones are all undressed, red sandstone, without date or other inscription. The foundation walls of the building still remain, though in somewhat dilapidated condition. There is nothing on our county records to show when, by whom or to whom the title for this place was made.

The church must have been a very small building, as the foundation is only twelve by sixteen feet. A portion of the ground was last summer planted to corn. 'Black-haw' and other trees are growing within the area of the church wall. Tradition has it that the carpenter who built the church fell from the roof and was killed, and was the first person buried on the ground.

A personal examination of the burying ground was made in May, 1877, in company of Hon. John Blair Linn, of Bellefonte; Hon. Joseph H. Nisley, of Middletown, and Dr. William H. Egle, of Harrisburg. The enclosure which Dr. Ringland supposes to have been a church foundation, is a dilapidated wall, enclosing the burial place of some important families. There is no inscriptive stone to tell what it really was. It is about ten by twelve feet. Clearly there is no mark of a church at this spot. What is very remarkable there is not a tombstone or part of one with any inscription in the mass of fragments of such memorials which surround the family enclosure spoken of. The stones are of the red sandstone of the neighboring hills—many of them buried in the earth or taken from the quarry, free from all evidence of manual adornment—weather-beaten as well as rough.

The small space set off for the congregation was part of the lands of Clark & McKee. This reservation was as early as 1737, before either of these members of the church had any legal claim to the land, but there was no adverse title, and the gift was a good one.

A warrant was granted 1742, and a survey returned, excluding these two acres, in 1743. In 1785 it was again surveyed. A great part of this plot was prepared for corn when the above named company examined it.

After searching all the assessments of that portion of Dauphin county from 1725 to 1790, we are inclined to think the following list comprises most, if not all, the heads of families of this congregation, from 1745 to 1755. All the names are on the tax list from 1750 to 1766; many for twenty years previously. After the Revolution they disappear year by year, and names of other nationalities take their places:

Bence, Alexander.	Grice, Richard.	McKee, Thomas.
Bowman, Thos.	Hall, Hugh.	McKee, Robert.
Bowman, John.	Hall, (Widow).	McQueen, John.
Bridgot, Abraham.	Hall, John.	McQueen, Joseph.
Breese, Thomas.	Hall, Thomas.	McQueen, James.
Black, Hugh.	Hall, Jabel.	McQueen, Edward.
Corby, Peter.	Hall, James.	Queen, Cornelius.
Crouch, James.	Kerr, John.	Rea, James.
Clarke, James.	Kar, Thomas.	Rea [or Wray], John.
Clark, Hugh.	Karr, Malcom.	Rea, Wm.
Chambers, Rowland.	Lenox, Thomas.	Rutherford, Thomas.
Chambers, Robert.	Mitchell, Thomas.	Shaw, Wm.
Candor, Joseph.	Murdoch, Peter.	Spear, Robert.
Clark, Thomas.	Murdoch, Robert.	Thomas, Adam.
Combe, John.	Murdoch, James.	Wallace, Thos.
Davidson, George.	Murdoch, John.	White, Wm.
Doakes, John.	McAllister, Neil.	Walker, Archibald.
Elliott, Archibald.	McAllister, John.	Walker, James.
Gray, George.	McNair, John.	Work, Wm.

The foregoing list of names shows a population of about two hundred in 1740.

Another family burying place is about half a mile west of the one belonging to the Conewago congregation. The inscription on the stones scattered about are in German and all bear the name of "Gein." This spot, as well as its neighbor, is in a disgraceful state of neglect.

The surroundings of the Conewago place of burial are charming and romantic. Almost under the shadow of the frowning "Round Top" on the north and west, the Cornwall Hills on the east, and in the more distant south the South Mountain shows its broken front. The farms are kept in very handsome condition, a generous soil is carefully cultivated, the improvements and enclosures substantial, and at present inhabited almost entirely by persons of German descent. There are not a half dozen families of Scotch-Irish descent in the neighborhood.

Mr. Black, the only pastor we have been enabled to name, was from Ulster, and was licensed to preach by the Newcastle Presby-

tery in 1735, when he was chosen pastor of the "Forks at Brandywine." In 1738 he presided at the installation of Rev. John Elder, at Paxtang. In October, 1741, he came to Conawago. In 1743 he appears to have gone "Missionary to South Mountain," in Virginia. He died there in 1770, "an aged minister."

Hugh Hall's wife was a daughter of James Roddy, who was on the first grand jury in Lancaster county, and whose name appears on the assessment of Donegal in 1723.

Hugh Hall had a son, Hugh Hall, who was an ensign in Colonel (afterward General) Hugh Mercer's "third battalion of sixteen companies, May 4, 1758." Opposite his name on the roll is written "of a reputable and good family in Lancaster county." Their captain was Adam Read, the father-in-law of John Harris, by his second marriage, and the lieutenant was John Simpson, father of General Michael Simpson. All these officers were citizens of the territory of what thirty years afterward became Dauphin county.

The McQueens, so numerous in this congregation, have mostly become McCunes. The orthography of the list of taxables about 1750 is something wonderful. Just as the assessor talked he wrote. If a man paid his taxes he was marked "pate;" if Kerr was assessed he was enrolled Carr, and so with all the rest, even to dropping the national "Mac" from the McQueens, reducing the name to Queen; in some instances M'Guinne and M'Quoin.

The Kerrs came to Conewago in 1730. One of the family became the Rev. William Kerr, of Donegal, who married a granddaughter of the Rev. John Elder. Representatives of the family in almost all its branches still reside in Dauphin county—an instance of stability and content to be noted in the restless race from which it sprang.

Jane Murdock, the daughter of John and sister of James, married Thomas Rutherford, in 1732. The Murdocks then lived "above Conoy."

The family of Work removed to the west early after the Revolution.

The Clarks are found in all parts of Pennsylvania and the west. A son of one of them was an officer of rank in the Revolution, and some of his descendants yet reside in the county.

A daughter of John McQueen, Rosanna, married Captain Jamieson, of Donegal.

David McNair has descendants yet in Dauphin county. Hon. John McNair, formerly member of Congress from the Montgomery district, stated that "his people originally settled on the Susquehanna."

Adam Thomas owned a farm just north of the graveyard, and was uncle to the venerable Mrs. Valentine Egle, of Harrisburg, who died in Harrisburg, August 5, 1867, at the great age of ninety-five years. Thomas was a Welshman.

The family of Chambers permanently established themselves below Harris' Ferry.

James Crouch became a prominent man in Revolutionary times. He was a colonel.

Hugh Black's family has no descendants in the male line.

Both McKees were Indian traders. James and his descendants remained on the land he warranted in 1737, until 1830, when the family name is lost. The famous Belle of it was an only heir, married and removed to a distant county. Thomas, about 1753, removed "to his upper farm, about thirty miles from Harris' Ferry," where he built a fort. He was an officer under Burd at Forts Augusta and Hunter, and his singular orthography figures in long pages of letters printed in the Pennsylvania Archives.

The Wallace family, possibly descendants of the one belonging to this congregation, settled in great force along the Swatara creek in Derry and Hanover townships.

The family of Wray were numerous in Hanover at a later date.

Candor and Lenox are names not often found in Dauphin county at present. It is not known to what part of the country they emigrated. One of the name died in Harrisburg forty years ago.

HARRISBURG BIBLE SOCIETY.

The Harrisburg Bible Society was founded in February, 1814. The original members of this society were: William Graydon, president; Rev. F. C. Schaeffer, secretary; William Findlay, Simon Snyder, Richard G. Leech; Joseph M'Gimsey, treasurer. Soon after its organization the following named enlisted in the worthy cause: Dr. Roberts, Dr. Agnew, N. B. Boileau, Rev. George Lochman, Robert Sloan, John Wyeth, John Mytinger, Peter Keller, James Trimble, Henry Anter, George Bryan, James Peacock, Rev. W. R. DeWitt, George Whitehill, John Whitehill, William Allison, James Wright, Andrew Graydon, William Murray, Perry C. Nabb, John C. Capp, M. Ranhausen, F. Heisley, James Wright, George K. Nutz, John Stoner, Dr. Martin Luther and Mrs. Hanna. This membership was made up from the most prominent citizens of the place. For many years this was the only society of its character within Dauphin county.

It sought out and provided the destitute throughout the entire county, with the scriptures, at the same time making liberal donations annually to the parent society. In 1851 auxilliary societies were formed to the number of twelve in the county. The whole were finally combined under the head of the society known as the Dauphin County Bible Society, of which the following were the officers in 1858: Hon. H. O. Hiester, president; Rev. C. A. Hay, secretary; A. K. Fahnestock, treasurer. There were at that date one hundred and fifty members. The compiler of this work is indebted to the *Daily Patriot and Union* for the foregoing facts.

Rev. William Bertram, the first minister of the Gospel to settle in Dauphin county, was of the Presbyterian faith. He was born February 2, 1674, in the city of Edinburgh, Scotland, and received his education at the university of his native place, studied for the ministry and was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Bangor, Ireland, who gave him "ample testimonials of his ordination, ministerial qualifications and regular Christian conversation." About 1706 he married Elizabeth Gillespie, and their children were John and Elizabeth. During the political excitement common in those days in the British Isles the son disappeared, and the parents, thinking he had come to America, they came, too, hoping, if possible, to learn of his whereabouts. They came to Pennsylvania about 1730, but failed to find the lost son. They finally concluded the New World was a good place in which to live and labor, and the following year he was called by the Donegal Presbytery to become one of its members. At the same time George Renick presented him an invitation to settle at Paxtang and Derry, which he accepted. He was installed November 17, 1732, at the meeting-house on the Swatara. The congregation executed to him the right and title to the "Indiantown tract," situated in Hanover township, on the north side of Swatara, containing three hundred and fifty acres. On his settlement the congregation in Swatara took the name of Derry, while the upper congregation was styled Paxtang. In 1735 Rev. Bertram complained of the "intolerable burden" he was under with two congregations, and September 13, 1736, he was released from the care of Paxtang. He died May 2, 1746, aged seventy-two years, and his remains are at rest in Derry Church graveyard, his good wife dying prior to his death. He was a faithful minister, sowing seeds which are still bearing fruit in the commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Through his marriage to Miss Gillespie his descendants became the rightful heirs to a handsome fortune in Edinburgh, but through being unable to prove descent, they failed to come into possession.

REV. JOHN ELDER.

Among the early-day stalwart, intelligent and beloved characters, both in religious and patriotic circles, none shone more brilliantly than did "Parson Elder," as he was usually called. While his ashes have long since mingled with the dust, and the tombstone erected to his memory in the old Paxtang burying-ground, is rapidly crumbling, it remains both a pleasure as well as duty to record in these pages something concerning this truly able and good man.

Mr. Elder was the second son of Robert and Eleanor Elder, born January 26, 1706, in the city of Edinburgh, Scotland. He received a fine classical education, graduating from the University of his native city. He subsequently studied theology, preparatory for the ministry. His father removed to the Lough Neagh, Antrim county, Ireland, and later he emigrated to the Province of Pennsylvania, in then Paxtang township, Lancaster county. About five years later his son followed him to this country. He came as a regular licensed minister and as such was received by the New Castle Presbytery, having brought credentials to that body, afterward into Donegal Presbytery, October 5, 1737. Paxtang congregation having separated from that of Derry in 1735, and Rev. Bertram adhering to the latter, left Paxtang vacant. He accepted the unanimous call April 12, 1738, and the following November was ordained and installed pastor.

The early years of this devout man's ministry were not full of ease, for the second year the great Whitefield excitement spread over the Presbyterian church. He preached against this religious furor, or the "great revival," as it was termed, and for this he was accused to the Presbytery of propagating "false doctrine." That body cleared him, however, in December, 1740, "but the separation was made," and the conjunct Presbyters answered the supplications sent to them the next summer by sending Campbell and Rowland to those who forsook him. He signed the protests. His support being reduced he took charge of the "Old Side" portion of the Derry congregation. Then came the French and Indian war. Associations were formed throughout the Province of Pennsylvania for the defense of the frontiers, and the congregations of Mr. Elder were prompt to embody themselves. Their minister became their leader—their real captain—and they were trained as rangers. He superintended the discipline of his men, and his mounted rangers became widely known as the "Paxtang Boys." At least during all of two summers, every man who attended Paxtang Church carried his rifle with him, and their minister took his. Later on in the conflict he was promoted

to the rank of colonel by the provincial authorities, his commission dating from July 11, 1763. He had command of the block-houses and stockades on the frontiers, extending from Easton to the Susquehanna. During the latter part of the summer of 1763 many murders were committed in Paxtang, culminating in the destruction of the Indians on Conestoga Manor and at Lancaster.

While it is true the Paxtang company did exterminate the murderous savages, it has never been proven that Rev. Elder had previous knowledge of the plot which brought about the loss of the Indians' lives. The Quakers, however, boldly proclaimed this theory to be true. The Quaker authorities seemed determined on extreme measures and denounced the frontiersmen as "riotous and murderous Irish-Presbyterians." He took sides with the border inhabitants and sought to condone the deed. During the controversy which ensued he was the author of a pamphlet, "Letters from a Gentleman in one of the Back Counties to a Friend in Philadelphia."

The Governor of the Province relieved him from his command, and Major Clayton took his place. Peace, however, was restored, not only in civil affairs, but in the church. The union of the synods brought the Rev. John Elder into the same presbytery with Messrs. John Roan, Robert Smith and George Duffield, they being at first in a minority, but soon settled the troubles with the "New Side" element.

Rev. Elder, by leave of the Synod, joined the Philadelphia Presbytery on May 19, 1768, and on the formation of the General Assembly became a member of the Carlisle Presbytery. The fever heat of the "New Lights" soon abated; one after another of these religious fanatics returned; their churches rotted down, and now they only live in memory. Upon the death of Rev. Roan all dissensions were healed and Paxtang and Derry were once more united.

Foremost in opposition to the rule of tyranny by Great Britain were the descendants of those who had fled their own country for the sake of liberty, and such were the members of Parson Elder's congregations. Too old to take up the sword, the minister of Paxtang and Derry assisted in raising the quota of troops allotted to Dauphin county. Parson Elder was on the committee of safety. In 1775 he delivered a powerful sermon on behalf of independence, and pointed out the duty of his congregation in the impending crisis.

At the time the British army overran New Jersey, driving before them the fragments of our discouraged, naked and half-starved troops, and without any previous arrangement, the Rev. Mr. Elder went on Sunday as usual to Paxtang church. The hour arrived for church service, when, instead of a sermon, he began a short and

hasty prayer to the throne of grace; then called upon the patriotism of all effective men present, and exhorted them to aid in the support of liberty's cause and the defense of the country. In less than thirty minutes a company of volunteers was formed. Colonel Robert Elder, the parson's eldest son, was chosen captain. They marched next day, though in winter; his son John, at sixteen years, was among the first. His son Joshua, sub-lieutenant of Lancaster county, could not quit the service he was employed in, but sent a substitute.

Until his death, for the period of fifty-six years, he continued the faithful minister of the congregations over which he had been placed in the prime of his youthful vigor, passing the age not generally allotted to man—that of fourscore and six years. On the 17th of July, A. D. 1792, he laid by the armor of this earthly life, putting on that of immortality. His death was deeply lamented far and wide. Not one of all those who had welcomed him to his early field of labor survived him.

Rev. Elder was twice married—first to Mary Baker, of Lancaster, whose father was armorer under George II. of England, and they had four sons; secondly, he married Mary Simpson, daughter of Thomas Simpson, of Paxtang, and the sister of General Michael Simpson, of Revolutionary memory. By this union eleven children were born.

PARSON ELDER'S SERMON-HEADS.

While it is not the province of this work to go far into the details of the manners and customs of early day ministers, or any other class, yet in view of the fact that times have materially changed in the manner of sermonizing within the last century, it is not amiss to give the "headings" of one of Rev. John Elder's powerful sermons, preached in 1778, 1779 and 1784, at Donegal, Paxtang, and again at Donegal. This was at a time when two hour sermons were the rule, and these sermons were usually divided into many sections and sub-sections, prefaced by "Firstly," "Secondly," Etc., and then subdivided by 1st, 2nd, etc. The sermon head here given is in the possession of the Dauphin County Historical Society, and is upon a scrap of paper dim with age and written in fine penmanship, by the hand of "Parson Elder," of the Presbyterian Church. It is three by six inches square, and a highly prized souvenir:

Donegal—Action Sermon, Oct. 31, 1779.

Paxtang—Action Sermon, Oct. 31, 1784.

Donegal—June 2, 1778, Psalms xxxvi:8.

Donegal—Action Sermon, Oct. 11, 1789, on Psalms lxxv:4—
 “They shall be abundantly satisfied,” Psalms xxxii:28.

DOCTRINE—God provides in His Church the most rich and satisfying delicacies for his people. In speaking of this, I shall show: *First*, that Christ in the ordinances provides richly for his people. *Secondly*, That the Lord’s Supper is a principal feast he prepares for his people. *Thirdly*, Why he provided such a feast. And then apply it.

As to the *first* this is evident, 1st from his promise as in the text and in Isaiah xxv:6. 2d from his faithfulness, Psalms xxxvi:5.

Secondly—I am to show that the Lord’s Supper is one feast—a rich and satisfying feast—where the most delicate provision is made. For here is—1st a portion of sin sealed to the believers—Matt. ix:2 and 2nd Samuel, xii:13.

(2) Peace and Friendship with God—Rom. viii:33-34.

(3) Adoption into the family of Heaven—Gal. iv:6-7.

(4) Peace of Conscience—John xiv:27.

(5) Plentiful Supplies to our weak graces.

(6) Christ’s Gracious presence.

(7) The Comforts of the Spirit—2nd Cor. i:4.

(8) Full assurance of faith—Job. xix:25 and 2nd Tim. i:12.

Here everything is provided.

First—Here is a laver for you to wash in—Zach. xiii:1.

Second—Here is music to delight you—Luke xv:24.

Third—Here is the master of the feast to bid you welcome.

Fourth—Here servants are to attend you.

Fifth—Here is a blessing by the Master.

Sixth—Here is a delightful company.”

* * * * *

APPLICATION.—Plead for the drawing of His spirit—and then come with the following dispositions:

(1) With pure hearts and clean hands.

(2) With an holy fear and jealousy.

(3) With broken and bleeding hearts.

(4) With lively faith.

(5) With strong desire for Christ.

(6) Admonition and praise.

CHAPTER IX

GRANT OF THE "HARRIS FERRY" RIGHT—NAVIGATION AND RAILROADS—PROPOSED SLOOP AND STEAMBOAT NAVIGATION—CONVICTS EXECUTED AT HARRISBURG—ASSESSED VALUATION OF COUNTY—SCHOOL STATISTICS—POLITICAL—POSTOFFICES—POPULATION 1790 TO 1900—COUNTY'S DEVELOPMENT—CURRENT PRICES IN 1800—AGRICULTURE—PRICES IN 1903—COAL MINES—THE BROWNSTONE QUARRIES—DAUPHIN HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The subjoined is a copy of the original grant to John Harris, Jr., of the right to operate a ferry over the Susquehanna river:

"Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, Esquires, true and absolute proprietaries and governors in chief of the Province of Pennsylvania and Counties of New Castle, Kent and Sussex upon Delaware. To all whom these presents shall come, greeting: *Whereas*, it hath been represented to us that the frequent passing and repassing of people over the river Susquehanna hath made it necessary that ferries should be erected and established, at the proper places for carrying over said River all travelers and other persons whose business and affairs may call them into these parts of our said Province; and it being made known to us that the plantation and tract of land belonging to John Harris of the County of Lancaster, Yeoman, lying on the East side of the said river Susquehanna, in the township of Paxtang and county aforesaid by means of the convenient situations thereof is a proper place for erecting and keeping a ferry for that part of our Province, and the said John Harris having requested our license for erecting and maintaining a ferry over the said river at the place aforesaid, and that we would be pleased to grant him the same for a certain term of years therein expressed. Now KNOW YE, that in consideration of the charge and expense that must arise on providing of necessary flats and boats and constant attendance requisite thereunto, We have granted and confirmed and by these presents for us and our heirs, do give, grant and confirm unto the said John Harris, his executors administrators and assigns the sole privilege of keeping and occupying the said ferry over the said river at the place aforesaid where a ferry has always been kept for the carrying over of all persons, wagons, carts, horses and cattle traveling or passing that way, hereby strictly forbidding and prohibiting all other persons on either side of the River from carrying

over the same within the distances of one mile and a quarter above and below the ferry hereby settled and established, for hire pay or reward in any flat, boat or canoe, any persons or travelers, wagons, carts, horses or cattle as aforesaid: And we do further give and grant unto the said John Harris, his executors, administrators and assigns during the term of this grant to take and receive from all persons passing over the said River for themselves, wagons, carts, horses and cattle all such reasonable toll fees or reward as hath heretofore been accustomed or shall be hereafter settled for the same (Us, our heirs and successors, our Lieutenant Governor, attendants and servants only excepted), To have and hold the said ferry privileges and profits hereby granted unto the said John Harris, his executors administrators and assigns from the first day of March next unto the full end and term of seven years from thence next ensuing and fully to be complete and ended yielding and paying for the same yearly unto us our heirs and successors at the town of Lancaster in the said county at or upon the first day of March every year during the said term ten English silver shillings or the value thereof in coin current according as the exchange shall then be between our said Province and the city of London to such person or persons as shall from time to time be appointed to receive the same: *Provided always* and these presents are upon this condition and limitation that the said John Harris his executors administrators or assigns shall from time to time and at all times hereafter during the said term continue to keep or cause to be kept a Boat or Boats, Scow, or Scows in good sufficient repair with good and sufficient persons or hands to give attendance for the transportation, ferrying or carrying over passengers, wagons, carts, horses and cattle aforesaid according to the true intent and meaning hereof, otherwise this present grant and every other matter and thing contained therein shall cease, determine and be void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

"Witness James Hamilton, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province who by virtue of certain powers and authority to him for the purpose *inter alia* granted by the said Proprietaries, hath hereunto set his hand and caused the great seal of the said Province to be hereunto affixed at Philadelphia this fifth day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and fifty-three, the twenty-sixth year of the reign of King George, ye second over Great Britain, Etc., and ye thirty-fifth year of ye s'd Proprietaries Government.

JAMES HAMILTON,

"Recorded ye 19th. Feb., 1753."

(L. S.)"

Internal improvements early agitated the public mind in Pennsylvania. One hundred and twenty years ago and more, communication with the western country was the great aim of the business

men of Philadelphia. They first tried to remove the obstructions in the streams, especially the Susquehanna. In 1774, before the Revolution, the attention of the Provincial Assembly was called to this subject, and it was proposed to lay out a town or city on this stream. John Harris at once gave notice of his intention in this direction. The war came on, and matters rested until Independence had been secured. As the settlements increased in the interior of the colony, the Susquehanna became an important avenue of transportation, at first by means of canoes, then keel-bottom boats, or "broad horns." Grains and other produce were the chief articles carried in those conveyances. Harris' Ferry and Middletown were noted marts for the storage of grain at that date. In 1790 there were over one hundred and fifty thousand bushels of wheat brought down the Susquehanna and passed through Middletown for the Philadelphia market.

About 1795 the first vessel, in the shape of an "ark" of small size, arrived at Harrisburg from Huntingdon, on the Juniata. It passed through Conewago Falls in safety. About the same period the Conewago canal, at York Haven, was commenced, and on its completion in 1797 keel-bottom boats were passed through, causing much trade to be diverted from Harrisburg and Middletown to Columbia, but soon thereafter boats ventured on beyond Conewago Falls and thus reached tide-water.

Public attention was again directed to the navigation of the Susquehanna about 1795. The legislature, however, appears to have taken no definite action in relation to the matter until March, 1823, at which time an act was passed for the improvement of the river from Northumberland to tide-water, and appointing Jabez Hyde, Jr., John McMeans, and Samuel L. Wilson, commissioners to superintend the work.

Very few persons have any idea of the difficulties of transportation prior to the introduction of canals and railroads. A hundred years ago it was not at all uncommon to see as many as five hundred pack horses passing the Harrisburg ferry going westward loaded with merchandise, salt, iron, etc. The iron was carried on horseback, being crooked over and around the bodies of the animals; barrels or kegs were hung on each side of them. These faithful pack-horses were generally placed in divisions of twelve, carrying about two hundred pounds each, going single file, and managed by two men, one going before as the leader, and the other in the rear to see to the safety of the "pack." When the bridle road passed along declivities or over hills, the path was in some places worked out so deep that the packs or burdens came in constant contact with the ground and were often displaced. The pack-horses were usually

provided with bells, which kept ringing during the entire day's drive, but were taken off at night, when the animals were permitted to feed and browse. The bells were designed to guide them in the morning. When the wagons were first introduced the carriers considered the mode of transportation an invasion of their rights; but still greater an outcry was heard upon a line of packets, and then steam cars were introduced.

Some idea of the extensive river trade may be obtained from the following article which appeared in the *Harrisburg Chronicle* in 1828:

"Four years ago, a gentleman well qualified for the task, instituted inquiries for the purpose of ascertaining the extent of the descending trade of the Susquehanna.

"Recapitulation exclusive of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, butter, cheeses, beeswax, maple sugar and a variety of agricultural products:

	Wheat.	Clover Seed.	Whiskey, Barrels.	Pork, Tons.
Union county	150,000	6,000	2,800	200
Northumberland	190,000	3,500	2,000	180
Centre	180,000	5,000	.....	.....
Lycoming	100,000	.....	900	.....
Clearfield	3,000	.....	.....	.....
Columbia	100,000	3,000	3,000	250
Luzerne	90,000	.....	500	*1,000
Tioga	10,000	.....	.....	.....

*Barrels.

"Clearfield county in addition furnishes 2,000 tons of bituminous coal and 100 tons of castings and pig iron.

"Luzerne furnishes 100,000 bushels of anthracite coal. It is a fact well known along the river, that the coal mines of Luzerne county are worked much more extensively now than they were four years ago. New iron works have been erected in Centre and Huntingdon counties. We think it is fair to estimate the coal, pig metal and bar iron that descended the Susquehanna last spring as double of what descended in the year 1824, and there is no doubt that this has likewise been the case with flour, wheat, clover seed, whiskey and pork.

"Of the producers of flour, wheat, clover seed and pork and manufacturers of iron and whiskey, many are their own carriers and rely upon the spring freshet for conveying the above articles to market, the return for which is indispensable to meet their engagements at home. There are a great number of extensive dealers

in the above articles, who reside on the north and west branches, and to whom a conveyance of their produce to market in the spring is also indispensable to meet their engagements."

One year later a committee on roads, bridges and inland navigation made a report to the State senate in which the following statement was made:

"From an accurate account kept by a respectable citizen of Harrisburg it appears that between the 28th of February and the 23rd of June, 1827, these passed that place:

"Rafts: 1,631, arks, 1,370. It is supposed that the rafts contained on an average 25,000 feet of lumber, which would amount to 40,775,000 feet.

"Two hundred of the arks were laden with anthracite coal, averaging thirty-five tons each, making 11,000 tons.

"The remaining 1,170 arks were laden principally with flour and whiskey for the Baltimore market and carried on an average 400 barrels each, making 468,000 barrels.

"It is supposed that about 300 keel bottomed boats carrying from 800 to 900 bushels of wheat descended during the same period, say 800, makes 240,000 bushels of wheat at thirty-five bushels to the ton makes 6,857 tons."

In the same paper appeared the following "time card:" "Arrival and Departure of Cars, Canal Boats and Stages. (Colder's Line):"

The Philadelphia cars leave Harrisburg every morning at 7½ o'clock, and at 4 o'clock p. m. and arrive from Philadelphia at 6 a. m. and 2 p. m.

Chambersburg cars leave here every day at 8½ a. m. and 2½ p. m. Arrive from Chambersburg at 7 a. m. and 2 p. m.

The Express Packet Boat leaves Harrisburg every day at 2½ p. m. and arrives from Pittsburg every day at 10 p. m.

The Pioneer Packet Boat leaves daily at 6 a. m. and arrives from Pittsburg daily at 10 a. m.

The Susquehanna Boat leaves daily at 2½ p. m. and arrives daily from Northumberland at 10 p. m.

The Reading Stage leaves daily at 8 o'clock a. m. and arrives from Reading daily at 8 p. m.

The York Stage leaves daily at 8 a. m. and arrives daily from York at 6 p. m.

The Northumberland Stage leaves daily at 3 o'clock a. m. and arrives from Northumberland at 8 p. m.

The Gettysburg Stage leaves on Tuesdays and Fridays at 7

o'clock a. m. and arrives from Gettysburg on Wednesdays and Saturdays at 5 p. m.

Sixty or seventy years ago the currency here was eleven-penny-bits, flipenny-bits and shillings—eight shillings made one dollar. Goods were marked and sold in this manner. As a rule families bought articles at the store just as they needed them—a “quarter” of tea, a pound of coffee, etc., and when more was needed a youngster was sent off for more. Some of these accounts ran six months, and the merchant made all of his purchases twice a year on six months credit. These goods were purchased at Philadelphia or Baltimore, and were brought from thence in large covered Conestoga wagons drawn by six horses—sometimes drivers drove one horse before the other, and all wearing bells upon the collar. These large freight wagons held from one to six tons each. In those early years turnpikes were made into well graded roads. No regular freight wagon was allowed to travel these highways unless its wheels had tires at least four inches wide. Every eight to twelve miles along the entire route were public houses—large two-story frame buildings—where the teamsters would stop to feed and water their horses. They carried their own feed box attached to the wagon, when traveling, but placed lengthwise of the tongue at feeding time, the horses placed on either side. Such were the wagons in which merchandise was brought from Philadelphia and Baltimore to Harrisburg and further on west. What came to be known as Harris Park was constantly filled with these teams, awaiting their turns to ford or to be ferried over the river.

But as time went on, other methods were sought out; better roads were made; attempts at slack-water navigation ventured on, until finally the Pennsylvania canal, from Columbia to Pittsburg, opened up an avenue to trade and brought prosperity to all the towns on its route, but none profited more than Harrisburg and Middletown. The latter at one time seemed destined to outstrip the former in population and wealth. It became a great lumber market. The Union canal always made it a rival of Harrisburg.

In 1822, the State authorized the building of the Pennsylvania canal, and in 1827 the authorities investigated for a railroad to connect sections of the canal already partially connected. In 1828 they were directed to locate and put under contract a railroad from Philadelphia through Lancaster to Columbia. Millions of dollars were spent on railroad and canal improvements, this being made necessary by the completion of the Erie canal, which was taking the trade of Philadelphia to New York City. In 1832 portions of the

Columbia railroad were completed and cars running thereon. In 1834 the entire line between Philadelphia and Pittsburg, partly canal and partly railroad, was opened to commerce and travel. It consisted of the railroad from Philadelphia to Columbia, eighty-two miles; the eastern division of the canal from Columbia to Hollidaysburg, one hundred and seventy-two miles; the Portage railroad from Hollidaysburg to Johnstown, thirty-six miles; and the western division of the canal from the latter place to Pittsburg, a distance of one hundred and four miles, making an aggregate length of three hundred and ninety-four miles. Horse cars were for several years run over the Columbia road, occupying nine hours in traveling eighty-two miles. About 1836 locomotives were put to work on the road to the exclusion of horse power. This line cost to the Commonwealth nearly fourteen and one-half million dollars.

When the Harrisburg and Lancaster road was being located in 1835, much opposition was met with among the farmers, who disliked to have their lands so badly cut up by railways. In August, 1836, the road was completed as far as Middletown, terminating in Harrisburg, at Paxtang street. As cars were greatly needed to equip the new thoroughfare, William Calder Sr. & Co. had a car built by Eben Miltimore, at his coach shop. The car was a plain four-wheeled affair, similar, though smaller, to the present excursion cars of the street railroad company. When finished it was taken down the road and a trial trip made, with two horses attached to it by a short tow-line, as the track could not be used between the rails.

In September, 1836, a locomotive engine was brought from the State road (which had been previously constructed) from Columbia on a flat in the canal and landed at Middletown, from whence it was run to Harrisburg; and during the time, Saturday and Sunday, excursions were had to Middletown and back about every two hours with the car built by Mr. Miltimore. The small car was always crowded. Governor Ritner, the heads of the State department, and prominent citizens were first treated to a ride. This locomotive was made in England, and was one of the first placed on the State road. It was called the "John Bull," and would be a diminutive novelty now. It was a small, black affair with two driving-wheels, the piston connected inside of the wheel. The first locomotives put on the Harrisburg and Lancaster road were built by Matthew Baldwin, Philadelphia, and were named after the three or four principal towns along the road. They had but two driving wheels, with the crank and piston inside, and were used for both freight and passengers.

The next engines purchased were two built by Messrs. Norris

& Sons, of Philadelphia, and were used for hauling freight trains. They were named Henry Clay and David R. Porter, were heavier and lower than the first ones, having but two driving wheels, with the piston connected to the driving wheels on the outside, as they are now constructed.

The road was not fully completed until some time in 1838, owing to the slow work on the tunnel near Elizabethtown. During its construction the passengers were conveyed around in stage-coaches. The Cumberland Valley railroad was completed about the year 1837, except the erection of the bridge over the river. The first locomotives for that road were brought from Columbia on the canal, and landed on the wharf at Second and Vine streets, from thence hauled over the Market street bridge by six farm horses. Bells were first used on the locomotives; the first brought here for the Cumberland Valley railroad had whistles.

Several abortive attempts were made towards the construction of a through railroad from the Ohio to the Delaware, but it was not until 1846 that the project assumed tangible shape by the incorporation of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The charter was granted on February 25, 1847, and the law granting to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad the right of way to Pittsburg was abrogated in August following. Mr. J. Edgar Thompson prosecuted the work of building the road from Harrisburg to Pittsburg with energy.

On September 1, 1849, the first division from Harrisburg to Lewistown, a distance of sixty-one miles, was opened to travel. A year later the line was opened to the Mountain House, one mile east of Hollidaysburg, and on the 10th of December, 1852, cars were run through from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, connections between the eastern and western divisions being formed by the use of the Portage (State) road over the mountains. The Pennsylvania Company's road over the mountains was opened early in 1854. In 1857, after a long discussion, a law for the sale of the State works was passed, and the Pennsylvania railroad became the purchaser of the main line, and was thereby released from the payment of tonnage, freight, and certain other specified taxes. The section of the law releasing the company from the payment of taxes was decided by the supreme court to be unconstitutional, and in 1861 an act was passed "for the commutation of the tonnage tax."

During the years immediately following the completion of the road it was greatly improved, the tracks doubled, other lines leased or bought, depots and extensions built, and more recently almost the entire line has been relaid with steel rails, the line straightened and

regraded. During the war the Pennsylvania railroad was largely used for the transportation of troops and supplies, and its president, Colonel Thomas A. Scott, was charged by the government with the special duty of furnishing transportation for large bodies of troops and immense quantities of army supplies. To clothe him with sufficient authority, he was made Assistant Secretary of War under Secretary Stanton.

By 1882 Harrisburg had become a great railway center. For a quarter of a century she had profited by the Pennsylvania railroad, as a link in a system, but now it became a great trunk line extending from the far west to New York, taking in the great cities of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, etc. Besides this system of rail route Harrisburg has the Cumberland Valley connecting south with the Valley of Virginia; the Northern Central to Washington City southward; the Sunbury and Erie north and West; the Lebanon Valley, connecting with all the ramifications of the Philadelphia and Reading railroad; the Dauphin and Susquehanna, to the anthracite coal regions; the Steelton branch, etc.

The passing of the canal system was brought about finally in November, 1901, when the Pennsylvania Railroad Company purchased that portion situated between Clark's Ferry and Columbia, from the state, for the sum of \$245,000. In the transfer of this property, the sum of \$125 had to be attached in payment of the war revenue tax stamps, then required by law, on account of the Spanish-American war.

The railroad systems now provide the best method for the rapid, and cheap transportation of both freight and passengers. That the trains are very numerous in Dauphin county, it may be stated a recent official report says, that during the last year there were 76,715 trains passing the station of Rockville, four miles out of Harrisburg. This gives an average of 210 daily.

CANALS AND TURNPIKES.

The Union canal, incorporated in 1811, passed through Dauphin county, following the Swatara creek for a distance of about twenty miles, connecting with the State canal at Portsmouth, on the Susquehanna.

The Pennsylvania canal entered along the Susquehanna from the southern extremity of Dauphin county to Duncan's Island, sixteen miles above Harrisburg, where it crossed the river.

The Wiconisco canal, commenced about 1842, extended from

Clark's Ferry to Millersburg, at the mouth of the Wiconisco creek, a distance of twelve miles.

In various directions from Harrisburg, there were good turnpike roads. Three led to Philadelphia; one via Reading, one via Ephrata and Downingtown; one via Lancaster. There were also two from Harrisburg to Pittsburg, one via the "South Route," through Carlisle; the other by the Susquehanna route, crossing at Duncan's Island, thence up the Juniata river. One turnpike ran from Harrisburg to Baltimore through Middletown and York, while another ran from York down the west side of the Susquehanna river.

On September 20, 1833, "a large and respectable meeting" was held at the court house in Harrisburg to take into consideration the propriety of opening a steamboat and sloop communication between the Chesapeake bay and the great lakes, by the way of the Susquehanna river. The following were the officers of the meeting: Valentine Hummel, Sr., president; Joel Bailey and Henry Buehler, vice-presidents; Charles C. Rawn and Mordecai McKinney, secretaries. At this meeting resolutions were passed declaring the project national in its character and advantages, and necessary for national defence. A committee was appointed to draft an address to the people of the United States, to draft a memorial to Congress, and to address the Secretary of War.

In October of the same year Henry Buehler, Esq., published an address to the people of the United States. At the same time, G. W. Harris, Esq., reported a memorial to Congress, which was published and circulated, and signed by a large number of citizens in various parts of the country, and transmitted to that body the next session. A bill favorable to the project and making specific appropriations for a survey was reported by the internal improvement committee in the House of Representatives, but at so late a period in the session that it was not acted upon.

July 25, 1834, Henry K. Strong, Esq., from the select committee, transmitted an able and convincing address to Hon. Lewis Cass, then Secretary of War, in which, after showing the advantages of a sloop and steamboat communication between the Chesapeake bay and the lakes by the way of the Susquehanna, he inquired "whether a survey of the route could not be made by an engineer in the service of the government during the present summer?" In reply Lieutenant-Colonel John J. Abert, of the Topographical Engineers, stated that "the department was fully impressed with the importance of the route described, but the conditions and engage-

ments of the office were such that it was not in its power to attend to the project during the present season."

A few days after the receipt of this communication, Mr. Strong again addressed the Secretary of War, repeating a request for the services of an engineer to survey the river, to which Colonel Abert, on behalf of the Secretary of War, again replied, stating that "Dr. William Howard, with two assistants, were the engineers whose services would be placed at the disposal of the parties interested in the matter."

A communication was received from Dr. William Howard, U. S. Engineer, estimating the expense and making several suggestions relative to the proposed improvement, and stating that, "by the orders, he was entirely under the direction of the committee and ready to execute any plan of operations which they might determine." The following gentlemen were then chosen an executive committee: Henry K. Strong, George Mish, Valentine Hummel, Sr., Jacob M. Haldeman, John C. Bucher.

The report of Dr. Howard was referred to the executive committee with instructions to devise a plan of operation for the survey. The project was ultimately abandoned in consequence, it is generally believed, of the death of Dr. Howard, and the refusal of Congress to extend pecuniary co-operation. It was certainly a gigantic enterprise for men of that day to conceive of carrying forward, but the pioneer men of Harrisburg were full of true public zeal and looked far into the future.

EXECUTION OF CONVICTS AT HARRISBURG.

An account of all the executions at Harrisburg, convicted of murder, since the organization of Dauphin county, was compiled and published in what was styled the "Annals of Harrisburg," in 1858. This account, together with later punishments, will be given in this connection. This is not given publicity for the purpose of intimating that great crimes are any honor to a county, but to show that the good citizenship here has ever demanded severe punishment for the crimes that have from time to time been committed by the baser element of which every community as old as Dauphin county, has had its proportion.

The first persons who suffered capital punishment by hanging, in Harrisburg, after the erection of Dauphin county, were Charles McManus and John Hauer, or Hoar, as by some pronounced. These unhappy men, with Francis Cox, Patrick Donagan, Elizabeth Hauer and two others, were confined in the prison of Dauphin county for

the willful murder of Francis Schitz, in Heidelberg township, (now forming part of Lebanon county) on the night of December 28, 1797. Francis Schitz, with his brother, Peter Schitz, had been at a vendue and returned home in the evening greatly fatigued. The former laid himself on a bench near the stove to rest, while the latter retired to bed in an adjoining apartment. They had not been long in tranquility before a female of the house discovered a light in the kitchen, and, opening the door, was frightened at the appearance of several men, and immediately endeavored to awaken Francis Schitz; but she had only partially effected her purpose when one of the intruders presented a pistol at his head, which he discharged and killed him on the spot. In the meantime two others proceeded to the bedroom of the brother, Peter Schitz, with axes, and at the first stroke which one of them made his axe caught the cord of the curtain, which in some measure stopped the force of the blow. He was, however, very much cut on the shoulder which caused him to leap from the bed to the floor and to have the presence of mind to seize a chair, with which he knocked them both down; but in leaving the room he received another deep wound on his posterior, which did not prevent him, however, from locking the door and escaping out of the window, and retreating to the barn, where he placed himself in a narrow passage, armed with a pitchfork. After waiting a considerable time and finding the murderers had gone, he repaired immediately to Shaefferstown and gave the alarm, and by the vigilance of the inhabitants, the assassins were arrested. Peter Schitz was only seventeen years old. The motive which led to the deed was thought to have originated with John Hauer, brother-in-law to the deceased, who expected to fall heir to a considerable estate had he accomplished his wicked purpose.

The grand jury at the June term of court, 1798, found a true bill of indictment against Charles McManus and Peter McDonoghy, as principals, and John Hauer, Elizabeth, his wife, Patrick Donagan, Francis Cox and Hugh McDonough as accessories before the act.

On June 13, 1798, Charles McManus was placed upon trial, which continued eight days, when he was convicted, upon the fullest evidence, of murder in the first degree.

The following Friday a jury was sworn for the trial of John Hauer, Patrick Donagan and Francis Cox, which trial continued until *Sunday* evening at half past seven o'clock, when the jury, after having been out about four hours, returned a verdict of guilty against John Hauer, but of not guilty as to Donagan and Cox. Judge Henry sentenced the two found guilty, at 10 a. m. the next

day. The following appeared in the columns of the *Oracle of Dauphin*, July 18, 1798, and relates to the execution:

"On Saturday the 14th inst., were executed on the public ground (between the State Arsenal and Surveyor General's office) John Hauer and Charles McManus, in pursuance of their sentence, for the murder of Francis Schitz. The deportment of Hauer was more decent and composed than was expected from his conduct since his trial and condemnation. Whether his dumbness was real or affected, he was at least consistent, and sustained the concluding scene without uttering a syllable.

"McManus, in his last moments, confirmed the testimony he had given to the grand jury, viz: 'That he was not in the house or present at the murder, but that he had held a horse at the end of the lane, in order to aid the escape of the perpetrators, who were Hauer and Hugh McDonough.' He appeared with the same manly and even cheerful resignation which he had invariably preserved during the trial and imprisonment, and which, added to his youth, had, notwithstanding the atrocity of the crime, procured him no little degree of public sympathy and favor."

After the execution had taken place Henry Orth, high sheriff of Dauphin county, published a card returning "thanks to the inhabitants of the borough, and particularly to the officers of the several corps of volunteers and militia, for their care in guarding the public jail for many months past, *and for their attendance* and good order on the day of the execution of the two late unhappy criminals."

With the passing decades, times and customs have changed. No present court officer thinks of thanking spectators for "their attendance" at executions. Yet the crime of murder does not lessen with the march of years! The first son born to man and woman—Cain—became a murderer and the crime has followed down throughout the centuries.

The location of Harrisburg, at that early day, necessarily brought many rough characters to this part of Pennsylvania. The *Oracle* newspaper of January 31, 1798, stated: "There never was, since the prison has been built, a greater number of criminals in it. Last Friday night an attempt was made to burn the jail in this town, supposed by some of the criminals; but after the fire had penetrated through the floor, and the coals dropping down on one confined in the dungeon below, who finding his situation rather critical, was obliged to give the alarm, when the fire was in a short time extinguished. Much praise is due to Captains Henry Connolly and Berryhill and the gentlemen belonging to their military com-

panies, who voluntarily formed sufficient guard every night to prevent the prisoners from having any opportunity to escape."

MC GOWEN AND JAMISON EXECUTED.

James McGowen and James Jamison were tried and convicted by the court of Dauphin county, for the murder of Jacob Eshleman. The execution day was set for Monday, December 6, 1806. Jamison, however, before that date effected his escape from durance, and McGowen was consequently the only one who suffered the extreme penalty of the law on the appointed day. Although the day was excessively cold, a large number of both sexes assembled at an early hour about the jail, with a view to catch a sight of the unhappy culprit. About twelve o'clock the man was brought from the prison, when a lane was formed by the several militia companies which attended on the occasion. Through this opening he marched with much firmness, behind the cart which contained his coffin, to the gallows on the public grounds near the Arsenal. Here he expressed a desire to address the spectators, and begged a little liquor to exhilarate his spirits. As he was thinly clad and the weather intensely cold, some of the gentlemen on duty offered him a bottle containing about half a pint; this he took, and before any interference could be made, he drained it to the last drop. He became enraged with the executioner, tore off part of the mask the latter had put on to conceal his face, and even knocked him down from the cart. Indeed, such was his behavior in these, his last moments, that it in a great degree eradicated that compassion which many felt for him during his confinement. He was launched into eternity precisely at one o'clock P. M.

Jamison was subsequently arrested near Reading, brought to Harrisburg, and likewise publicly executed on the public grounds, near the old Arsenal.

James London, a free man of color, was tried and convicted before the court of oyer and terminer of Dauphin county in June, 1818, for the murder of his wife. He was displeased at the food she prepared for his Sunday dinner and threw it into the street. An altercation ensued between the man and wife, and on his threatening her destruction, she went for a constable. In the meantime he was seen to charge a musket, and upon her return, after nearly an hour's absence, and before she had entered the door, he met her and discharged the contents of the musket into her head. Messrs. Irvin, Foster, F. R. Shunk, and Roberts, counsel for the prisoner, made eloquent pleas before the jury, admitting murder, but claiming

he was influenced by liquor, and asked for a second degree verdict, claiming it could not have been "Wilful, deliberate, and premeditated," according to the act of 1794. Mr. Ellmaker was the attorney general on the occasion of the trial, and Judge Scott presided. The jury retired about 6 P. M., and 8 A. M. came into court and handed in a verdict of "guilty of murder in the first degree." He was sentenced July 1, 1818, and hung on August 8 following, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock. London died truly penitent, and on the scaffold, a few moments before he was executed, in reply to the remark of a lawyer at his side, he said, "*Sir, I would not now change situations with you.*"

The execution of Benjamin Stewart was the last public execution. On February 6, 1824, between one and two o'clock, P. M., was hung at Harrisburg, a colored man named Benjamin Stewart for the murder of Ann Oberholzer. He persisted to the last moment that he had no intent of murder, but confessed that he had caused the woman's death in attempting a rape on her person, and seemed fully satisfied with the justice of his doom.

On the Monday preceding his execution his coffin was brought into his room, at his own request, and with this memorial of death before him, in the presence of a number of individuals, among them the ministers of the place, the Rev. Dr. Lochman, Sr., administered to him the solemn ordinance of baptism. On Tuesday night the prisoner was dressed in his shroud and cap, at his own request, and in these habiliments of death he partook, with the clergymen of the place and other pious citizens, of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

On Wednesday he was led to the place of execution, in the center of State street, a short distance below Second, accompanied by the military, the sheriff (Gleim), and the clergy. When he first came out of the prison his mind appeared oppressed, and the tears flowed freely from his eyes; however, he soon recovered, and walked with firmness to the gallows; there, after two hymns had been sung, a prayer offered up, and two short addresses delivered, he ascended the scaffold, when a prayer was offered up for him which he followed with a prayer for himself. The fifty-first Psalm was then sung, and with the concluding lines of the sixth verse, the trap-door on which he stood fell, and the prisoner was launched into eternity. On this occasion the prisoner and the audience, which was very numerous, were spared the disgusting sight of a painted and disguised hangman, the sheriff performing this duty himself. This was the last public execution in Harrisburg, the more advanced, enlightened

and Christianized methods at executions having obtained since that date.

There was arrested and confined in prison, in the month of August, 1853, a man known as Courtland Charles Johnson, charged with the murder of his wife, Priscilla, and her alleged paramour, one Nathaniel Colyer.

At the November session, 1853, he was arraigned and tried for the murder of his wife, and the jury returned a verdict of murder in the second degree. At the April session of 1854 he was arraigned and tried for the murder of Colyer, when the jury brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree. His attorneys made a motion for a new trial, which, however, was overruled by the court, and the unfortunate prisoner received his sentence. The warrant for his execution was issued June 8, 1854.

A short time previous to his execution he confided to the Rev. J. Mackey, one of his spiritual advisers, a confession of his crime, which was subsequently published and from which the following points have been extracted:

He was a boatman by profession, and had been told at different times of the infidelity of his wife. Upon this occasion, having returned from Portsmouth late in the night, and approaching his home, he stopped beside a high board fence and heard voices, in a low tone, and soon recognized one as that of his wife. He remained quiet long enough to satisfy himself that there was criminal connection between his wife and a man who proved to be Nathaniel P. Colyer. Wrought up to the highest pitch of rage and jealousy and somewhat under the influence of liquor, he drew his revolver and, face to face with his wife, he shot her in the breast. He then shot her paramour in the spine.

The day appointed for the execution of the prisoner was August 25, 1854. On the morning of that day he was busily engaged reading the fourteenth chapter of St. John, in the New Testament, which seemed to be his favorite study. About 12 o'clock the jury selected by the sheriff, the physicians, Drs. Bombaugh, Seiler, Roberts and Rutherford, with members of the press and clergy, were admitted into the prison, and the ministers proceeded to the cell of the prisoner and engaged in devotional exercises. A few moments later the cell was vacated by the clergy, and the sheriff entered with a white shroud, and proceeded to array him therein. The prisoner, led by the sheriff, soon appeared in the vestibule of the prison, when a procession was formed and the entire body marched to the scaffold, which had been erected the day previous in the yard at the rear of the building. When the procession reached the scaffold, the

prisoner mounted with a firm step, followed by his spiritual advisers, the Revs. A. Cookman, of the Methodist Episcopal church; Colder and Mackey of the Bethel; and Holmes, of the United Brethren church. The Rev. Mr. Mackey, after a few remarks, gave out the hymn "Jesus, Saviour of My Soul," which was sung by the congregation. A fervent and impressive prayer was then delivered by the Rev. A. Cookman. After this each of the clergy embraced the prisoner and descended from the scaffold. Sheriff Williams then adjusted the cap and rope, took fervent leave of him, descended and pulled the bolt of the drop, which effected the execution. He appeared to die without the least struggle and his pulse ceased to beat when he had only been suspended four and one-half minutes. The last sentence spoken by the prisoner was "Lord Jesus, receive my Soul," which hung on his lips when the drop fell. After thirty minutes he was officially pronounced dead, and cut down by the sheriff, who had his remains placed in a coffin and prepared for interment.

In 1857, William Williams, a coal miner, at the November session of the Dauphin county court, was tried for the murder of Daniel Hendricks, near Lykenstown, by shooting him with a gun. The warrant for his execution was issued by the governor on March 1, 1858, and fixed Friday, May 21, for time of execution.

A little before twelve o'clock on the morning of the said day, the culprit, accompanied by Sheriff Jacob Eyster, Revs. Marquet, Martz and Bartine; the jury, the deputy sheriff, and other persons who had been permitted to witness the execution, left the prison and marched in procession to the scaffold, which was the same as used for the execution of Johnson, and placed in the same position. The prisoner ascended the scaffold, with the sheriff, followed by Revs. Bartine and Martz. After a solemn prayer by the first named clergyman, an appropriate hymn was sung. His spiritual adviser then took an affectionate leave of him, and descended from the scaffold, when the sheriff proceeded to adjust the rope and cap over the prisoner's head and face, after which he likewise descended from the gallows, and, proceeding to the rear of the same, touched the spring which caused the drop to fall.

Aside from the above cases of execution in Dauphin county are the following:

July 9, 1874, Lewis Rosentine and John Moody, for the murder of Farmer Abraham Behn, of Londonderry township, November 14, 1873.

July, 1887, Frank Wilson, for the murder of a rag-picker, John B. Rudy, near the Home of the Friendless, May 16, 1876.

March 24, 1882, Henry and Frank Romberger, for the shooting of Daniel Troutman, near Uniontown, November 14, 1880.

December 7, 1893, B. F. Tennis, for the murder of little Agnes Cooper Wright, near Hummelstown, September 19, 1893.

June 29, 1899, Joseph Hollinger, for the murder of his wife, near Hummelstown, August 26, 1898.

July 11, 1899, Albert Smith, for the murder of his wife, December 17, 1897.

July 23, 1901, Elmer E. Barner, for the murder of his brother-in-law, Isaac W. Miller, near Halifax, January 15, 1900.

January 28, 1902, Weston Keiper and Henry Rowe, for murdering Charles Ryan, a banker, at Halifax.

SCHOOLS OF THE COUNTY FROM REPORT OF JUNE 5, 1905.

Districts.	Schools.	Average Attendance.
Berryburg borough	2	56
Conewago township	6	141
Dauphin borough	3	85
Derry township	15	368
Elizabethville borough	6	168
Gratz borough	3	99
Halifax borough	4	109
Halifax township	10	184
East Hanover township	10	218
South Hanover township	7	181
West Hanover township	5	156
Harrisburg city	218	7,095
Highspire borough	8	288
Hummelstown borough	8	306
Jackson township	9	160
Jefferson township	2	55
Londonderry township	12	220
Lykens borough	11	530
Lykens township	8	187
Middletown borough	24	835
Mifflin township	7	99
Millersburg borough	7	286
Upper Paxton township	9	215
Middle Paxton township	8	181
Lower Paxton township	9	235
Penbrook borough	4	163

Reed township.....	3	26
Royalton borough	6	154
Rush township.....	2	33
Steelton borough	48	1,633
Susquehanna township.....	15	465
Upper Swatara township.....	21	815
Lower Swatara township.....	5	130
Uniontown borough	2	47
Washington township	9	181
Wayne township	4	74
Wiconisco township.....	12	496
Williams township.....	7	202
Williamstown borough	13	453
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Total	562	17,317

DEVELOPMENT.

The growth of the county, in an industrial way, may somewhat be judged from the following extract from the United States Census of 1840, which not only shows the meagerness of her manufacturing interests at that date, but also the character and the crude way of making different articles, as compared to this, the morning of the Twentieth century.

There was the natural ground work of about 240,000 acres of land within the county. From the soil was produced 300,000 bushels of wheat; 400,000 bushels of oats; 200,000 bushels of rye; 300,000 bushels of corn; 130,000 bushels of potatoes; 25,000 bushels of buckwheat and 25,000 tons of hay.

There were but three furnaces, making 3,000 tons of cast iron, and three forges and rolling-mills, producing 466 tons of bar iron. These furnaces and forges consumed 5,537 tons of fuel and employed 224 men; the capital invested was \$120,000. One paragraph found in a book six years later (1846) remarks that "the industries have considerably increased since then." As compared with a report of the 1900 United States Census this remark can be fully appreciated!

The 1840 report goes on to further state: There are 8,000 tons of anthracite coal mined annually, thirty miners employed, and a capital of \$150,000 invested. There were 24,000 pounds of wool grown; 600 pounds of hops produced; 1,000 pounds of beeswax; 322 pounds silk cocoons; 46,700 pounds of tobacco; 20 tanneries, producing 14,900 sides of sole leather; 6,000 sides "upper" leather—

capital in tanneries, \$82,200; 20,000 pounds of soap was made and 60,000 pounds of candles; there were seven distilleries, making a total of 14,700 gallons of liquor; four breweries, making a total of 461,000 gallons of beer; there were four potteries, working on a capital of \$850; there were made fifty barrels of tar, one man doing the work. The total output of machinery of all kinds within the county, of home manufacture, was valued at \$2,000; of small arms there were forty-seven pieces reported; the value of all products from the brick and lime kilns was \$21,209 with 91 men employed; there were nine fulling mills and six woolen mills; value of goods produced, \$6,115; 31 men employed, and capital invested \$4,056. There were one paper factory; twelve printing offices; six binderies; eleven weekly newspapers; two rope-walks, (yards where hemp rope was made by twisting by hand), capital invested \$2,800, and product annually valued at \$7,000. There were twenty-nine flouring mills, making 15,400 barrels of flour; 35 grist mills; 76 saw mills; two oil mills. Furniture was made to the value of \$14,750, and 44 men were employed. During 1840 there were erected in Dauphin county sixteen brick or stone houses, and thirty-seven built of wood.

CURRENT PRICES IN 1800.

As shown by the newspapers at Middletown, Pennsylvania, in February, 1800, the following were the current prices: Wheat, \$1.50 per bushel; rye, 67c.; corn, 50c.; plaster of paris, \$1.33 per bushel; salt, \$1.67 per bushel; whiskey, 47c. per gallon; bacon, 9c. per lb.; bar iron, \$106.67 per ton.

At about the same date, at the earliest in 1793, the Schuylkill and Suusquehanna Canal Company advertised for workmen, offering five dollars a month for the winter months, and six for summer, with board and lodging. The next year there was a debate in the House of Representatives, which brought out the fact that soldiers got but three dollars a month. A Vermont member, discussing the proposal to raise it to four dollars, said that in his state men were hired for eighteen pounds a year, or four dollars a month, with board and clothing. Mr. Wadsworth, of Pennsylvania, said: "In the states north of Pennsylvania, the wages of the common laborer are not, upon the whole, superior to those of the common soldier." In 1797 a Rhode Island farmer hired a good farm hand at three dollars, and five dollars a month was paid to those who got employment for the eight busy months of the farmer's year.

A strong boy could be had at that time, in Connecticut, at one dollar a month through those months, and he earned it by working from daylight until eight or nine o'clock at night. He could buy a coarse cotton shirt with the earnings of three such months. Women picked the wool off the bushes and briars, where the sheep had left it, and spun and knit it into mittens to earn one dollar a year by this toilsome business. They hired out as help for twenty-five cents a month and their board.

By a day's hard work at the spinning-wheel a woman and girl together would earn twelve cents. Matthew Carey, in his letter on the Charities of Philadelphia (1829) gives a painful picture of the working classes at the time. Every avenue of employment was choked with applicants. Men left the cities to find work on the canals at from sixty to seventy-five cents a day, and to encounter the malaria, which laid them low in numbers. The highest wages paid to women was twenty-five cents a day; and even women who made clothes for the arsenal were paid by the government at no higher rates. When the ladies of the city begged for an improvement of this rate, the Secretary hesitated, *lest it should disarrange the relations of capital and labor throughout the country.*

AGRICULTURE.

While there are many more superior farming districts in the country than Dauphin county, and many greater agricultural states than Pennsylvania, yet in the territory embraced in Lancaster, of which Dauphin was at one time a part, there are but few finer farming sections in the Keystone State. Those residing in the boroughs and cities imagine, many times, that the wealth of this goodly domain is chiefly derived from the manufacturing and railway interests solely, but far from it. Long before the forge and the loom, the rolling mill and other vast ramifications of factories found within its borders had been established, the broad acres of rich land had cast forth its golden wealth in prolific crops of field and garden. The early-day boats, on river and canal, were heavily laden with the valuable products of the soil. The county has ever been rich in grains, grasses, dairy products, fruits from the orchards planted out by the hand of the early pioneers and kept intact by their descendants. Notwithstanding the soil of Pennsylvania does not rank with that of the great prairie-land, with its deep rich alluvial composite, yet, by care and diligence, the many generations of the past have been enabled to produce much upon which her vast population has subsisted.

In the vicinity of Middletown there are a large number of farms which for more than a quarter of a century have, by reason of their high state of cultivation, been known as "The Pride of Dauphin," and they have been frequently visited by scientists, statesmen and even presidents of the republic, as well as appreciated and commented upon by foreign travelers and nobility from European countries. A dozen or more of these farms are situated in Lower Swatara and Londonderry townships. Some are given to high-grade stock, some to cereals, some to tobacco culture, and others, by a rotation of crops, are devoted to mixed farming. The land is annually enriched by manures and fertilizers, and to-day seem to yield forth as bountifully as they did a century ago. But here, as in all other parts of the world, there are good and bad farmers—the one succeeds while the other fails.

According to the State agricultural reports for 1903, the following agricultural showing is made; also extracts will be quoted from the 1900 United States Census reports:

In 1900 Dauphin county had 2,844 farms, averaging 82 acres each, the average for the entire State being about 87 acres. Two hundred and fifty-one of these farms were less than ten acres each; 552 were twenty acres and under, 792 were 50 and under 100 acres each, 124 were 175 and under 260 acres each, six were 500 and less than 1,000 acres each, one farm contained 1,000 acres. Two hundred and sixty-eight of the farms were rented to cash tenants, and 834 to share renters.

The total value of all domestic animals was \$1,251,134. There were 9,529 horses, 1,672 mules, 8,500 sheep, 21,156 swine, 13,124 dairy cows. The value of animals slaughtered on the farm was placed at \$238,157.

The value of all orchard products was \$149,315, value of grapes and wines \$10,056, value of small fruits \$14,261. The number of apple-bearing trees, 152,736, yielding 14,000 bushels of apples; 14,000 cherry trees, bearing 10,000 bushels of cherries; barrels of cider made, 13,372; pounds of grapes grown, 383,230; gallons of wine made, 3,200; acreage of strawberries, 50; quarts produced, 1,000,000; nut-bearing trees, 1,140, bearing 1,029 bushels.

TABLE OF PRODUCTS.

Corn	29,819 Acres	926,560 Bushels.
Wheat	27,030 "	287,360 "
Oats	23,796 "	715,000 "
Rye	6,757 "	83,820 "

Clover (grass)	12,917	"	14,262	Tons.
Timothy (grass), etc.	39,000	"	43,468	"
Tobacco	30	"	37,020	Pounds.
Broom Corn	5	"	1,660	"
Buckwheat	268	"	3,410	Bushels.

CURRENT PRICES IN 1903.

Wheat, per bushel	\$.73	Mules, per head	\$125.00
Corn, per bushel .....	.58	Cows (milk), per head....	35.00
Oats, per bushel .....	.36	Fat Hogs, per pound .....	.08
Rye, per bushel .....	.60	Fat Steers, per pound .....	.05
Buckwheat, per bushel .....	.50	Eggs, per dozen .....	.17
Clover Hay, per ton	12.50	Butter, per pound .....	.22
Timothy, etc.	15.00	Potatoes, per bushel .....	.60
Horses, per head	140.00	Apples, per bushel .....	.50

The average price per acre for farm land in 1903 was \$50; wages for farm hands per annum, with board, \$148; per month in summer, \$17; per day and board, \$1.

Aside from the general farming—the field crops and stock growing and feeding—comes another kindred branch not especially noted in the above calculation—that of truck gardening, which is carried on very extensively within many parts of Dauphin county, especially near the larger towns and cities. Surprisingly large crops of potatoes, cabbage, onions, beans, sweet corn, tomatoes, radishes, cucumbers, wine-plant and sweet potatoes are annually produced and consumed by the residents of the county.

COAL MINES OF THE COUNTY.

While the mining interest of Dauphin county is not as great as many of her sister counties, yet it is a goodly factor in the industries which go to produce her wealth. During early days explorations were made for coal and other minerals, in this section of the commonwealth, and really more interest, in proportion, was then manifested than at the present time, since the vast mineral wealth of other portions of Pennsylvania has been developed to such a large extent. From 1820 to 1840 discoveries of various grades of both bituminous and anthracite coal were made, and April 5, 1826, the Dauphin and Susquehanna Coal Company was incorporated under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania. Middle Paxton township was among the richest coal fields then developed. Near Port Lyon (now Dauphin) extensive mines were operated, from one to five hundred feet beneath the surface. Both hard and soft coal were successfully mined and shipped by canal

boats. Mines were also operated at Fort Lookout, Bear Town, Big Flats and Rattling Run Gap. Trial, or test, pits were sunk five hundred feet, and good grades of coal found in veins varying from two feet to four feet in thickness. Many of the mines were provided with large air shafts for ventilating purposes. With the building of many railroads and the opening up of more paying mines the industry did not prove as profitable as in the earlier canal-boat days.

According to the 1903 Mining Reports of Pennsylvania, there were during that year mined within Dauphin county 654,437 tons of anthracite coal. The total number of men employed was 2,140; number of days per annum worked in mines, 283; number of kegs of powder used in mines, 6,890; number of pounds of dynamite employed, 37,600.

Vast quantities of both hard and soft coal are annually shipped to this county from other sections of the State, both for domestic and manufacturing purposes. The number of tons of anthracite coal mined in Dauphin county in 1905 was 713,000.

Among the stone quarries of much value and commercial importance, within Dauphin county, is the Hummelstown brown-stone quarries, about three miles out from Hummelstown. These quarries were opened about 1867, and for about thirty years have been very extensively operated by a company owning a line of three or four miles of railroad, several locomotives and many freight cars. The plant was equipped with immense stone saw mills with many gangs; also stone planers and cutters. Dozens of steam-hoist derricks lift the stone from the quarry to workshops and cars. As many as six hundred men are employed in the busy season of the year. From forty to sixty freight cars of brown-stone are shipped from this place and sent to all parts of the country. No finer, more lasting or more easily worked and durable building stone is found in America, and this plant is among the largest in Pennsylvania. Tests by experts show the strength of the stone to be seven hundred tons per square foot.

DAUPHIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

A preliminary meeting to take measures to organize a historical society was held on the evening of May 10, 1869. At a subsequent meeting, held in the lecture-room of the Market Square Presbyterian Church, a constitution and by-laws were adopted and signed, and an election for officers held. Upon application to the commissioners of the county a room in the court house was secured for their use,

subsequently fitted up, and where the society has ever since held its meetings and preserved its already valuable library. Files of all the newspapers of the country are kept and properly bound, and its collection of newspapers is a special feature. The society was incorporated in January, 1870, and measures have been adopted to the end that whatever may be donated to the society will be permanently preserved. What is needed is a fire-proof building for its valuable collection of manuscripts. The officers for 1907 are: John P. Keller, D. D. S., President; Hon. Theodore B. Kline, First Vice-President; Robert Snodgrass, Esq., Second Vice-President; Benjamin M. Nead, Esq., Third Vice-President; William H. Fry, Recording Secretary; James M. Lamberton, Esq., Corresponding Secretary; William S. Rutherford, Treasurer; Donald C. Haldeman, Esq., Librarian; Lewis S. Shimmell, Ph. D., Assistant Librarian.

CHAPTER X.

THE NEWSPAPERS—THE LEGAL PROFESSION—THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

There is no instrumentality, not even excepting the pulpit and bar, which exerts over society such power as does the press of the land. The high-salaried and sometimes talented minister of the Gospel on the Sabbath day preaches to a few hundred people for thirty minutes; but if his thoughts are well chosen and of the higher order, they are reproduced, more than a thousand fold, and are read and talked about by thousands of people. The attorney at the bar makes his eloquent plea before twelve men as jurymen, and a few score of onlookers, but the daily journals take the pathetic or sarcastic arguments there produced, and by means of type send his words, sentences and paragraphs broadcast to an eager world, who may read them thousands of miles distant. The newspaper of to-day is a great civilizing, moving and even Christianizing factor of the twentieth century, as it ever has been in the century just passed. There are but few deeds of crime or benevolence which men can enact in America to-day, that through the medium of the press may not be known and read of all men before the going down of another sun. If one desires to succeed in a business sense, he must consult the daily and weekly newspaper; if one hopes to be well informed in regard to any given line of thought or action, he must be the reader of a journal (their name now being legion) edited especially for his own calling. Every trade, school, profession, science, art, now has its own special organ, talking and arguing its specialty to the multitude through the medium of printer's ink. To the common people, none is sought after more than the local, or county paper. The Press is an index of any people, and Dauphin county is not wanting in this direction.

The history of newspaperdom in Harrisburg is both interesting and eventful. When the town became the capital of the State, in 1812, unnumbered ventures were made—nearly all tell the same story—premature decay! In 1830, when the place had a population of but four thousand, Harrisburg contained twelve printing offices; six book-binderies; published eleven newspapers and one periodical. The invested capital was \$73,000.

The history of the newspaper press in Dauphin county is quite lengthy and full of more or less interest. Much of the early-day history was compiled by A. Boyd Hamilton, who edited the *Platform*, a campaign paper in 1854, and he is given for our authority on many points herein narrated.

It appears that the first attempt to conduct a newspaper at Harrisburg was the establishing of the *Harrisburg Journal and Advertiser*, later known as the *Oracle of Dauphin and Harrisburg Advertiser*. It was founded by T. Roberts & Co., in 1789. The first issue was printed from a house "adjoining the Register's office," which was then on the northwest corner of Second and Walnut streets, near Bombach's Tavern. But shortly the office was moved to "Mulberry street, opposite the residence of Adam Boyd, Esq., near the bank," where the postoffice was also kept, then to the northeast corner of Market Square and Market street, where it remained as long as it was published. When founded the paper had a clear field, as the territory included that now known as Lebanon and Dauphin counties up to 1813. It was edited with much care, great prudence, but void of any false attempt at brilliancy. Messrs. Allen & Wyeth had a well equipped office for those early times; they had both English and German type, and published neatly bound "Reflections on Courtship and Marriage, in Two Letters to a Friend," price three shillings.

October 20, 1792, the *Oracle of Dauphin and Harrisburg Advertiser* was controlled and conducted by John W. Allen and John Wyeth. It continued under the management of the Wyeths (John, John Jr., then by Francis) for about forty years, up to the days of anti-Masonry. Partial files are still to be seen, but some have been lost by fire. Early volumes are in the State Library collection of papers.

The imposing title of the first German newspaper in Dauphin country was *Die Unparthenische Harrisburg (Morgenrothe) Zeitung*. Its initial number bore date of March 1, 1794. It was conducted by Benjamin Mayer and Conrad Fahnestock. It was changed in August, 1800, to *Die Harrisburger Morgenrothe*, and in 1811 was purchased by John S. Weistling, who took as his partner Christian Gleim. During the "thirties" it was published by Babb & Hummel, and the name changed to *The Harrisburg Morgenrothe und Cumberland County Anzeiger*. It was finally discontinued in November, 1840. Christian Gleim was "a young man from Lebanontown," and was subsequently sheriff of Dauphin county. Weistling became an iron-maker.

The Farmers' Instructor and Harrisburg Currant, published

by Benjamin Mayer, was issued January 2, 1800, first a folio, then a quarto, and, so far as we can learn, it treated almost every other subject at large except agriculture!

The Dauphin Guardian, from the press of Jacob Elder, in Second street, "next door to the Sign of the Seven Stars," commenced in June, 1805, and continued six years. Its founder was one of the many grandsons of Rev. John Elder, of Paxton. Young Elder died early in 1816. His paper merged into the *Republican* in 1811.

The Times, "printed by David Wright," was first issued September 21, 1807. It soon moved to Lancaster, the seat of government. Its editor was Hugh Hamilton, a young lawyer. He continued to edit the organ for almost thirty years.

The Harrisburg Republican was issued by James Peacock in 1811. He conducted it about ten years, when he was made postmaster. The paper was sold to others, and finally merged into the *Intelligencer*.

The Chronicle or Harrisburg Visitor was first issued May 8, 1813, "by William Gillmor, next door to Dr. Agnew's, and one door from the postoffice, on Walnut street." In 1815 Hugh Hamilton became a partner and its editor. It was under control of Mr. Hamilton and his son, A. Boyd Hamilton, until 1836, then was conducted by others until 1842, when its mission ended!

The Commonwealth, by John McFarland and William Green, began publication in 1818. It survived with little or no success for five years, and was numbered among the defunct.

The Pennsylvania Intelligencer, on December 5, 1820, made its appearance in the field of local journalism. In 1822 Simon Cameron became a partner of its founder, Charles Mowry, and in various hands it appeared until 1838. The State Library contains many of its interesting volumes. Its first editor, as well as some who followed him, were masters of trenchant pens, of which they made warlike use. When political complications arose respecting a successor to Mr. Monroe, that portion of political opinion which had been led by this paper refused to follow. Then General Cameron, with happy fortune, sold to Judge Krause, who carried on a stout contest with the Jacksonians until 1828.

Der Unabhaengige Blobachter, a German weekly, commenced by William White & Co., May 22, 1822, and existed ten years. It commenced as the German oracle of Governor Hiester's friends, and was a trusted organ in Jacksonian days.

The American Patriot was issued in 1812 and 1813, with

Alexander Hamilton as its editor. Copies of it are now very scarce.

The Ladies' Souvenir, by George E. Ludwig, issued July 21, 1827, continued six months.

The Farmers' and Mechanics' Journal, by John S. Wiestling, first issued August 12, 1827, was merged in December of the same year with the *Intelligencer*, under the title of *Pennsylvania Intelligencer and Farmers' and Mechanics' Journal*.

The Pennsylvanian, by Christian Gleim, in 1824 died a natural death; no file is now to be found.

The Christian Monitor, a weekly religious paper by John M. Klagy, M. D., appeared in January, 1826, and survived but three issues.

The Pennsylvania Telegraph was founded September, 1831, by Theophilus Fenn, and succeeded the *Statesman Anti-Masonic Republican*, founded in 1828 by John McCord. The *Telegraph* was published by Fenn and James A. Wallace from July, 1840, to 1843; by Mr. Fenn to July, 1849; by Fenn & Rea to August, 1849; by Fenn, Rea & Co., to October, 1849; by Fenn & Beerbower to December, 1849; Fenn & Co. to November, 1853, and sold to John J. Patterson, who consolidated it with the *Whig State Journal*, founded in 1850 by John J. Clyde. It also absorbed the *Harrisburg Daily American*, founded in December, 1850, by George Bergner & Co., and the *Daily Times*, founded by William H. Egle (who was later State Librarian) and Theodore F. Scheffner in 1853. Patterson, Clyde and Stephen Miller sold to Alexander K. McClure (founder of the *Philadelphia Times*) and James Sellers, in 1856. They sold to George Bergner and John J. Patterson, in June, 1856. McClure was retained as its editor until October, 1856. Charles H. Bergner, son of George Bergner, was publisher from August, 1874, to 1882, with Thomas F. Wilson as editor. It was purchased by the Harrisburg Telegraph Company, January, 1882, with Mr. Bergner as manager, and Mr. Wilson as editor. In October, 1883, M. W. McAlarney bought the interests of Mr. Wilson, and A. C. Nutt became managing editor. It has been published by the Harrisburg Publishing Company, with Mr. McAlarney, as manager until his death, December, 1900. It is now owned by a company recently formed, with E. J. Stackpole as its president. It began as a weekly, was published as a semi-weekly, during the legislative assembly, and the weekly has since been discontinued. The daily edition began in 1856 and has had a continuous publication. During the Civil war it was issued twice each day. It was first styled *The Pennsylvania Telegraph*; in December, 1857, changed to *Daily Telegraph*, and

later to the *Pennsylvania Daily Telegraph*. In 1860 it took its present title. At first it was a Whig organ, but later became an exponent of true Republican doctrine. During the Civil war period *The Telegraph* was one of the strongest, most outspoken papers within the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and its editorials were copied far and near, and they were ever true to the Union cause, standing out boldly and defiantly as against other newspapers of the city, whose management from the first Lincoln campaign in 1860 until Lee's surrender in 1865, was anything but loyal. The present home of *The Telegraph* is near the postoffice building, and with their new spacious brick building, containing all that goes toward making a modern office, the degree of popularity which it enjoys, is a token of liberal patronage and good business management. It has the largest home circulation of any daily paper in southern Pennsylvania, and reaches more than one hundred towns in Dauphin and adjoining counties.

The Gospel Publisher, the organ of the Church of God, began publication in 1835, edited by the famous Rev. John Winebrenner. It was later known as the *Church Advocate*.

The Republican and Anti-Masonic Inquirer, commenced its publication in 1833, edited by Francis Wyeth (formerly of the *Oracle*). It continued into its fourth volume. It had a good circulation at first. It is related that its associate editors were a "lot of young attorneys who had more brains (?) than business." They made a bright paper, but the narrowness of the plank it stood on soon caused ruin, as Masonry, that ancient order, had planted itself on this continent to remain!

Iron Grey, published by John H. Cox, in 1838, has files still extant.

The Plow Boy, by Mr. Rutter, appeared in 1838.

The Pennsylvania Bulletin, by Shunk & Weidler, was a short-lived publication of which there is no file.

Der Stats Bothe, by Edwin W. Hutter and Samuel S. Bigler, came out in 1839; partial files exist.

The Magician, by E. W. Hutter and J. J. Cantine, appeared in 1839.

The Log Cabin Rifle, by Henry Montgomery, a campaign paper, was issued in 1840, in favor of "Tippecanoe and Tyler Too."

The year 1841 saw the establishing of *The Yeoman*, *The Watchman* and *The Signal*, all of brief life.

In 1843 came the *Harrisburg Argus*, by Valentine Best; *The Commonwealth*, by William Lewis; and *The Penny Advocate*, by Cherrick Westbrook. The last named was a small quarto published

on Wednesday and Saturday at \$1.50 per annum. Advertising "A paper, was issued in 1840, in favor of "Tippecanoe and Tyler Too." was "too cheap," and they quitted the field.

The Champion, a campaign paper of 1844, and one of great vigor, was published by Augustus Sprigman, in favor of Shunk against Muhlenberg.

The Whig Bugle, by Colin McCurdy, in favor of General Taylor for president, came out in 1848.

The Crystal Fountain, began in 1856, by John J. Clyde, was the organ of the great temperance movement in the State and it survived several years.

The American was founded by John J. Clyde in 1856, in connection with his daily, *The Herald*.

The State Capital Gazette commenced in July, 1839, continuing until 1843.

The Democratic State Journal was started March 28, 1832, by George W. Crabb and O. Barrett, "office near the south end of court house." It had a brief, stormy voyage and consolidated with the *Reporter*.

The rise and progress, the generation and succession of the *Pennsylvania Reporter*, embraces so much that an endeavor to combine its history from 1827 to the present has been made. It was issued in a time of great political excitement, November, 1827, by Samuel C. Stambaugh, and in its history is the story of many other ventures. It has been continued by a crowd of able editors. The whole was merged in the *Patriot*, published by a company, and of necessity without a "fighting editor," as was always the case before 1856. About that period editors began to be impersonal. In the good old times courageous personality, not ability, often made a popular newspaper editor.

The Keystone was started in August, 1836, by William F. Packer, afterwards governor of the State, O. Barrett and Benjamin Parke. The senior member remained until February, 1840, when he disposed of his interest to Barrett & Parke, "the arduous duties appertaining to the office of canal commissioner" compelling him to relinquish it. Ovid F. Johnson edited this paper with great vigor. In April, 1841, James Peacock and Isaac G. McKinley purchased the establishment.

The Home Journal and Citizen Soldier is the title of the paper printed by Isaac R. Diller in 1843. In August, 1845, the name was changed to *The Pennsylvania Reporter and Home Journal*. It was published a short time. It caused quite a sensation by printing in its columns a local story founded on the Parthemore

murder, by that strange erratic genius, George Lippard. It was entitled, "Posy, or the Pilgrimage of St. George."

The Harrisburg Star, by William J. Sloan, about 1830, was not a very creditable sheet in its typography, as the editor was a mere lad, not much of a printer, but with so much ability in another direction that he came to be an able departmental surgeon in the United States army. One or two of its issues have been preserved, but no complete file, except perhaps among the effects of its "responsible editor."

The Whig State Journal, issued in 1850, by John J. Clyde, was sold to John J. Patterson, who subsequently purchased the *Telegraph*, into which this paper was merged.

The Harrisburg Daily American was commenced December 26, 1850, by George Bergner & Co. Subsequently it became a part of the *Harrisburg Telegraph*. It was established as a Whig organ. In the course of time its opposition to the Know-Nothing organization was very decided. A file for several years is in the collection of the State Library.

The Daily Times, 1853, was a venture of William H. Egle and Theodore F. Scheffer, at the suggestion of a number of prominent citizens. *The Morning Herald*, by John J. Clyde & Co., was issued the same year. The borough not being able to support three daily papers, the *Times* was merged into the *Herald*. The latter paper was shortly after absorbed, or rather continued by the *Daily Telegraph*. It may be remarked that the *Telegraph* has absorbed almost as many newspaper ventures as its contemporary, the *Patriot*, and its editors were of the picked men of their political party.

The Daily Borough Item, by George P. Crap & Louis Blanche, commenced in 1852, a small penny paper, not very prepossessing in appearance, but gave a good *résumé* of local events.

The Platform, in 1854, was a campaign paper of large circulation, by A. Boyd Hamilton, the organ of Governor Bigler. It was "cash in advance," and his list was fifteen thousand.

The Pennsylvania Statesman, of 1860, by J. M. Cooper, advocated the election of John C. Breckenridge for President. It was a lively sheet.

The State Guard, a daily published by Forney & Koffman, began in 1866, and continued several years.

The State Journal was commenced in October, 1870, and destroyed by fire in 1873.

Other papers which "flashed in the pan," as one of the editors remarked, were *The Visitor*, *The Mercury*, *The Dawn*, *Scroll-*

keeper, *National Progress*. *Stars and Stripes* came out in 1856 for Buchanan and Breckenridge, published by George F. Weaver & Co. Three sides were in English and one in German.

At Steelton *The Token of Progress*, a weekly newspaper, was established in April, 1875, by Frank McClure. It was at first a four-page sheet of four columns each, and thus continued until October, 1876, when Joseph A. Work became part proprietor. In May, 1877, the latter purchased the interests of the former publishers, subsequently associating with him his brother, James W. Work. The name of the paper was changed in May, 1878, to *The Weekly Item*, and enlarged to a twenty-column journal. Upon the incorporation of the borough of Steelton the title of the newspaper was changed to *The Steelton Item*, and the publication continued under its former management. Various changes have taken place in the press at this point, and to-day the newspapers are the *Advocate and Verdict* and the *Reporter*, two creditable journals. The *Reporter* was founded June 1, 1882, by its present proprietor, W. H. H. Sieg. It is published every Friday and enjoys a large circulation with an excellent advertising and job printing patronage, which includes much of the work for the great Pennsylvania Steel Company.

The Middletown Argus was the first newspaper printed in the town, and was established in 1834 by a Mr. Wilson. It was an independent and family journal. Mr. Wilson did the editorial work, and his wife helped to set the type. The office was located on Main street, opposite S. L. Yetter's residence. It was discontinued in 1835.

The Middletown Emporium was established in 1850, by William Henlock, formerly of Henlock & Bratton, State printers at Harrisburg. It was printed at the corner of Pine and Main streets, and after being published for a year and a half was discontinued.

The Central Engine was published in Middletown in 1851 and 1852, by H. S. Fisher, but the material was purchased, and the paper merged into the *Swatara Gem*, and later to the *Middletown Journal*.

The Middletown Press, an eight-column journal of four pages, was established July 16, 1881, by J. R. Hoffer as proprietor.

The Millersburg Herald was established by J. B. Seal, January, 1875. It is independent in all things.

The pioneer paper of Lykens (borough) was the *Farmers' and Miners' Journal*, in 1856. It was run off on a Washington hand press. It was owned by a stock company who engaged Dr. J. B. Hower to edit and S. B. Coles to print it. After three months

Coles handled it alone a while. George Wolfe Buehler became proprietor and continued until October, 1861, when the office turned all of its four employes into the Union army, which caused a suspension of the paper. These four printer volunteers were Henry Keiser, John C. Gratz, who died of army fever; John E. Roberts, aged fifteen, proved his bravery on three hard-fought fields and finally fell at New Market Cross-Roads, June 26, 1862. The other was Christopher C. Hynicka, who was held a prisoner of war more than a year and, too weak to get on board the transport boat, surrendered his life on the altar of his country.

Next came the *Upper Dauphin Register, and Lykens Valley Mirror*, a Republican paper, later the *Lykens Register*, printed by power press, established by Samuel Fenn in 1856.

The first number of the *Lykens Record* was issued July 11, 1874, by Ettinger & Charles, who continued its publication until purchased by the Lykens Printing Association incorporated March 3, 1876. The stock of this corporation was held by forty-five citizens, principally business men of the Upper End. It survived three years.

The Star-Independent, one of Pennsylvania's great daily papers, was founded in December, 1876, and has of recent years been greatly enlarged and improved. It has superior and modern telegraphic news service, and is occupying a front rank in the list of up-to-date journals. No plant is better equipped between the cities of Philadelphia and Pittsburg. The editorial staff, presided over by Hon. B. F. Meyers, the owner, is complete in all departments. Mr. Meyers purchased the property in 1891, and consolidated *The Star* and *The Independent*. He is eminent in both editorial and political fields. Offices are maintained in New York and Chicago. The sworn daily circulation in April, 1905, was 11,807 copies. Its business quarters are within the largest newspaper office—built and exclusively occupied by its owner—outside the two greater cities in Pennsylvania. Seventy thousand dollars worth of machinery, including an 80-horse-power engine, are used. One hundred and ten persons are employed, and papers are delivered to the depot and trolley stations by automobile.

The following "Press Memoranda" was made for Dauphin County Journals in 1883:

DAILY.—*Harrisburg Telegraph*, by the Harrisburg Publishing Company. Twenty-sixth year.

The Harrisburg Patriot, by Patriot Publishing Company. Twenty-fourth year.

The Daily Independent, by E. Z. Wallower. Sixth year.

WEEKLY.—*The Item*, Steelton, by J. A. Work. Eighth year.
The Middletown Journal, by J. W. Stofer. Twenty-eighth year.

The Middletown Press, by I. O. Nissley. Second year.

The Hummelstown Sun, by W. R. Hendricks. Ninth year.

The Millersburg Herald, by J. B. Seal. Eighth year.

Lykens Register, by Samuel M. Fenn. Seventeenth year.

Dauphin County Journal (German), Harrisburg, by Dr. J. R. Hayes. Sixth year.

Harrisburg Saturday Night, by Dr. J. R. Hayes. Fourth year.

Pennsylvania Staats Zeitung, Harrisburg, by the executrix of John G. Ripper, deceased, W. Strobel, editor. Sixteenth year.

Church Advocate, Harrisburg, edited by Rev. C. H. Forney, D. D.

Steelton Reporter, by W. H. H. Sieg. First year.

The Sunday Morning Telegram, published every Sunday morning by the Telegram Company, Harrisburg, in its first year, thus far has been a successful enterprise. John Moore, editor.

In addition to the foregoing are the following periodicals, issued monthly or semi-monthly:

The Conference News, organ of the Central Pennsylvania Methodist Conference, by Rev. W. M. Frysinger.

The Lutheran Chimes, published by Zion Lutheran (Fourth Street) Church.

Church and Home, published by Market Square Presbyterian Church.

Odd-Fellows' Gazette, by T. Morris Chester.

People's Friend, organ of the local temperance movement.

Bulletin, organ of the Y. M. C. Association.

The Itinerant, by A. L. Groff, organ of the U. B. Church. Seventh year.

There were twenty-two local newspapers published within Dauphin county in 1904, as follows:

Advocate and Verdict, Steelton, local.

Courier, Harrisburg, Republican.

Dauphin County Journal, Harrisburg, German Democrat.

Echo, Elizabethville, local.

Gazette, Halifax, Republican.

Patriot, Harrisburg, Democrat.

Star-Independent, Harrisburg, Independent.

Sun, Harrisburg, Independent.

Telegraph, Harrisburg, Republican.

West End Reporter, Harrisburg, Independent.

Sun, Hummelstown, Independent.

Standard, Lykens Republican.

Journal, Middletown, Independent.

Journal, Middletown, Republican.

Press, Middletown, Independent-Republican.

Herald, Millersburg, Republican.

Sentinel, Millersburg, Independent.

Dauphin County Times, Penbrook, Republican.

Press (Colored), Steelton, Republican.

Reporter, Steelton, Republican.

Times, Williamstown, Republican.

THE BAR.

In reviewing the representatives of the legal profession of this county, it should be borne in mind that the prosperity and well-being of any community depends upon the clear, well-defined and wise interpretation of the law. Hence it follows that a record of the attorneys of Dauphin county possesses particular value in this work, which takes the wild, undeveloped domain along the Susquehanna river, at its organization as a county, and brings it down to to-day, when it is acknowledged to be one of the best governed and most prosperous and happy regions of all the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Again, change is seen on every hand in the great human tide. The laws of yesterday do not fully meet the requirements of to-day, for it should be remembered that former relations do not now obtain. New and satisfactory laws must needs be enacted, and then enforced and established to the full understanding of the masses, who otherwise might ignorantly violate them. The discoveries in the arts and sciences, the invention of novel contrivances for labor-saving, the enlargement of all our industrial pursuits, and the increase and development of commerce and, without precedents, the science of law must keep pace with them all; nay, it must even forecast the event and frame such laws as will most adequately subserve the wants of these new conditions. Hence, we say the lawyer is a man purely of to-day. The exigencies he must encounter are peculiar and alone to the age in which he lives. His capital is his ability and pure individuality. The lawyer should love and prize his profession. He should value its past renown and cherish the memory of great men whose gigantic shadows walk with us still.

The bar of Dauphin county has enrolled among its numbers many who have been not only an honor to their profession at home, but also have gained national distinction. It may be true that we have come to enact too many laws, but so long as these enactments do exist, we have great need of learned, thinking, reading, hard-toiling lawyers to construe these laws to our common people, who have duties calling them in another direction—a work to perform in another sphere.

The subjoined list of attorneys admitted to the Dauphin county bar is more complete than any hitherto published, but doubtless there are some omissions, from the incompleteness of the records now in existence, notwithstanding the great care which has been taken to revise and correct the list to date, as far as possible. The year given is that of admission to the bar:

Stephen Chambers, Lancaster..1785	Edward Burd .....1788
John W. Kittera, Lancaster...1785	John Spayd .....1788
John Clark, York.....1785	Mathias Barton, Lancaster...1788
Joseph Hubley, Lancaster....1785	Galbraith Patterson, Harris-
John Andre Hanna, Harrisburg.1785	burg .....1789
James Riddle, Carlisle.....1785	Marks John Biddle, Reading..1789
John Joseph Henry, Lancaster.1785	John Moore .....1789
Peter Huffnagle, Lancaster...1785	John Smith .....1790
Jacob Hubley, Lancaster.....1785	Daniel Smith .....1790
James Biddle, Reading.....1785	Joseph Burd .....1790
Collison Reed, Reading.....1785	Ralph Bowie, York .....1790
Geo. Ross, Lancaster.....1785	Chas. Hall, Northumberland...1791
John Reily, Harrisburg.....1785	Samuel Riddle .....1791
Jasper Yates, Lancaster.....1785	Samuel Roberts .....1791
Robert Magan, Carlisle.....1785	Thomas Craigh, Carlisle.....1791
Thomas Hartly, York .....1785	David Watts, Carlisle .....1791
David Greer .....1785	Robert Duncan .....1791
Thomas Duncan, Carlisle ....1785	Thomas Elder, Harrisburg...1791
John Caldwell .....1785	Daniel Clymer, Reading .....1791
Andrew Dunlap, Chambers-	Daniel Levy .....1792
burg .....1785	Wm. Wallace, Harrisburg ...1792
Wm. Montgomery .....1785	Geo. Smith .....1792
Wm. Graydon, Harrisburg ...1786	John Kidd .....1792
Chas. Smith, Lancaster .....1786	Samuel Laird, Harrisburg....1792
James Smith, York .....1786	John Ross .....1792
James Hamilton, Carlisle ...1786	James Kelly .....1792
Wm. R. Atlee, Lancaster....1786	James Campbell .....1792
James Hopkins, Lancaster ....1787	Jonathan Henderson .....1793
Richard Wharton, Philadel-	Wm. Barber .....1793
phia .....1787	Wm. R. Hanna .....1793
Geo. Fisher, Harrisburg .....1787	Matthew Henry .....1794
Geo. Eckert, Reading .....1788	John Shippen .....1794
Wm. Bradford, Philadelphia...1788	John Montgomery, Carlisle ...1794

Sam. S. Galbraith	1794	James Dobbins	1812
James Crawford	1794	Jacob Barge Weidman, Leba-	
John Murray	1794	non	1813
Robert Whitehill	1795	George Bryan Porter, Lancas-	
James Gilchrist	1795	ter	1813
Robert Stewart	1796	Henry W. Kurtz	1813
Evan Rice Evans	1796	John Montgomery Forster,	
William Augustus Patterson ..	1797	Harrisburg	1814
Charles Hartley	1797	Charles A. Barnitz, York.....	1815
William Laird	1797	Hugh Bellas	1816
David Cassatt, York	1798	Samuel G. Strong	1816
Frederick Smith	1799	James Hamilton, Carlisle.....	1816
Frederick Haller	1799	Edwin Atlee White	1816
William Ross	1799	Samuel Bacon	1816
Alexander Graydon, Harris-		Francis Rahn Shunk, Harris-	
burg	1800	burg	1816
Patton Ross	1800	Mordecai McKinney, Harris-	
William Augustus Thompson ..	1800	burg	1817
Robert Allison	1800	John D. Mahon, Carlisle	1817
Thomas Graham	1801	George Burd	1817
Andrew Buchanan	1801	Jonathan Houle, Jr.....	1818
John Cadwalader	1801	Nicholas Baylis Wood, Harris-	
William Soner	1802	burg	1818
David Hays	1803	Daniel J. Hiester	1818
Edward Goodwin	1803	Philip Frazier	1818
Hugh Hamilton, Harrisburg..	1805	John Mumma	1818
Washington Lee, Harrisburg..	1806	David Durkee, Vermont	1818
Abner Wickersham, Harris-		Samuel Douglass, Harrisburg..	1819
burg	1806	Hugh Gallagher, Greensburg..	1820
Andrew Carothers, Carlisle....	1806	Samuel Shoch, Harrisburg....	1820
George Metzgar, Carlisle....	1806	James Maginnis, Harrisburg..	1820
William N. Irvine, Harris-		Henry Woodward	1820
burg	1807	William Ramsey, Carlisle	1820
Moses Maclean, Gettysburg....	1807	John Smith	1820
Walker Reed, Harrisburg....	1807	Frank Bugbee	1820
John Bannister Gibson, Carlisle.	1807	John Adams Fisher, Harris-	
Isaac B. Parke	1808	burg	1820
Amos Ellmaker, Harrisburg....	1808	William McClure, Harrisburg..	1820
George K. Nutz, Harrisburg....	1809	Archibald Findlay	1820
Stephen Carson	1809	George Washington Harris,	
Alexander Mahon	1810	Harrisburg	1820
James McCullough	1810	John Wyeth, Jr., Harrisburg....	1820
Thomas Montgomery	1811	William Powell	1821
Henry Shippen	1811	William Penrose, Carlisle	1821
John Fisher, Harrisburg.....	1811	Charles Davis	1821
John Roberts, Harrisburg.....	1812	Samuel Alexander, Carlisle	1821
Bushnell Carter	1812	James Findlay, Harrisburg....	1822
Abiathar Hopkins, Harrisburg.	1812	Adam Henry Orth, Harrisburg.	1822
John Johnson	1812	Edward Coleman	1823
Andrew Berryhill, Harrisburg.	1812	James Biddle Hubley, Lancas-	
James Buchanan	1812	ter	1823

John Williamson, Carlisle....	1823	Wm. Sterrett Ramsey, Carlisle	1837
David Watts Huling	1823	James Cameron, Harrisburg...	1838
Jacob W. Harning	1823	John H. Berryhill, Harrisburg,	1838
William Maclay Hall, Harrisburg	1823	Joseph Henderson, Harrisburg.	1838
Ethan Baldwin	1823	James F. Cooper	1839
Morris Wilson	1823	James P. Sanderson, Harrisburg	1839
Richard Butler McCabe		Wm. B. Reed	1839
Thomas Burnside	1824	John T. Adams	1839
Ellis Lewis, York	1824	Alex. Ramsey, Harrisburg....	1839
Saml. J. Packer	1824	Jacques W. Johnson	1840
David Krause, Lebanon....	1825	Leander N. Ott	1840
James McCormick, Carlisle ..	1825	Henry C. Hickok	1840
Christopher Loeser	1825	B. B. Crawford	1841
Herman Alricks, Harrisburg...	1825	Sam. W. Wharton	1841
Wm. Ayers, Harrisburg	1826	Elias V. Everhart	1841
Samuel H. Nesmith	1827	Lemuel G. Bradenburg	1841
Hamilton Alricks, Harrisburg.	1828	Wm. J. Cochran	1841
John Lashell	1828	Chas. W. Hepburn, Carlisle ..	1841
Robt. Jones Fisher, Harrisburg.	1828	Chas. Jared Ingersoll, Philadelphia	1841
Peter A. Browne	1828	David Fleming, Harrisburg...	1841
Benjamin Parke, Wilkes-Barre	1828	Rich. T. Elliott	1841
Isaac Fisher	1828	Joseph Cumings Wallace, Harrisburg	1841
Calvin Blythe, Gettysburg....	1829	Rich. Cox McAllister, Harrisburg	1841
Walter Franklin, Lancaster...	1829	Sam. T. Shunk, Harrisburg...	1841
Chas. Coatsworth Rawn, Harrisburg	1831	Jacob Y. Blackwell, Harrisburg.	1842
John King Findlay, Harrisburg.	1831	Geo. Wm. Heilig, Harrisburg ..	1842
Johne Hoge	1831	Joseph Allison, Harrisburg ...	1843
John Cadwallader	1832	Jackson Grimshaw, Harrisburg.	1843
Hezekiah Gould Rogers, Madison, N. Y.	1833	Thos. Jefferson Jordan, Harrisburg	1843
James H. Dean	1834	Peter Brua McCord	1843
John W. Ashmead	1834	James Snodgrass	1843
E. P. Oliphant	1834	DeWitt Clinton Brooks, Harrisburg	1843
Geo. Griscom	1834	Edward A. Lesly	1844
Ebenezer Harrington, Cortland, N. Y.	1834	Cornelius P. Bennett, New Bloomfield	1844
Sam'l Hepburn, Carlisle	1834	Geo. F. Small	1844
John Joseph Clendennin, Harrisburg	1835	James Fox, Harrisburg	1844
John Gardner	1836	Rich. Chambers De Armond, Harrisburg	1844
Thos. Ignatius Walsh	1836	Bannister Gibson Peacock, Harrisburg	1844
Charles Pleasants	1836	David Moore	1844
Levi Kline	1837	Evans O. Jackson, Harrisburg.	1845
John Hanna Briggs, Harrisburg	1837		
David Pool, Harrisburg	1837		
Joseph W. Cake	1837		
Fred K. Boar, Harrisburg....	1837		

Henry A. Mish	1845	Charles L. Lamberton	1850
Henry King Strong	1845	William Thomas Bishop, Har-	
Samuel Alleman	1845	risburg	1850
Francis Campbell Carson, Har-		James Dawson	1850
risburg	1845	R. M. Lee	1850
Lemuel Todd, Carlisle	1845	William Y. Johnson, Harris-	
John W. Maynard	1846	burg	1851
John B. Johnson	1846	John Shelly Detweiler	1851
Orleans Jackson Baily, Harris-		John Detweiler	1851
burg	1846	William H. Stevenson	1851
John McKibbens	1846	William H. Elder	1851
Horn R. Kneass, Philadelphia..	1846	James Bredin	1851
Robt. A. Lamberton, Carlisle..	1846	Benjamin Franklin Etter, Har-	
Wm. Henry Miller	1846	risburg	1851
Wm. Hamilton, York	1846	John Wolfey Brown, Harris-	
David Barnitz, York	1846	burg	1852
Benj. Powell	1846	Abraham Herr Smith, Lancas-	
John M. Reed	1846	ter	1852
Wm. Crawford Chapman, Car-		Henry W. Lamberton	1852
lisle	1847	David Mumma, Jr., Harris-	
John Henry Adam	1847	burg	1853
Wm. McFunn Penrose, Car-		John Wiggins Simonton, Har-	
lisle	1848	risburg	1853
James R. Smith	1848	William C. A. Lawrence, Har-	
Robert E. Monaghan	1848	risburg	1853
Thomas R. Taylor	1848	Jesse Landis	1853
James K. Kerr	1848	William H. Davis	1854
John H. McKune, Montrose ..	1848	George R. Hamilton	1854
William Brua Cameron, Har-		Hiram Conrad Alleman, Har-	
risburg	1849	risburg	1854
George Ferree Emerson, Ha-		J. Alexander Simpson, Philadel-	
risburg	1849	phia	1855
Henry Murray Graydon, Har-		Robert Leyburn Muench, Har-	
risburg	1849	risburg	1856
Lafayette G. Dimock	1849	John A. W. Jones, Harrisburg..	1856
William Alexander Shannon,		D. H. Hoffius	1856
Harrisburg	1849	James McCormick, Jr., Harris-	
John J. Shuler, Lancaster	1849	burg	1856
Henry Bader Wood, Harris-		John Wesley Awl, Harrisburg..	1856
burg	1849	George Hilt	1857
George A. Coffy Seiler, Har-		Alfred Pearson, Harrisburg..	1857
risburg	1849	Benjamin Law Forster, Harris-	
Cornelius M. Shell, Harris-		burg	1858
burg	1850	John H. Hampton	1858
Charles Watkins McClean ...	1850	James Findlay Shunk, Harris-	
John Montgomery Forster,		burg	1858
Harrisburg	1850	William Henry Eckels, Harris-	
Samuel Sherer Elder, Harris-		burg	1858
burg	1850	George Washington McElroy..	1858
Andrew Jackson Herr, Harris-		John F. Houston	1859
burg	1850	John P. Penny	1859

Daniel W. Rank	1859	George Irwin Beatty, Harris-	
Thomas Crawford MacDowell.	1859	burg	1865
John Peter Shindel Gobin, Leb-		John W. Landis	1865
anon	1859	Solomon Malick, Sunbury.....	1865
Samuel Perry Auchmuty	1859	John E. Heller	1865
William Wallace Hays, Har-		Levi Bull Alricks, Harrisburg.	1865
risburg	1859	Francis G. Coburn, Towanda.	1865
Eugene Snyder, Harrisburg....	1860	Charles G. Longfellow, New	
James D. Dougherty, Harris-		Haven	1865
burg	1860	John H. Weiss	1865
Jacob Hoffman	1860	Simon Sallade Bowman, Har-	
Philip F. Hilgert.....	1860	risburg	1866
George Fisher	1860	Francis S. Bowman, Harris-	
John M. Porter.....	1860	burg	1866
John A. Bigler	1860	James B. Speese, Harrisburg....	1866
William A. Sponsler, New		David Sterrett	1866
Bloomfield	1860	E. Charles Richenbach	1866
James A. Congdon	1860	Samuel J. M. McCarrell	1866
Joshua M. Wiestling	1860	William A. Wallace	1866
John Joseph Curtin McAlarney.	1860	John Roberts	1867
Abraham Stewart	1861	R. W. Shenk	1867
A. C. Simpson	1861	Edward S. Lawrence	1867
Josiah Funck, Lebanon.....	1861	George J. Kunkel	1867
S. B. Boyer	1861	Silas H. Alleman, Harrisburg.	1867
Andrew Jackson Rockafellow..	1861	Samuel Knorr	1867
Charles Hunsicker, Norristown,		Matthias Wilson McAlarney..	1867
Pa.	1861	Elisha Allis	1867
Henry J. Walters, Lewistown.	1861	John M. Hershey, Harrisburg.	1867
George W. Matchin	1862	Elias Hollinger, Harrisburg..	1867
John H. Wright	1862	James W. M. Newlin, Phila-	
E. P. Darling	1862	delphia	1867
Edward S. Golden	1862	Harrison Plumer Laird,	
William L. Hirst, Philadelphia.	1862	Greensburg	1867
A. C. Smith	1862	James Edward Gowen, Phila-	
Joseph B. Ewing	1862	delphia	1867
Myer Strouse	1862	Samuel E. Dimmick	1867
Robert E. Ferguson	1862	W. W. Ketchum	1867
Silas M. Clark, Indiana, Pa..	1862	S. B. Townsend	1867
John C. Bullit, Philadelphia..	1862	William A. Fisher	1867
O. W. Davis	1862	George B. Cole	1868
M. Williams	1863	John Wesley Young, Harris-	
Wallace DeWitt	1863	burg	1868
Robert Snodgrass	1863	Nelson Haas	1868
John C. Barr, Pittsburg	1863	George H. Morgan, Harris-	
Ralph L. Malay, Lewistown..	1863	burg	1868
F. M. Kimmel	1864	Francis Jordan	1868
P. C. Gritman	1864	William Perrine Mesick, Phil-	
Isaac H. McCauley, Chambers-		adelphia	1868
burg	1864	Charles A. Mayer	1868
Ovid Frazer Johnson, Harris-		Samuel G. Thompson	1868
burg	1864	David C. Harrington	1868

Lyman DeHuff Gilbert, Harrisburg	1868	J. K. Davis, Jr.	1872
Joseph M. McClure	1868	James C. Durbin	1872
Lewis Waln Smith	1868	John E. Patterson, Harrisburg	1872
Samuel Linn	1868	Herman E. Long	1873
A. Stanley Ulrich	1868	Martin M. L'Velle, Pottsville ..	1873
Henry Shellenberger, Harrisburg	1868	Samuel T. Allen	1873
Lewis H. Gause	1868	William H. M. Oram	1873
Lawrie J. Blakely	1868	John C. Redheffer	1873
H. H. Cummins	1868	Frederick M. Ott, Harrisburg	1873
Hervy E. Smith	1868	Chas. Wesley McAlarney	1873
George A. Rathburn	1869	Henry L. Lark	1873
George L. Crawford	1869	John Dalzel	1873
John A. Rogers	1869	Louis Pfeiffer	1874
Grafton Fox, Harrisburg	1869	Frank E. Beltzhoover, Carlisle	1874
W. E. McLaughlin	1869	J. S. Arnold	1874
C. B. M. Smith	1869	J. Meyer Light	1874
Michael Norton	1869	A. N. Brice	1874
William Penn Lloyd	1869	Thos. S. Hargest	1874
G. B. Nicholson	1870	John Trainor King, Philadelphia	1874
John B. McPherson, Harrisburg	1870	S. M. Woodcock	1874
Silas W. Pettit	1870	John L. McKeehan	1874
Joshua Beans	1870	Geo. W. Heck, Harrisburg ..	1874
Abram H. Jones, Philadelphia	1870	Michael Williams Jacobs, Adams Co.	1875
George H. Irwin, Harrisburg ..	1870	James I. Chamberlain	1875
John M. Hummel	1870	Jo. S. Esminger, Carlisle	1875
Joseph G. Vale	1870	Chas. B. Brockway	1875
William D. Seltzer	1871	Ehrman B. Mitchell, Harrisburg	1875
Thomas B. Metzgar	1871	Samuel Linn	1875
W. J. Shearer	1871	Benj. S. Bentley	1875
Robert A. McCoy	1871	Louis C. McKey	1875
John Gibson	1871	Geo. W. G. Waddell, Waynesburg	1875
John C. Wallis	1871	L. Arnett Grunder	1875
David Wills, Gettysburg	1871	John Howard Gendall	1875
Penrose G. Mark, Lebanon ..	1871	Geo. R. Kaercher, Pottsville ..	1875
Cyrus P. Miller, Lebanon ..	1871	Chas. Penrose Biddel, Carlisle ..	1875
Charles E. Maglaughlin, Carlisle	1871	Nicholas P. Mervine	1876
J. H. Jacobs	1871	James Nolan	1876
James Starr	1871	Wm. H. Jessup, Montrose ..	1876
Wayne McVeagh, West Chester	1871	Wm. Pearson	1876
Alfred W. Sumner	1871	John Armstrong Herman	1877
John Cessna, Bedford	1871	J. P. Vincent	1877
Samuel Hepburn, Jr., Carlisle ..	1871	Henry Butterfield	1877
John C. Knox, Jr.	1872	Hastings Grier	1877
A. Frank Seltzer, Lebanon ..	1872		
Jeremiah Lyons	1872		

Alex. F. Thompson, Harrisburg	1877	James J. Gordon	1885
Eldridge McConkey	1877	Ed. M. Haldeman, Harrisburg	1885
James S. Williams	1877	Geo. A. Jenks,	1885
Chas. Mowry Fleming, Harrisburg	1877	F. L. Stetson	1885
J. L. Shelly	1877	E. J. Smith, Harrisburg	1885
Franklin J. Shaffner	1877	J. E. Alman, Harrisburg	1885
Wm. Champlin Detwiler, Harrisburg	1878	G. W. Van Fosser	1885
John H. Shoop, Pittsburg	1878	Meade D. Detweiler, Harrisburg	1886
S. H. Geyer, Pittsburg	1878	Geo. R. Fleming, Harrisburg ..	1886
A. M. Brown, Philadelphia ..	1878	Henry B. Hauch, Lebanon ..	1886
Morton P. Henry, Philadelphia	1878	Thomas Hart	1886
David Frank Eyster	1878	E. W. Jackson, Harrisburg ..	1886
Geo. Kunkle	1878	C. H. Rouch	1886
John Porter	1878	John W. Sharpe, Chambersburg	1886
Henry M. Zug	1878	Benj. S. Bentley	1887
H. M. Hanna, Scranton	1878	Samuel A. Boyle	1887
Theodore K. Long, New Bloomfield	1878	A. E. Brandt, Harrisburg	1887
Wm. B. Lamberton, Harrisburg	1878	Clinton Lloyd	1887
Marlin E. Olmsted	1878	Robt. A. Orberson, Beaver Co ..	1887
Casper Dull, Harrisburg	1879	A. D. B. Smead, Carlisle	1887
John Simon Alleman	1879	N. A. Bannard	1888
Dan. Coyle Herr, Harrisburg ..	1880	Oscar K. Brighbell, Harrisburg	1888
James Stewart, Chambersburg ..	1880	Chas. L. J. Bailey, Harrisburg ..	1888
Chas. Spyker Wolfe, Lewisburg	1880	James Ellis	1888
Dan. Pastorious Bruner	1880	John E. Fox	1888
James M. Lamberton, Harrisburg	1880	Ed. J. Fox	1888
Casper S. Bigler, Harrisburg ..	1881	F. B. Wickersham, Steelton ..	1888
Henry Martin Hoyt, Jr.	1881	C. H. Beckenstoe, Harrisburg ..	1889
Leroy J. Wolfe	1881	Lincoln C. Carl, Williamstown ..	1889
Paul Charlton, Harrisburg ..	1882	Howard L. Calder, Harrisburg ..	1889
Lewis M. Neiffer	1882	Horace G. Durbin, Harrisburg ..	1889
Herman L. Nissley	1882	Fred. W. Fleitz, Scranton	1889
Chas. H. Bergner	1883	Henry S. Reed, Philadelphia, Pa.	1889
Benj. F. Junkin, New Bloomfield	1883	O. E. Woods	1889
Nicholas Heblick	1883	D. B. Case, Marietta	1890
Sherman R. Case, Harrisburg ..	1884	Geo. J. C. Durr, Steelton	1890
Wm. F. Darby, Steelton	1884	Tryon H. Edwards, Harrisburg	1890
Marshall J. Funck, Lebanon ..	1884	Geo. Fisher	1890
Wm. J. Rush	1884	Wm. M. Hain, Harrisburg ..	1890
Lewis Roenwig	1884	C. W. Lynch, Harrisburg ..	1890
Ed. B. Watts	1884	Herbert Elder, Harrisburg	1891
A. H. Coffroth	1885	Duncan M. Graham, Carlisle ..	1891
		Wm. M. Hargest, Harrisburg ..	1891
		John W. Hoffman	1891
		J. A. Strauhan, Harrisburg ..	1891

Simon B. Bowman, Harrisburg	1892	Harry M. Bretz, Harrisburg ..	1898
John W. Swartz, Harrisburg ..	1892	John Jordan Conklin, Harrisburg	1898
H. C. Darman	1892	Frank A. Eastman, Harrisburg ..	1898
Daniel Ermentrout	1892	Michael Stroup, Elizabethtown ..	1898
David S. Seitz, Harrisburg ...	1892	Chas. C. Stroh, Harrisburg	1898
Carson A. Stamm, Harrisburg ..	1893	Benj. F. Umberger, Harrisburg ..	1898
Geo. R. Barnett, New Bloomfield	1893	John F. Weiss, Harrisburg	1898
Thos. H. Capp, Lebanon	1893	O. G. Wickersham, Steelton ...	1898
A. W. Ehrgood, Lebanon	1893	Ed. H. Wert, Harrisburg	1898
W. C. Farnsworth, Harrisburg ..	1893	James M. Barnett, New Bloomfield	1899
Jo. G. Gilbert, Harrisburg	1893	Chas. H. Hollinger, Harrisburg ..	1900
Frank P. Snodgrass, Harrisburg	1893	John B. Patrick	1900
Wilson G. Swartz, Carlisle ...	1893	Robert Stucker	1900
Homer Shoemaker, Harrisburg ..	1893	Wm. H. Earnest, Hummelstown	1901
Howard C. Shirk, Lebanon ...	1893	Herber F. Harris	1901
Geo. B. Schock	1893	S. S. Roop, Cumberland Co.	1901
Robt. B. Wallace, Harrisburg ..	1893	Wm. S. Snyder, Harrisburg ...	1901
Justin W. Carter, Harrisburg ..	1894	Milton N. Lemer, Harrisburg ..	1902
Elijah Swartz, Middletown	1894	Frank J. Roth, Harrisburg	1902
John P. Elkins, Harrisburg	1895	L. J. Durbin, Harrisburg	1903
Donald C. Haldeman, Harrisburg	1895	Frank M. Gray, Harrisburg ...	1903
Ed. R. Sponsler, Harrisburg ...	1895	John R. Guyer, Middletown ..	1903
T. K. Van Dyke, Harrisburg ..	1895	Sam. H. Orwig	1903
Frank E. Zeigler, Harrisburg ..	1895	E. M. Hershey, Derry Church ..	1904
S. H. Zimmerman, Harrisburg ..	1895	Wm. B. Boyd	1904
John T. Brady, Harrisburg ...	1896	William B. Boyd	1905
W. P. Hillbish, Sunbury	1896	Henry L. Dress	1905
Jacob H. Reiff, New Cumberland	1896	A. J. Feight	1905
Hiram B. Schrock	1896	Harry C. Fox	1905
Guy H. Davis, Harrisburg	1897	Scott S. Leiby	1905
James E. Young	1897	H. A. Segelbaum	1905
Ed. E. Beidleman, Harrisburg ..	1898	Ralph E. Stevens	1905
		H. L. Carson	1906
		Jesse E. B. Cunningham	1907

While no attempt will here be made to go into detail concerning a large number of the members of the early bar, yet, to show the character and manners of lawyers in the long ago, a few snatches from sketches will be given in this connection. They have been written at various times, mostly by members of the bar, long since passed from the scenes of earth.

James Smith was admitted to the bar in August, 1786. He was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. He was a member of several important State conventions, held a high rank at the bar, and was a man of great wit and humor. He came from Ireland very young, and died in York, Pennsylvania, July,

1806, aged ninety-three years. The above is from Day's Recollections. In a note of "Graydon's Memoirs" it is said he was educated at the College of Philadelphia, and after being admitted to the bar there, removed to the village of Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, and there established himself as a lawyer and surveyor of land. Graydon further remarks, "James Smith, the lawyer of York, had considerable practice; he possessed an original spark of drollery. This, as may be said of all persons in this way, consisted more in the manner than the matter, for which reason it is scarcely possible to convey a just notion of it to the reader. In him it much depended on the uncouthness of gesture, a certain ludicrous cast of countenance, and a drawling mode of utterance, which, taken in conjunction with his eccentric ideas, produced a comical effect, though on an analysis it would be difficult to decide whether the man or the saying most constituted the jest. The most trivial incident from his mouth was stamped with originality, and in relating one evening how he had been disturbed in his office by a cow, he gave inconceivable zest to his narrative by telling how she thrust her nose into his window and then roared like a Numidian lion!

John Andre Adams, a native of New Jersey, settled in Harrisburg about the date the county was organized. It is said of him: "He was then about thirty-six years of age. He was a brother-in-law of Robert Harris, and one of the executors of the will of John Harris, the founder of Harrisburg."

Colonel Thomas Hartley was a native of Berks county, born 1748. He studied law and practiced in York, Pennsylvania. At the opening of the Revolution he entered the army, and soon became distinguished. He commanded a corps in the Wyoming and Susquehanna valleys after the descent of Butler and the Indians. He was a member of congress in 1788, serving twelve years. He died in December, 1800, aged fifty-two.

Galbraith Patterson resided in Harrisburg. He was the son of Colonel William Patterson, of Lancaster, a gallant officer of the Revolution and preceding Indian wars. He was well schooled in law. About 1800 he removed to a point near Williamsport, where he possessed a large tract of land. He died soon after. He was the father of the wife of Judge Hayes, of Lancaster, and of the late Dr. Edmund B. Patterson, of Lewistown, a popular physician. Galbraith Patterson contributed to the improvement of Harrisburg by the erection of the brick house originally on Market Square, the second house below the "Jones House."

William Graydon, of Harrisburg, was another early member of the bar. He was a compiler of the "Book of Legal Forms,"

once extensively in use. He was a man of medium height, of very gentlemanly manner, with dark, lively eyes, neat, if not precise, in dress, and of an intelligent countenance. He was for many years a justice of the peace. He was an honest Christian man, and was long an elder in the Presbyterian church. He wore a cue tied with a ribbon, and powdered his hair. He died in October, 1840, aged about ninety-two years. He was a brother of Alexander Graydon.

Alexander Graydon was the first prothonotary of this county, he having been appointed to the office in the year 1785, by the supreme executive council of the state, of which John Dickinson was then the president. Mr. Graydon was the author of Graydon's "Memoirs," which is quite an interesting book. On pages 334-35 of the edition by Littell, is an account of his election. Mr. Graydon was a gentleman of very respectable appearance, of sprightly agreeable manners, very polite, and, as his book shows, a ready and intelligent writer.

Mr. Harris, one of the early day lawyers of Harrisburg, relates the following:

"When I was a boy going to school Mr. Laird, Mr. Fisher and Mr. Elder were the prominent members of the bar residing in Harrisburg. Mr. David Watts and Mr. Thomas Duncan, of Carlisle, the latter afterward on the bench of the supreme court, occasionally attended here.

"Mr. Watts was of rough exterior, careless of his dress, and by no means choice in his language. He seemed generally to be not at all reluctant to say what he thought, without regard to the feelings of the object of his remarks. Mr. Duncan, on the contrary, was a man of polished manner, neat and careful in dress, and never rude or wantonly disrespectful to others. They were the rival practitioners at Carlisle. I have heard of an anecdote which somewhat illustrates their respective characters. On one occasion in court, when Mr. Watts was annoyed by a remark of Mr. Duncan, he said, 'You little (using some offensive expression), 'I could put you in my pocket.' 'Then,' said Mr. Duncan, 'you would have more law in your pocket than ever you had in your head.'

"I was present at the trial in this place of an indictment in which Mr. Watts was counsel for the defendant. It was an indictment for perjury in qualifying to the return of property by a debtor on his application for the benefit of the insolvent laws. The act of Assembly required the applicant to make return of his property. He submitted a schedule, to which he had been qualified, which he declared was a *schedule of his property*. It was alleged, on the part of the commonwealth, that there were fraudulent omissions, and that the deponent had thus sworn falsely. But Mr. Watts made

the point that the applicant in swearing that the exhibit was a statement of his property was not to be understood as declaring that it was a schedule of *all* of his property, and therefore that he was not guilty of perjury. The court, Judge Franks being on the bench, instructed the jury to that effect, and the defendant was acquitted. It may be said this instruction was more in accordance with the dictates of humanity than of law. In other words, that it was not common sense, and common law is said to be the perfection of reason or of common sense. There is a caricature of law in an old English play which represented an entertainment of servants in the absence of the master of the house. The conversation turned on law. One of the party said that a position spoken of as law was not law, that it was mere nonsense. 'Oh,' said the other, 'it may be nonsense, but still it may be very good law for all that.'

"Mr. Watts once, at the Carlisle bar, quoted from 'Teague O'Regan.' Judge Hamilton asked, 'What book is that you read from?' 'Modern Chivalry,' your honor.' 'It is not a proper book to read from in court,' said the judge. 'I wish,' said Mr. Watts, 'that your honor could write such a book;' and he proceeded with the argument.

"There was a case which was, at the time, the occasion of much merriment at the expense of Mr. Watt. A man and woman were in his office in relation to some legal matter in which their marriage was material. They had been cohabiting together, and Mr. Watts inquired whether they had been married. Not being assured of it, he directed them to stand up. He asked the man whether he took the woman to be his lawful wife. To which he answered in the affirmative. To the question to the woman whether she took the man as her lawful husband, or in words to that effect, she replied, 'To be sure, he is my husband good enough.' The reporter of the case states that Mr. Watts advised them to go before a magistrate and repeat the ceremony, but this was not done. The Supreme Court decided that though marriage is a civil contract, requiring no religious ceremonial, yet that it must be entered into in words implying a present agreement to contract it; that in this case the woman referred only to a past cohabitation, and this was insufficient for the purpose. The case is that of Hantz vs. Sealey, and reported in 6th Binney Reports.

"Mr. Watts was an impassioned, forcible and fluent speaker, and was conceded to be an able lawyer. There was a striking contrast in the appearance of Mr. Watts and Mr. Duncan. Mr. Watts was apparently a strong, powerful man, Mr. Duncan was a small man. Their voices were very dissimilar, that of Mr. Watts was strong and rather rough, that of Mr. Duncan was weak, and sometimes quite shrill when excited in pleading.

"Mr. Duncan was appointed a justice of the supreme court by Governor Snyder in 1817, in the place of Judge Yeates, deceased.

Judge Tilghman, a man of very gentlemanly manners and a model judge, was then the chief justice, and Judge Gibson was the other associate. Judge Duncan eventually removed to Philadelphia, and resided there till his death, in November, 1827."

Attorney Harris continues:

"Two gentlemen read law under the direction of Mr. Laird toward the close of his life—I mean Mr. John M. Forster and Mr. Jacob B. Weidman. Each of them was a member of the bar for twenty or thirty years, Mr. Forster settling at Harrisburg, and Mr. Weidman at Lebanon, from which county he had come.

"Mr. Forster never had an extensive practice, but was for a number of years the counsel of the Branch Bank of Pennsylvania at this place, of which Mr. Lesley was cashier. He conducted with ability the prosecution of McElhenny, who was tried in April, 1827, for the murder of Sophia German. He was not a ready lawyer or speaker, but was possessed of good legal judgment when he had time for preparation. His ability lay in another direction. He had a taste for the military profession, and in that line of life might have been distinguished. He was of medium size and was well formed. He was an excellent penman, an accomplishment in which many of the bar are deficient.

"Mr. Weidman was a lawyer of great industry, and had for many years an extensive and the leading practice in Lebanon county. He was rather above the common size, stout in body, of florid countenance, of genial and jovial manners, and seemed to enjoy excellent health. He was not a fluent speaker, but was pertinacious in the conduct of his causes, and was slow to compromise, having confidence in his management of them. He understood the German language, which was of great advantage to him in Lebanon county, where that was then the common language, half or more of the witnesses in court then testifying in German. He enjoyed the confidence of the people of that county in his judgment and integrity to a great degree. Mr. Forster was his intimate friend, and frequently took part with him in the trial of his causes. I add that even at this time perhaps half of the witnesses at the Lebanon county court testify in the German language, and that religious societies exist in that county in whose charters the use in their meetings of any other language than the German is expressly forbidden, and schools exist in that county in which the English language is not taught. Judge Pearson has wisely refused to approve of the charter of any religious society with such a prohibition, as being against public policy and the best interests of the people themselves.

"There was another member of the Harrisburg bar who was well known in his day. This was William Wallace.

"Mr. Wallace was a native of this county. I understand that he studied law under the direction of Mr. Kittera, perhaps either in Lancaster or Philadelphia. He was admitted to the bar of this county in June, 1792. He removed to Erie, Pennsylvania, where he continued to reside till 1811, when he returned to this place; and when the Harrisburg Bank was established under the bank act of 1814 he was elected its president."

Mr. Harris remembered much of the practice and personality of two prominent attorneys here—Messrs. Fisher and Elder. He says:

"Mr. George Fisher was possessed of mild, gentlemanly manners, and was very kind in his intercourse with young members of the Dauphin bar. He was a handsome man and quite large in youth, quite strong, and in his latter years quite fleshy. He was noted for the musical character of his voice and distinctness of utterance. When standing at his office door, where now stands the Presbyterian church, he could be heard plainly fully fifty yards. He had also remarkable, strong eyes. I have seen him reading in court, with a candle (we had then no gas) held in one hand and a book or paper in the other, and the candle held so far forward that he seemed to look almost through it.

"He seemed to have been extensively engaged in litigation in ejectment cases depending on original title, which were then a fertile subject of dispute in our courts and in those of the neighboring counties. He occasionally, and perhaps for a number of years, attended the Sunbury court. In my time at the bar he was frequently, so far as respected the facts of his case, not ready for trial, though when he got them fully out he would often manage them well. He seemed to be fond of the study of the law, and had a considerable law library. When Judge Franks resigned, Calvin Blythe then, I think, secretary of the commonwealth, was spoken of as his successor. Mr. Fisher also desired the appointment, and said that *experience* at the bar was necessary for that position, and that Calvin Blythe had not had a sufficiency of it. Judge Blythe was, however, appointed. It happened, after a while, that a suit was on trial before him in which Mr. Fisher was the defendant, and it was one of considerable magnitude. Judge Blythe charged in favor of Mr. Fisher. This effected a revolution of opinion concerning the judge in the mind of Mr. Fisher, and he said that *he began to think that the fellow would make a pretty good judge*. Several years before his death he retired from practice at the bar and resided on his farm below Middletown.

"Mr. Thomas Elder led the bar here in amount of business for perhaps twenty or more years. He was remarkably industrious,

being generally in his office late at night. When in court and not engaged in the trial of a cause, or with business in the Orphans' Court, of which he had a very large share, he usually was engaged, not in conversation like other members of the bar, but in writing. He was nearly always ready for the trial of his cause, and was usually quite familiar with the facts of his case. It was not common for him to ask a continuance of a case when with reasonable vigilance he could have been ready; but Mr. Fisher was frequently in a condition to render a continuance desirable. Mr. Elder was merely a lawyer and man of business. He had little imagination; and his reading, except of law, appeared to have been very limited. He had an extensive acquaintance throughout the county; and when he had important cases on hand looked well to the connection between parties and jurors. He seldom indulged in recreation; his time was pretty much occupied by attention to his profession and to the care of his property, of which he had a large share. He was for many years the president of the Harrisburg Bank, which fact probably contributed to the extension of his business. He had also a large professional business in Lebanon county; but I never knew of his attending court in any other county. He was possessed of strong prejudices, and it is probable that it would have been difficult for him to forgive any one who had offended him in any material matter. But he was not without generous impulses. When he took a fancy to a person he would sometimes be social and liberal, not merely in words, but in a pecuniary way; but when he entertained a dislike, he was rather unrelenting. He read law with Gen. Hanna.

"When Mr. Fisher and Mr. Elder were pitted against each other in the trial of a case, it seemed to be as much a personal conflict between them as professional zeal in behalf of their respective clients. Mr. Elder was frequently personally offensive; Mr. Fisher was without malice, but, like a trained boxer, stood up to the fight as long as his opponent carried on the personal contest. Mr. Elder was about six feet in height, and was large in proportion, though not fleshy. His countenance was without color, not pleasant, his person was remarkably straight and was impressive. In his young days he was exceedingly agile. I have heard that when he was studying law a raftsmen from up the river made a banter to jump with any one in the town. Mr. Elder was called on at the office of General Hanna, and was persuaded to engage in the contest. The river man in a running jump leaped nineteen feet, but Mr. Elder leaped four inches farther. He left the bar ten or more years before his death. He left a large real estate. He was a son of Parson Elder, of the Paxton and Derry churches.

"Mr. Fisher was not so tall as Mr. Elder, but heavier in person. He was the son of George Fisher, the founder of Middletown. Both had superior constitutions and enjoyed excellent health

till near the period of their respective deaths. Mr. Fisher died in February, 1853, aged eighty-seven, and Mr. Elder died in April, 1853, aged above eighty-six. They were born within six months of each other, and within six miles of each other, and in the same township in this county. Mr. Fisher was admitted to the bar in November, 1787; Mr. Elder was admitted in August, 1791.

"Mr. Elder was a very successful lawyer. When our district court was established in this county, Mr. Charles Smith being the judge, a considerable number of causes were set down for trial. Mr. Elder put down quite a number, and being one of the oldest practitioners, his cases were at the head of the list. He was concerned in nearly every case tried during the two weeks' court. About twenty verdicts were taken in that time, and Mr. Elder succeeded in obtaining verdicts, if not in all but one of the cases he tried, in all but one, two or three. Charles Smith was a superior lawyer, and as a judge very ready and decided.

"Neither Mr. Elder nor Mr. Fisher contributed to the improvement of Harrisburg by the erection of any substantial building; the houses which they occupied had been built by others."

Concerning Governor Shunk, Mr. Harris writes in his bar reminiscences:

"Francis R. Shunk, afterwards Governor of the State, was admitted to this bar in September, 1816. He did not enjoy much practice in the profession here, his other avocations—as clerk of the House of Representatives and to the board of canal commissioners, etc.—occupying most of his time. He was a superior penman and an excellent reader. He was a social, kind-hearted man, a very cheerful, pleasant companion, fond of and abounding in anecdote, and not given to evil speaking of others. He was very popular in this place. He removed to Pittsburg, where he was somewhat engaged in professional avocations, and was residing there when elected as Governor. He was re-elected, but resigned in July, 1848, having discharged with characteristic probity the duties of the executive office.

"Mr. Shunk was very tall, being two or three inches over six feet in height. He was at the head—being the tallest—of the military company in which he marched as a private soldier to Baltimore in 1814. His frame was large, but not fleshy. His appearance was rather ungainly, but his address was so frank and genial that the defects of his form were little considered by those in his company. He was nearly *in extremis* when he resigned, and he died a few hours afterwards."

A local writer—once a member of the bar—spoke many years ago of Judge Krause thus:

"Judge David Krause was a member of this bar for fifteen or more years. He was a native of Lebanon county, and read law in the office of Judge Walker, who was United States judge, residing in Pittsburgh. Robert J. Walker, afterwards Senator and Secretary of the Treasury, was a student in the same office at the same time. Mr. Krause settled for a while at Lebanon, but about the year 1825 came to Harrisburg to act as private secretary to Governor Shulze. He afterwards purchased an interest in the *Intelligencer*, printed at Harrisburg, and was connected therein with General Cameron. He subsequently sold his interest in the paper, and was admitted to the bar of this place, commencing practice here about 1828 or 1829. He was a representative from this county in the House of Representatives for one term. In 1845 he was appointed by Governor Porter judge in the Norristown district and removed to Norristown, where he remained till his death. He was a fluent speaker and possessed of considerable ability both as a writer and speaker. He was of medium height, slight in form, dark hair, of a bright intelligent countenance, of agreeable manners, and of kind disposition. He died about a year ago, aged about seventy-three.

"Archibald Findlay read law in the office of Mr. Ellmaker, and was admitted to the bar in this county in December, 1820. He subsequently settled at Chambersburg, and died not many years afterwards. He had a fine intellect, and was possessed of refined literary taste. Had he lived he might have become distinguished. He was a son of Governor Findlay and a brother of Judge Findlay, of Philadelphia. He had a remarkably fine person, a highly intellectual countenance, and had bushy red hair. He and I started for college together. We read law in the same office, and were admitted to the bar at the same time.

"Samuel Shoch read law at the same time in the office of Mr. Ellmaker, and was admitted in March, 1820. He was a native of Harrisburg. He was a member of one of the military companies, viz., that of Captain Crane, which marched from this place to Baltimore in 1814, and which acquired credit without much glory in the expedition, as there was no enemy there to combat whilst they were in the service. In one of the other companies, viz., that of Captain Walker, were Charles and R. Ferdinand Durang, the latter of whom adapted for 'The Star Spangled Banner,' which had just been written, the tune to which it is now sung. The two brothers, after it was sung in camp, sang it on the stage of the Holliday Street Theatre, in Baltimore. (See an account of it in *Harper's Magazine* of July, 1871.) C. and F. Durang had been members of a theatrical company which had on several occasions visited Harrisburg, and to which belonged the celebrated comedian Blissett and the elder Jefferson, who was quite distinguished as a comic actor. Jefferson subsequently died in Harrisburg, and over his remains

a stone was put by the direction of Chief Justice Gibson and Judge Rogers."

Of James Buchanan the above writer expressed himself in the following language:

"I heard him frequently in our state legislature when he was a young man, and I then much admired him. His voice was agreeable, very clear, with a ringing sound, and loud; his enunciation was exceedingly distinct; he was fluent in speech, though deliberate, but not unpleasantly so; his manner usually animated, and his language unexceptional. I also heard him in the Senate at Washington, just previous to the inauguration of General Harrison. He spoke in opposition to an impracticable, absurd resolution, introduced by Mr. Crittenden, soon to be one of the new cabinet, prohibiting officers of the general government from interfering in elections. An earnest discussion took place, the Senate being addressed by Mr. Crittenden, Mr. Clay, Mr. Mangum, Mr. Wright, Robert J. Walker, and perhaps by Mr. Calhoun, and in my estimation Mr. Buchanan was not surpassed by any one on that occasion. He was an agreeable speaker, and very able and impressive in debate; but he was considered to be timid and irresolute when required to assume responsibilities on occasions of extraordinary importance to himself or to the public interests. When secession was threatened or actually begun, had he possessed the resolution and intrepidity which, at such a crisis, should have been displayed by the head of the government, the South would not have been in doubt whether secession would have been met by mere protestation, acquiescence or entreaty, or fought to the bitter end. But Mr. Buchanan appears to have been fitted for action in quiet times, rather than the stormy scenes of politics or revolution.

"Mr. Buchanan was tall in person, his form large and well developed. His head, however, from some diseased condition, or from malformation in his neck, hung to one side. He dressed carefully, and his appearance was gentlemanly and impressive."

It should here be stated that Mr. Buchanan graduated at Lancaster, and was admitted to the bar there in 1812, when Lancaster embraced what is now Dauphin county.

The same writer speaks thus of James McCormick:

"James McCormick was known to most of the last generation at the bar. He was a superior lawyer, and from his unexcitable temperament might have been well fitted for the bench. When actively engaged in his profession he had a more extensive practice

than any other of those who came into practice with him. His opinions on matters of law were generally reliable, and he was extensively called on for counsel after, from loss of sight, he ceased to be able to try causes in court. He was an effective speaker, and when he lost a cause it might generally be considered that he had the wrong side of it. He was of medium size, and of intellectual countenance. It would seem that after arriving at manhood he never enjoyed good health. He was sedentary in his habits, taking but little exercise either in walking or otherwise. He was rather unsocial in intercourse, but seemed to enjoy the company of his friends when in his office. His eyesight, perhaps owing to his sedentary life, and perhaps excessive and incautious use of his eyes, became impaired, and he became blind. The affection, however, did not seem to affect his spirits, and in his office he seemed much as usual. Though sorely afflicted for many years, he bore his affliction, at least publicly, with little murmur or complaint. He died in January, 1870, aged sixty-nine."

The writer from whom we quote thus continues:

"There was another member of the bar who died many years ago who was considerably distinguished for his knowledge of law and for industry in his profession. This was John A. Fisher. He came to the bar in December, 1820, when his father, Mr. George Fisher, heretofore spoken of, was still in considerable practice, and thus was enabled the more readily to get into business. He was the most laborious lawyer I have known in the course of my practice here. He was generally ready for the trial of his causes when by reasonable diligence it could be effected. His usage in the trial of a cause was to endeavor to write down nearly all of the oral testimony delivered, not trusting to his memory for it. This contributed to lengthen trials in which he was engaged, and was often complained of by the court and the adverse counsel, but he was pertinacious. When his turn came he gave the cause a thorough examination. In the preparation of his paper-books for the supreme court he was elaborate, and it was not his fault if his side of the case was not understood. He pursued the profession for about forty years, and had an extensive and lucrative practice in this and Lebanon county. He was generally concerned in the few ejectment cases which depended on original title which were tried here after the older lawyers, who had large experience in that line, had died or had retired from the bar. These cases related to timber lands or mountain lands in the coal region, which had become an object of special attention. He also drafted the act of March, 1860, for the incorporation of the city of Harrisburg, which extensive act is evidence of his ability and is a specimen of his industry. He died in

July, 1864, aged sixty-six. He was a large man, of remarkable vigorous constitution, and of great strength and power of endurance."

Among the early cases which came before the court was one for "blasphemy," the first, and perhaps the only, case of trial and conviction for that crime under an old Provincial law. We present the account to show how our ancestors, who were just as tolerant as we, treated blasphemy with proper severity. The foundation of our government and our advancement in civilization rests upon the upholding of the revealed religion of the Christ of Nazareth, and if the law of God is of no avail, the civil law should stretch out its arms and check the headlong career of all blasphemers. We copy the account from the *Oracle* of September 17, 1799:

"At the Court of Oyer & Terminer, held in this town on the 11th ult., one ———, tobacconist and fiddler, a man who has a wife and several young children, was convicted on an indictment for Blasphemy. In order to give the reader a more perfect idea of the magnitude of the crime, we extract from the indictment the following:

"The Grand Inquest for the body of the county of Dauphin upon their oaths and affirmations respectively do present, that ———, tobacconist, not having the fear of God in his heart, but being moved and seduced by diabolical instigation, and contriving and intending Almighty God, and our Blessed Saviour Jesus Christ to blaspheme and dishonor, the first day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, at the county aforesaid, and within the jurisdiction of this Court, in the presence and hearing of divers liege subjects of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, well understanding the English and High Dutch languages, falsely, impiously and blasphemously did say, speak, and with a loud voice pronounce and publish in the High Dutch language, these false, impious and blasphemous words, to wit: 'Christ (our blessed Saviour Jesus Christ meaning) is a If Christ is the Son of God (meaning the Almighty God) then God hath . . .' to the great dishonor and contempt of Almighty God and our Saviour Jesus Christ—to the evil example of all others in like manner offending, contrary to the laws, and the act of General Assembly of this State in such case made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, &c.'

"The prisoner being arraigned, plead not guilty, but afterwards retracted his plea and submitted to the Court. Whereupon the Court gave judgment that he pay a fine of £10, for the use of the poor of the county of Dauphin; suffer three months imprisonment in the jail of said county, and pay the costs of prosecution. The Court also directed that he be bound to keep the peace and be of good behavior

to all the liege citizens of the United States for seven years, himself in 400 dls. and one surety in the like sum of 400 dls."

The earliest record of a punishment is the account of one inflicted on William Courtenay and James Lachey, who were sentenced to receive eighteen lashes and pay fifteen shillings sterling, on the 18th of August, 1785, between the hours of four and six o'clock in the afternoon, and to stand in the pillory. This instrument of judicial vengeance stood about sixty yards below the grave of John Harris, the elder, or just above the ferry house, at the junction of Front and Paxtang streets.

The names of the jurymen were James Cowden (foreman). Robert Montgomery, John Gilchrist, Barefoot Brunson, John Clark, Roan McClure, John Carson, John Wilson, William Crain, Archibald McAllister, Richard Dixon, John Parthemore, James Crouch, Jacob Awl, William Brown, Andrew Stewart, James Rogers, Samuel Stewart, John Cooper, Alexander Berryhill.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

In health we care little for physicians and their formulas or prescriptions, but there is almost certain to come a time in our earthly pilgrimage, when the organs of our body will refuse to do their office, a time when life's frail thread seems almost broken. At such a time we seek out the best skill in the medical fraternity. We want the "good doctor" to remain by our bedside. This strange feeling as we rest in suspense between life and death, is universal to the race; it applies to the red man who seeks out the "big medicine man," as well as to all various grades of society, even to the highest cultured classes. We do not fully prize health until stricken by illness and are confined in our sick chamber, and then we appreciate it and send for the physician.

While no profession is more susceptible to deception and quackery than that of medicine, yet the world has advanced rapidly in the art of healing and surgery. Every community now has honest, learned "Doctors of Medicine," who are an honor to their calling. Had it not been for them, many men now living would have been numbered among the dead.

During the last century Dauphin county has had its thousands of Galen's followers; some were unworthy the title of "Medical Doctor" and many have indeed been eminent and celebrated for their honor and skill. As a means of reviving in the memory of the reader and more thoroughly acquainting him with some of the

early-day physicians of the county, their names and date of practice will here be given, as disclosed by various records:

At Middletown, Dr. Romer practiced prior to 1770; Dr. Charles Fisher, born in 1766, died in 1808, was a doctor of some note; Dr. James McCamman practiced there about 1800, and died in 1813; Dr. Abraham Price, Drs. McClelland, Brown, etc., practiced there also. In 1883 the oldest physician there was Dr. Benjamin J. Wiestling, who had practiced forty years. Dr. Meyrick was there from 1795 to 1815, and Dr. Simonton read medicine with him. At Elizabethville the pioneer physician was Dr. John B. Stroup, who came there in 1853. At Jacksonville the first to practice medicine was Dr. McGuire. At Union Deposit was Dr. D. C. Keller, in 1848, and at Manadaville was Dr. Samuel Eby. At Hummelstown were Drs. Duncan King, 1826; William Henderson, 1814; Nice, 1814; J. B. Christ and H. B. Rupp. At Halifax was Dr. H. W. Bischoff. At Linglestown was Dr. W. C. Smith, 1850-60. In Lower Paxton township was Dr. Hautz. In Harrisburg were Drs. J. B. Esram, John Fager, Jr., J. N. Hetzel, J. Morgredy, Ed. L. Orth, Edmund W. Roberts, W. W. Rutherford, Luther Reily, J. C. Reynolds, Christian Seiler, Jr., Coburn Whitehead, Joshua M. Weistling, George Dock, James Feming, (born 1810), John W. Hammond (born 1804), James Henderson (born 1827), James McCammon, Levi Rutherford, William Simonton, James C. Verbeke (born 1785), David Umberger (born 1796), Robert Auchmuty (born 1785).

In recalling the good deeds of those old worthies, who sacrificed their lives for their profession, (for the early physician did not live to more than forty years) the first doctor of whom we have any record (and unfortunately his name has not been handed down to us) comes through a statement of John Harris, the founder of Harrisburg, who in October, 1755, volunteered to accompany a score of settlers in affording relief to the survivors of the massacre on Penn's creek. Thither they went, and upon their return, while crossing the river, unfortunately for the doctor and fortunately for the founder of Harisburg, the Indians having ambushed the party, the doctor was shot in the back, rolled from his horse and was drowned in the Susquehanna. "Fortunate," says Dr. Egle (whose language we are quoting now) "for the founder," for had the case been reversed there probably would have been no Harrisburg, or some other name might have been given to the capital city of Pennsylvania."

Coming down to the period of the Revolution, there were several patriotic physicians who served in the mighty struggle for

independence. We can only refer to two, and they lost their lives in the cause. We refer to Dr. Robert Harris and Dr. Brice Innes.

Dr. Harris was born on the Swatara, a near relative of the Harris of Harris Ferry. He was considered as one of the brightest surgeons in the Patriotic army. He died of camp fever in Chester county, soon after the evacuation of Philadelphia by the British. Dr. Brice Innes was a native of Hanover, in this county, who was in the Pennsylvania line at Valley Forge, and died of camp fever, January, 1778.

When Harrisburg was laid out in 1785, with others who came in were Doctors Fenton and Hunt, and later, Dr. John Luther. The only record we have of the firm of Fenton and Hunt is the existence of a receipt which reads as follows:

“Rec’d, July 21, 1795, of David Scarlet the sum of Two Hundred Pounds in full of all acct’s since the year One, when the Devil was a sucking baby, up to this day being after the celebration of Independency. Longevity to Washington. God save the Congress.

£200.

FENTON & HUNT.”

Dr. Fenton was a bachelor, a sporting man, with a fondness for old rye. He kept a race horse of pony make, called “Buckey,” and what was as rare then as now, he ran him without a rider. Dr. Fenton died young. Dr. Hunt committed suicide, from what cause we know not. His remains rest beneath the pavement on Fourth street.

Dr. John Luther came to Harrisburg in 1785, and purchased the lot now occupied by the Harrisburg National Bank. It is said he somewhat resembled the great reformer, Martin Luther. He carried a snuff-box, and made frequent use of its contents. He wore a suit of black cloth knee-breeches, and buckles on his shoes, his hair in a queue, as was common in the early days in Harrisburg. He left four children—the three sons became physicians and have descendants in this section now.

Dr. Henry Hall came to Harrisburg in 1794. His ancestors were among the early settlers at the head of Elk, in Cecil county, Maryland. He kept an “Apothecary Shop,” as many physicians did then. It was “on the bank,” Front street. He was a successful practitioner, a man of strong personality and died young. He was the grandfather of Hon. Louis W. Hall, of Harrisburg.

Barbara Knatcher, or “Granny” Knatcher, familiarly called, was a woman held in high esteem as a midwife.

In 1804 Dr. Samuel Agnew, a native of Adams county, came to Harrisburg. He had studied medicine with the celebrated Dr. McClellan, of Greencastle. He originated a plan for the distribution of kine-pox by lottery, which proved successful. He served in the war of 1812-14, as a surgeon. He remained in Harrisburg for thirty years, then moved to Western Pennsylvania.

One of the best surgeons of the early period was Dr. Alexander T. Dean, who died in 1834. In many ways he was a remarkable man.

There were two doctors named Simonton. The elder came to this locality during the Revolution and practiced twenty-five years in West Hanover township. It is believed that he was in the General Hospital at Philadelphia, in the Revolution, from 1778 to 1779. His son, named for him, studied with Dr. Meyrick, of Middletown. He was finally elected to congress, serving with distinction in that body. One of his sons was Judge John W. Simonton.

Dr. Joseph Kelso, born in 1773, in Paxtang, studied with the first Dr. Simonton, and began his practice at Harrisburg, where he died, 1817.

Dr. Charles Fisher was the son of the founder of Middletown, where he practiced medicine and died in 1808, aged forty-two years.

Dr. Luther Reily studied medicine with Dr. Martin Luther, and located at Harrisburg about the beginning of the War of 1812-14, in which he served as a medical officer. He was popular in political affairs, and was a member of the twenty-fifth congress. He preferred his profession, and declined further honor, devoting the remainder of his days to that calling, in which he was eminently successful, and over which he threw such a bright lustre. He was affable and sympathetic, and none in his profession was more popular. During his later years he associated with him his brother-in-law, Dr. Edward L. Orth, who studied under him. Dr. Orth's son, Dr. Henry L. Orth, is now connected with the State Lunatic Asylum. Dr. Reily's son, George Wolf Reily, became distinguished as a practitioner of medicine.

In October, 1783, Dr. Samuel Christopher Wiestling, a native of Lower Saxony, came to America. He had served as a surgeon in the navy of Holland. Coming here, he located along the Blue Mountains, where he practiced until 1811, when he removed to Harrisburg. He died of paralysis in 1823. Three of his sons entered the medical profession—Samuel C., Joshua M. and Benjamin J. The two former located at Harrisburg, where they were known as skillful, broad-minded physicians. The latter located at Middletown.

At Millersburg, about 1830, Dr. Robert Auchmuty, son of an old Revolutionary soldier, located. He was a faithful old school doctor. In the same vicinity practiced Dr. Hiram Rutherford, brother of Dr. Rutherford, of Harrisburg.

There were three Doctors Harris, descendants of the founder of the city—Dr. Robert, a grandson, a second Dr. Robert, a great-grandson, with William Harris, a brother of the latter. The record of Dr. Harris was probably the brightest of the three. The trend of his mind, however, was too philosophical to be thoroughly practical. These three doctors were representative men of the Harris family, well educated, men of enlarged views, and were universally popular in the community.

Dr. David Umberger, another student of Dr. Martin Luther, graduated in 1833, and for half a century successfully followed the medical profession. His son, Dr. Umberger of Dauphin, is well known, revered and respected.

Dr. Shope located at Hummelstown in 1832. He was a native of Dauphin county, born in 1808, studied with Dr. Veasy, and practiced ten years, until his death. But few stood higher in the medical profession than Dr. Shope.

Dr. William Henderson was another bright star in the medical firmament. He was at Hummelstown, and of the "old school" type. He attended to Dr. Simonton's practice while he was in congress. Two of Dr. Henderson's sons studied under the father, one of whom, Dr. James Henderson, died in 1880. He was a fine surgeon, and served with distinction as an officer in the Civil War. Another son was William B. Henderson, who practiced at Steelton.

Dr. Duncan King, who married Dr. John Luther's only daughter, Catharine, made his appearance at Hummelstown early in 1820. He was deservedly popular, and died at the age of thirty or thirty-five years.

Dr. John A. Shuster resided at Hummelstown in the thirties—he was not a "regular" and rarely met in consultation with other physicians. He was squarely built, had light hair, rosy complexion, and mild blue eyes. He was neatly dressed, wearing a high hat, a white cravat, and a suit of dark clothes. He was termed a sociable, even-tempered little "Dutchman" (He was either a Switzer or a Hollander). The English doctors did not take kindly to him, but he was a successful physician.

Dr. Berlin practiced in Conewagoes about three-quarters of a century ago. He was styled "a fine old Irish gentleman." He had no love for the Hummelstown doctors, and when he visited that town periodically, well "in his cups," there would be no end of his

hatred for "Dr. Slops," "Dr. Quack," and the "Dutch Pillmaker," as he termed them. He stood high in the community, notwithstanding his occasional "sprees," which were overlooked.

Dr. William Rutherford, first president of the Dauphin County Medical Society, was born in 1805 and died 1873. He began the study of his profession with Dr. Whiteside, of Harrisburg, and later with Dr. Dean, with whom he formed a partnership. He practiced for forty years, winning for himself an honored name at home and abroad. No physician hated charlatanism worse than he. His advice to young doctors was of the best, and they were all his friends.

Among the most brilliant surgeons of Harrisburg was Dr. George Dock. He came from Revolutionary stock, and although of a very delicate constitution, was early sent to school and obtained an excellent education. He wrote his name high in the profession he so dearly loved and honored.

Among others who practiced medicine in this county were the affable DeWitt, the modest Whitman, the able Reminger, the genial Hutchison, the plodding Caslow, the gifted Bowers, the intellectual Dumott, the accomplished Coover, the learned Reily, the ever-to-be lamented Gorgas. They were peers of their high and holy calling.

Since 1881 the law of Pennsylvania has required every practicing physician to register in the office of the county prothonotary, giving sundry facts, including date and place of practice, college graduated from, etc. The following is a list of the physicians who have thus registered in Dauphin county, with the year of their entrance upon practice, location and college from which they graduated. Many, of course, had practiced many years before this date, but were required to register:

- Arnold, C. M., 1881, Harrisburg, Homeopathic Med. Coll.
- Alsted, Alfred L., 1881, Harrisburg, Univ. of Pa.
- Antoney, A., 1881, Harrisburg.
- Applebaugh, John J., 1881, Harrisburg, Pa. Med. Coll.
- Albert, John V., 1899, Harrisburg, Jeff. Med. Coll.
- Bishop, W. T., 1881, Harrisburg, Rush Med., Chicago.
- Bowman, J. D., 1881, Harrisburg, Jeff. Med. Coll.
- Brandt, A. F., 1881, Harrisburg, Pulte Med. Coll., Ohio.
- Baker, W. C., 1881, Hummelstown, Univ. of Pa.
- Bower, F. S., 1881, Halifax, Coll. of P. & S. Md.
- Beiver, Theo. M., 1881, Progress, Detroit Med. Coll.
- Beshler, H. C., 1881, Berrysburg, Univ. of Pa.
- Biddel, J. C., 1889, Ashland Hospital, Jeff. Med. Coll.
- Beatty, S. G., 1889, Harrisburg, Coll. of P. & S. Balti., Md.
- Bulick, Thomas M., 1890, Harrisburg, Hahnemann Coll.
- Bruce, Wm. T., 1890, Lebanon, Hahnemann Coll.

- Brown, James N., 1891, Harrisburg, Univ. of Louisville, Ky.
Blackslee, Chas. M., 1892, Mincy.
Bancroft, A. A., 1893, Harrisburg, Hahnemann Med. Coll.
Bowers, Chas. Ed., 1893, Middletown, Med. Coll. of Phila.
Bill, Geo. Edwin, 1893, Harrisburg, Harvard Univ.
Blair, Thomas S., 1893, Harrisburg, Univ. of Mich.
Beers, Frank, 1893, Harrisburg, Jeff. Med. Coll.
Baird, H. K., 1894, Harrisburg, Baltimore Md. Coll.
Barner, Henry D., 1895, Harrisburg, Univ. of Md.
Brown, Geo. L., 1895, Ft. Hunter, Baltimore Med. Coll.
Behm, J. S., 1895, Derry Church, Hahnemann Med. Coll.
Bashhore, S. D., 1896, Bachmanville, Jeff. Med. Coll.
Balentina, B. L., 1900, Harrisburg, Univ. of Pa.
Boughton, G. C., 1902, Harrisburg, Univ. of Vt.
Bauder, Geo. W., 1904, Harrisburg, Rush Med., Chicago.
Bomberger, W. E. J., 1904, Harrisburg, Hahnemann Med. Coll.
Bishop, Henry W., 1881, Halifax, Univ. of Pa.
Bowman, John F., 1881, Millersburg, Jeff. Med. Coll.
Blust, Joseph, 1881, Harrisburg.
Bowman, J. W., 1881, Middletown.
Bowers, J. R., 1881, Lykens, Am. Univ. of Pa.
Backus, B. P., 1881, Harrisburg, Eclectic Med. Coll., N. Y.
Barlott, I. C., 1882, Millersburg, Long Island Med. Coll.
Bert, A., 1884, Steelton, Jeff. Med. Coll.
Bowers, M. K., 1884, Harrisburg, Jeff. Med. Coll.
Boger, R. S., 1887, Millersburg, Coll. of P. & S. Balti. Md.
Cooser, Eli H., 1881, Harrisburg, Jeff. Med. Coll.
Coble, A. B., 1881, Harrisburg, Phil. Univ. of M. and S.
Coover, David, 1881, Harrisburg, Jeff. Med. Coll.
Clark, Chas. H., 1881, Hummelstown, Univ. of Md.
Coover, F. W., 1881, Harrisburg, Univ. of Pa.
Charlton, S. T., 1881, Harrisburg, Univ. City of N. Y.
Clark, Joseph N., 1881, Harrisburg, Georgetown (D. C.) Med. Coll.
Cooper, J. M., 1881, Gratz, Jeff. Med. Coll.
Cleaves, Margaret A., 1881, Pa. State L. Asylum, Ia. State Univ.
Cook, I. Elmer, 1881, Fisherville, Univ. of Pa.
Coover, W. H., 1881, Harrisburg, Jeff. Med. Coll.
Carmany, C. J., 1881, Harrisburg, Homeopathic Med. Coll., N. Y.
Caley, Samuel, 1881, Harrisburg, Hahnemann Med. Coll.
Clarke, John J., 1882, Harrisburg, Univ. of Pa.
Cable, A. C., 1885, Dauphin, Univ. of Md.
Colley, H. G., 1885, Harrisburg, Jeff. Med. Coll.
Coover, H. Ross, 1886, Harrisburg, Jeff. Med. Coll.
Christman, C. D., 1887, Wiconisco, Coll. of P. & S., Balti., Md.
Chriswell, J. T., 1881, Harrisburg, Jeff. Med. Coll.
Clark, E. L., 1893, Harrisburg, Hahnemann Coll.
Cocklin, Chas. C., 1894, Harrisburg, Univ. of Pa.
Clayton, Mary, 1896, Harrisburg, Cooper Med. Coll.
Crankshaw, C. W., 1900, Harrisburg, Univ. of Pa.
Cadwallader, S. I., 1901, Fisherville, Jeff. Med. Coll.
Dumott, Thos. J., 1881, Harrisburg, Jeff. Med. Coll.

- Duff, Wm. L., 1881, Harrisburg, Ohio Med. Coll.
Dickinson, Bayard, 1881, Steelton, Univ. of Pa.
Dreher, Geo. W., 1882, Steelton, Univ. of Mich.
Danel, H. M., 1883, Highspire, Coll. of P. & S., Balti., Md.
Dumott, D. Z., 1883, Harrisburg, Univ. of Pa.
Devenney, J. C., 1893, Harrisburg, Jeff. Med. Coll.
Drum, John M., 1896, Harrisburg, Hahnemann Coll.
Donoghue, R. L., 1899, Harrisburg, Univ. of Pa.
Dickinson, James Ed., 1900, Harrisburg, Univ. of Pa.
Davies, Wm. T., 1900, Harrisburg, Medico of Ohio.
Douglas, Wm. F., 1900, Harrisburg, Jeff. Med. Coll.
Enders, Wm. J., 1891, Harrisburg, Univ. of Pa.
Earnest, S. F., 1891, Union Deposit, Univ. of Pa.
Egle, Wm. Henry, 1881, Harrisburg, Univ. of Pa.
Ellenberger, J. W., 1881, Harrisburg, Jeff. Med. Coll.
Eltla, S. H., 1881, Harrisburg, Jeff. Med. Coll.
Enders, L. J., 1883, Jacksonville, Univ. Med. Coll., N. Y.
Fager, C. M., 1881, Harrisburg, Univ. of Pa.
Fernold, Saml., 1881, Harrisburg.
Francisco, Ed., 1881, Harrisburg, Phila. Med. Coll.
Frost, Wm. M., 1899, Hamburg Univ. of Pa.
Fetterhoff, H. R., 1891, Hamburg, Hahnemann Coll.
Fager, V. H., 1892, Hamburg, Univ. of Pa.
Free, Geo. B., 1892, Hamburg, Univ. of Pa.
Fager, Chas. B., Jr., 1893, Hamburg, Univ. of Pa.
Fishburn, B. B., 1898, Union Deposit, Medico. of Chicago.
Fritchey, C. A., 1904, Harrisburg, Gross Med. Denver.
Fager, J. H., 1905, Harrisburg, Univ. of Pa.
Fritchey, John, 1881, Harrisburg, Univ. of Pa.
Fox, Thos. G., 1881, Hummelstown, Jeff. Med. Coll.
Fall, A. C., 1881, Hummelstown, Univ. of Md.
Funk, David S., 1881, Harrisburg, Univ. of Md.
Fager, John H., 1881, Harrisburg, Univ. of Md.
Fager, Chas. B., 1881, Harrisburg, Univ. of Md.
Frantz, E. H., 1881, Grantsville, Jeff. Med. Coll.
Free, James E., 1882, Harrisburg, Coll. of P. & S. Baltimore, Md.
Fisher, John V., 1886, Williamstown, Univ. of Pa.
Feeser, H. R., 1886, Linglestown, Univ. of Md.
Gorgas, S. R., 1881, Harrisburg, Jeff. Md. Coll.
Graydon, Wm., 1881, Harrisburg, Jeff. Med. Coll.
Gerhard, Jerome, 1881, Harrisburg, Univ. of Pa.
Garver, J. K., 1881, Harrisburg, Med. Coll. of Pa.
Geberick, E. A., 1881, Lykens, Univ. of Pa.
Gill, P. M., 1881, Williamstown, Univ. of Pa.
Greene, C. A., 1882, Harrisburg, Berkshire Med. Coll. (Mass.)
Gerhard, M. U., 1883, Harrisburg, Univ. of Pa.
Green, S. H., 1885, Williamstown, Jeff. Med. Coll.
Gaverich, F. H., 1891, Dauphin, Jeff. Med. Coll.
George, Henry W., 1901, Middletown, Jeff. Med. Coll.
Greenhoe, J. J., 1887, Williamstown, Baltimore Med. Coll.
Gibson, J. G., 1887, Steelton, Univ. of Md.

- Hamaker, D. H., 1889, Harrisburg, Jeff. Med. Coll.
Horner, D. W., Dauphin, Cleveland Homeopathic Coll.
Hill, Chas., 1893, Somerset.
Hurst, G. W., 1895, Harrisburg, Chicago Homeopath. Coll.
Hassler, Sam. F., 1895, Harrisburg, Jeff. Med. Coll.
Hetrich, D. J., 1899, Harrisburg, Jeff. Med. Coll.
Howe, E. E., 1901, Harrisburg, Boston Univ.
Hamilton, Benj. W., 1901, Harrisburg, Univ. of Pa.
Hart, C. Vincent, 1904, Harrisburg, Jeff. Med. Coll.
Hattenstein, D. E., 1905, Millersburg, Univ. of Pa.
Hartman, Carl A., 1881, Harrisburg, Jeff. Med. Coll.
Hursh, Geo., 1881, Harrisburg, Jeff. Med. Coll.
Heckert, C. J., 1881, Ft. Hunter, Long Island Coll.
Hocker, D. R., 1881, Harrisburg, Univ. of Pa.
Herr, H. C., 1881, Harrisburg, Jeff. Med. Coll.
Hutton, John C., 1881, Harrisburg, Univ. of Pa.
Hay, John W., 1881, Harrisburg, Univ. of Pa.
Hays, J. R., 1881, Harrisburg, Univ. of Pa.
Henderson, Wm. B., 1881, Ewington, Pa. Med. Coll.
Hinkle, Geo., 1881, Upper Paxton, Eclectic Coll. of Med., Phil.
Haas, R. P., 1881, Fisherville, Jeff. Med. Coll.
Hershey, M. L., 1883, Derry, Jeff. Med. Coll.
Holsberg, W. H., 1886, Annville, Hahnemann Med. Coll.
Henry, W. H., 1883, Harrisburg.
Hartman, G. W., 1889, Harrisburg, Hahnemann Coll.
Jauss, C. E., 1882, Harrisburg, Coll. of P. & S., Balti., Md.
Johnson, F. W., 1884, Harrisburg.
James, W. J., 1895, Harrisburg.
Kleugh, Oliver R., 1889, Highspire, Jeff. Med. Coll.
Kreider, J. H., 1904, Lykens, Hahnemann Coll.
Kuhry, Geo. M., 1890, Philadelphia, Hahnemann Coll.
Keller, C. K., 1890, Harrisburg.
Kovacevich, M., 1902, Steelton, Austria Med. Coll.
Kindred, J. J., 1891, Steelton, Univ. of Med., Ky.
Kurtz, C. S., 1892, Steelton, Bellevue Med. Coll.
Kunkle, Geo. B., 1893, Steelton, Univ. of Pa.
Kilgore, Frank D., 1898, Steelton, Univ. of Pa.
Keiter, Ira Abner, 1900, Wiconisco, Univ. of Pa.
Klages, T. F., 1881, Harrisburg, Med. Coll. of Tenn.
Kautz, A. J., 1881, Berrysburg, Iowa Univ.
Kemp, Agnes, 1881, Harrisburg, Woman's Med. Coll. of Pa.
Keller, H. D., 1881, Union Deposit, Jeff. Med. Coll.
Keller, David C., 1881, Union Deposit.
Knudsen, Harriet L., 1886, Harrisburg, Woman's Med. Coll., N. Y.
Lefever, Isaac, 1881, Harrisburg, Med. Coll. Pa.
Lingle, J. C., 1881, Harrisburg, Hahnemann Med. Coll., Phil.
Lavery, DeWitt C., 1881, Middletown, Jeff. Med. Coll.
Laverty, Theo. C., 1881, Middletown, Jeff. Med. Coll.
Leimbach, B. H., 1881, Uniontown.
Long, R. P., 1881, Middletown, Jeff. Med. Coll.
Leslie, Cyrus H., 1881, Harrisburg.

- Lorman, H. P., 1882, Phila., Pa.
Logan, John, 1882, Harrisburg.
Laverty, Jesse, 1884, Harrisburg.
Lefever, J. R., 1884, Lykens.
Lauk, David A., 1885, Middletown.
Lenker, John N., 1886, Berrysburg, Coll. of P. and S., Balti., Md.
Lehr, M. D., 1889, Lykens, Jeff. Med. Coll.
Longshore, Anna M., 1892, Harrisburg, Woman's Med. Coll., Pa.
Loos, Julia Clara, 1899, Harrisburg, Woman's Med. Coll., Pa.
Leidch, Katharine B., 1900, Harrisburg, Woman's Med. Coll., N. Y.
McSherry, Richard, 1890, Harrisburg, Univ. of Md.
Maulfair, H. E., 1890, Hummelstown, Jeff. Med. Coll.
Moore, J. Henry, 1892, Pittston, Jeff. Med. Coll.
Miller, A. I., 1893, Philadelphia, Hahnemann Med. Coll.
Miller, Jacob A., 1893, Harrisburg, Univ. of Pa.
McUsher, Frank, 1893, Harrisburg, Univ. of Pa.
Manning, C. J., 1893, Harrisburg, Jeff. Med. Coll.
Miller, M. W., 1894, Williamstown, Baltimore Med. Coll.
McClure, C. B., 1894, Berrysburg, West Pa. Med. Coll.
McKeehan, J. L., 1895, New Bloomfield, Detroit, Mich.
Myers, Solomon B., 1901, Chicago Homeopath. Coll.
Myers, John H., 1898, Middletown, Medico of Chicago.
Mason, W. S., 1898, Williamstown, Univ. of Pa.
Myers, H. C., 1900, Steelton, Univ. of Pa.
Miller, J. H., 1901, Harrisburg, Jeff. Med. Coll.
Miller, D. I., 1902, Harrisburg, Univ. of Pa.
McClure, A. S., 1881, Harrisburg, Med. Univ. of N. Y.
McGowan, H., 1881, Harrisburg, Univ. of Pa.
Meals, E. S., 1881, Harrisburg, Cincinnati Coll. of Med.
Markley, Geo. H., 1881, Harrisburg, Med. Dept. Pa. Coll.
Myers, H. K., 1881, Lykens, Univ. of Md.
Matter, G. F., 1881, Williamstown, Jeff. Med. Coll.
Mish, G. F., 1881, Middletown, Univ. of Pa.
McCoy, John, 1882, Harrisburg, Univ. of N. Y. City.
Mingle, I. L., 1885, Harrisburg, Jeff. Md. Coll.
Miller, C. C., Jacksonville, Eclectic Med. of Cincin.
Mease, U. G., 1886, Bradford, Pa., Phila. Univ.
Miller, C. R., 1887, Steelton, Hahnemann Med. Coll.
Nead, Daniel W., 1891, Harrisburg, Univ. of Pa.
Nicodemus, 1903, Harrisburg, Jeff. Med. Coll.
Ogle, W. M., 1889, Harrisburg, Jeff. Med. Coll.
O'Neill, A. A., 1893, Harrisburg, Kansas City Med. Coll.
Oenslager, John J., 1895, Harrisburg, Univ. of Pa.
O'Connor, M., 1881, Harrisburg, Univ. of Pa.
Orth, Hugh L., 1881, Harrisburg, Univ. of Pa.
Orr, J. P., 1886, Progress, Univ. of Mich.
Poffenberger, A. T., 1881, Harrisburg, Jeff. Med. Coll.
Pitcairn, Hugh, 1881, Harrisburg, Hahnemann Med. Coll.
Park, J. W., 1881, Williamstown, Jeff. Med. Coll.
Putt, M. O., 1881, Churchville, Univ. Pa.
Putt, E. J., 1881, Highspire, Jeff. Med. Coll.

- Pease, Chas. E., 1881, Middletown, Univ. of Pa.
Prowell, Wm. R., 1889, Steelton, Jeff. Med. Coll.
Piper, O. P., 1893, Williamstown, Jeff. Med. Coll.
Pollock, Martha, 1893, Harrisburg, Boston Univ.
Plank, John R., 1896, Steelton, Boston Univ.
Park, G. Wm., 1897, Harrisburg, Medico. Chi.
Phillips, C. R., 1901, Harrisburg, Jeff. Med. Coll.
Peters Wm. C., 1904, Harrisburg, Hahnemann Med. Coll.
Price, M., 1883, Harrisburg.
Pinckney, Wm. H., 1885, Harrisburg, P. and S. Coll. of N. Y. City.
Phillips, R. J., 1885, Steelton, Jeff. Med. Coll.
Peters, Jacob M., 1886, Steelton, Jeff. Med. Coll.
Reynolds, Geo. B., 1891, Harrisburg, Univ. of Pa.
Rhoades, O. S., 1892, Harrisburg, Univ. of Pa.
Reinhard, W. J., 1894, Jeff. Med. Coll.
Rebuck, Chas. S., 1896, Harrisburg, Coll. of P. & S. Baltimore, Md.
Rhoades, Chas. M., 1900, Middletown, Hahnemann Med. Coll.
Remick, John M., 1900, Steelton, University of Pa.
Rhoades, H. H., Middletown, Hahnemann Med. Coll.
Rahter, Chas., 1881, Harrisburg, Long Island Coll.
Royson, M. F., 1881, Harrisburg, Univ. of Pa.
Rupp, H. B., 1881, Hummelstown, Univ. of Pa.
Reily, Geo. W., 1881, Harrisburg, Univ. of Pa.
Raker, Wm., 1881, Uniontown, Pa. Med. Coll.
Reed, J. J., 1881, Uniontown, Jeff. Med. Coll.
Raye, John, 1883, Harrisburg, Phila. Univ. of Med.
Roop, J. W., 1883, Harrisburg, Univ. of Pa.
Rambler, Robt., 1883, Harrisburg, Jeff. Med. Coll.
Ritchie, M. M., 1883, Harrisburg, Jeff. Med. Coll.
Strong, C. H., 1889, Harrisburg, N. Y. Homeopath. Med. Coll.
Spragle, Sam. H., 1889, Harrisburg.
Smith, Ida E., 1889, Harrisburg, Hahnemann Med. Coll.
Shope, A. L., 1890, Harrisburg, Jeff. Med. Coll.
Schoeffer, Jackson, 1881, Middletown, Jeff. Med. Coll.
Seiler, John P., 1881, Harrisburg, Univ. of Pa.
Stahley, Geo. D., 1881, Harrisburg, Univ. of Pa.
Smith, Chas. H., 1881, Linglestown, Univ. of Pa.
Smith, John K., 1881, Harrisburg, Jeff. Med. Coll.
Seabrook, C. E., 1881, Harrisburg, Univ. of Pa.
Speck, Geo. M., 1890, Harrisburg, Jeff. Med. Coll.
Spellman, James F., 1890, Harrisburg, Univ. of Pa.
Smith, D. C., 1890, Harrisburg, Hahnemann Coll.
Schoettler, B. C., 1892, Lykens, Medico, Chir.
Secrist, H. C., 1892, Harrisburg, Miami Med. Coll.
Sensing, Isaac B., 1893, Harrisburg, Bellevue Med. Coll. N. Y.
Schrieber, Sam. L., 1895, Millersburg, Hahnemann Coll.
Snyder, Chas., 1895, Harrisburg, Univ. of Pa.
Shope, S. Z., 1896, Harrisburg, Univ. of Pa.
Smith, Henry F., 1897, Harrisburg, Univ. of Pa.
Smith, B. F., 1898, Harrisburg, Jeff. Med. Coll.
Saunders, O. W., 1899, Harrisburg, Jeff. Med. Coll.

- Stokes, Lydia W., 1901, Harrisburg, Wom. Med. Coll. Pa.
Swiler, R. D., 1902, Harrisburg.
Smith, H. A., 1903, Harrisburg, Jeff. Med. Coll.
Shreger, John A., 1904, Harrisburg, Jeff. Med. Coll.
Stauffer, Chas. C., 1904, Harrisburg, Univ. of Pa.
Shaffer, H. A., 1905, Williamstown, Jeff. Med. Coll.
Shope, Elias L., 1889, Steelton, Jeff. Med. Coll.
Shope, J. W., 1881, Halifax, Jeff. Med. Coll.
Stroup, W. W., 1881, Fishersville, Univ. of Pa.
Seibert, Wm. H., 1881, Steelton, Univ. of Pa.
Saul, Chas. H., 1881, Steelton, Univ. of Pa.
Stickel, H. L., 1881, Harrisburg, Jeff. Med. Coll.
Scofield, E. L., 1881, Wiconisco, Univ. of Pa.
Stroup, N. W., 1881, Elizabethville, Univ. of Pa.
Shaffer, Ed. E. B., 1881, Derry, Univ. of Pa.
Sexton, W. D., 1881, Middletown, Univ. of Chicago.
Stuckler, John, 1881, Derry Church, Univ. of Pa.
Smith, W. J., 1881, Lykens, Univ. of Pa.
Stroup, John B., 1881, Elizabethville, Phil. Coll. of Md.
Shue, Johnson, 1881, Harrisburg, Eclectic Coll. of Pa.
Stees, John I., 1881, Harrisburg, Jeff. Med. Coll.
Schloner, John W., 1881, Harrisburg, Jeff. Med. Coll.
Seitz, John L., 1882, Harrisburg, Jeff. Med. Coll.
Simon, S. H., 1882, Middletown, Jeff. Med. Coll.
Snyder, P. C., 1882, Ellendale Forge, Jeff. Med. Coll.
Stevens, John D., 1882, Harrisburg, Jeff. Med. Coll.
Simpson, Robt. D., 1884, Harrisburg, Jeff. Med. Coll.
Shultz, A. W., 1885, Union Deposit, Jeff. Med. Coll.
Schaeffner, U. R., 1885, Hummelstown, Jeff. Med. Coll.
Schminkey, G. W., 1885, Gratz, Jeff. Med. Coll.
Stites, G. M., 1886, Williamstown, Coll. of P. & S., Baltimore, Md.
Stroup, J. C., 1886, Elizabethville, Jeff. Med. Coll.
Steele, F. C., 1886, Berrysburg, Univ. of Pa.
Stites, Harry, 1886, Harrisburg, Univ. of Pa.
Shumway, C. D., 1886, Harrisburg, Buffalo Med. Univ.
Shoemaker, Geo. E., 1886, Harrisburg.
Smith, J. P., 1887, Linglestown, Jeff. Med. Coll.
Schaffner, D. W., 1887, Highland, Pa.
Swartz, J. Ross, 1881, Harrisburg, Hahnemann Med. Coll.
Torrington, James, 1890, Middletown, Jeff. Med. Coll.
Tucker, John A., 1891, Harrisburg, Jeff. Med. Coll.
Togart, M. F., 1892, Lancaster, Eclectic Med. Coll. of Pa.
Traver, S. N., 1898, Harrisburg.
Trullinger, 1903, Harrisburg, West Univ. of Pa.
Thorley, John D., 1881, Harrisburg, Hahnemann Coll.
Traver, D. B., 1881, Steelton, Hahnemann Coll.
Thorne, Chas. V., 1881, Shellersville, Univ. of Pa.
Unberger, J. R., 1881, Harrisburg, Phila. Med. Coll.
Ulsh, J. A., 1881, Enders, Med. Coll., Ohio.
Ulrick, M., 1881, Killinger, Coll. of P. & S. Baltimore, Md.
Usan, John, 1887, Harrisburg.

Ulrich, S., 1890, Middletown, Hahnemann Coll.
 Walmer, E. L., 1891, Harrisburg, Jeff. Med. Coll.
 Weiser, F. R., 1891, Williamstown, Jeff. Med. Coll.
 Walford, M. L., 1891, Harrisburg, Jeff. Med. Coll.
 Widder, Geo. H., 1891, Harrisburg, Jeff. Med. Coll.
 Wright, Wm. E., 1891, Harrisburg, Univ. of Md.
 Wohl, J. H., 1892, Grantsville, Med. Coll. of Ind.
 Wagner, Chas., 1892, Middletown, Hahnemann Coll.
 Wert, Wm. H., 1900, Harrisburg, Coll. of P. & S., N. Y.
 Watkins, F. A., 1904.
 Weirick, E. C., 1905, Harrisburg, State Med. Soc. of Pa.
 Wagenseller, 1905, Derry Church, Medico-Chir., Phila.
 Ziegler, J. G., 1904, Harrisburg, Univ. of Pa.

Those admitted to the medical practice in Dauphin county for the years 1905-6-7 are as follows:

Hattenstein, Ed. D., 1905, Harrisburg, Univ. Pa.
 Fernandez, Maurice F., 1905, Harrisburg, State Med. Society.
 Weerick, Ernest C., 1905, Harrisburg, Pa. State Med. Soc.
 Fager, John Henry, 1905, Harrisburg, Univ. of Pa.
 Shaffer, Harry A., 1905, Harrisburg, Jefferson Medical College.
 Wagenseller, Henry F., 1905, Harrisburg, Medico-Chirurgical College.
 Belcher, John Fox, 1905, Harrisburg, Illinois Med. College.
 Watkins, Frank E., 1905, Harrisburg, Philadelphia Dental College.
 Nissley, Martin Landis, 1905, Harrisburg, Medico-Chirurgical College.
 Carter, C. L., 1906, Harrisburg, Boston Coll. of P. & Surgeons.
 Thompson, Joseph, 1906, Harrisburg, Hahnemann Med. Coll., Phila. Pa.
 Boyle, Ed. M., 1906, Harrisburg, Harvard Univ.
 Foster, James E., 1906, Harrisburg, Harvard Univ.
 Moulton, Arthur B., 1906, Medico-Chirurgical College.
 Deckard, Percy E., 1906, Medico-Chirurgical College.
 Howden, H. W., 1906, Hahnemann Med. College, Phila., Pa.
 Crawford, William L., 1906.
 Jeffers, J. B., 1906, Howard University, Washington, D. C.
 Hamacher, John K., 1906, Baltimore Med. Coll., Maryland.
 Russell, W. S., 1906, University of Pa.
 Daily, William P., 1906, Baltimore Med. Coll., Maryland.
 Shenk, Frank L., 1906, Medico-Chirurgical.
 Eisenhart, H. P., 1906, Phil. Coll. Med. & Jefferson Med. Coll.
 Moffitt, George R., 1906, Univ. of Pa.
 King, Francis H., 1906, Baltimore Med. Coll.
 Bishop, Aaron L., 1907, Univ. of Pa.
 Isenberg, A. P., 1907, Jefferson Med. Coll.

CHAPTER XI.

TOWNSHIPS: DERRY—LONDONDERRY—PAXTANG—LOWER PAXTON.

Derry is among the southern subdivisions of Dauphin county, and at one date covered a larger extent of territory than now. The record of the quarter sessions court of Lancaster county, August 1, 1729, containing the following boundary of Derry, as agreed upon by the magistrates and the interested inhabitants reads thus: "The township of Derry, beginning at the mouth of the Conewago, thence up Susquehanna to the mouth of the Suataaro, thence up Suataaro to the mouth of Quetopohello, thence south on a direct line to Conewago, and down the same to place of beginning."

In 1768 the people demanded another change, and applied to the court for a division. They claimed the bounds of the township were very extensive, and the inhabitants thereof labored under inconveniences, and asked the court to divide and create a new township. The line agreed upon was as follows: "Along a certain road leading from Conewago creek, by the Widow Hall's, thence to Felix Landis, Sr., at Swatara creek, which said road is to fall into the east part of the said township, and that the said part be known as Londonderry township and the west part retain the name of Derry." But from time to time there were disputes as to the true line between these townships. April 15, 1825, the court appointed John Roberts, Esq., of Harrisburg, and two other persons, as viewers, to survey and make a division line between the said townships. (See Sessions Docket, page 10). The viewers reported in November, the same year, and the same was confirmed by the court, January 21, 1826. The line thus marked has never been changed, except as may have been modified by the erection of Conewago; therefore Derry Church, as it is called, has ever since the year 1825 been in Derry township.

To better show who really were the pioneers in this part of Dauphin county, and of especial interest to their numerous descendants, is the subjoined list of township officers from the year 1759 to 1785, when the county of Dauphin was erected. It will be seen that after the separation of Londonderry, in 1769, the officers were from what is now Londonderry, while the officers of the latter

township, which are given under the head of Londonderry, were from now Derry township. The reference to the reformation of the two townships explains this matter:

1759. *Constable*.—John Ree.
Overseers of Poor.—David Ree, Adam Baum.
Overseers of Roads.—Hugh Hays, James Forster.
1760. *Constable*.—James Russell.
Overseers of Poor.—Moses Potts, David Johnston.
Overseers of Roads.—James Shaw, John Tanner.
1761. *Constable*.—Christian Snider.
Overseers of Poor.—John Meban, John Logan.
Overseers of Roads.—James Campbell, Adam Baum.
1762. *Constable*.—Patrick Kelly.
Overseers of Poor.—Charles Clark, Robert McKee.
Overseers of Roads.—John Tanner, John Mabin.
1763. *Constable*.—John Long.
Overseers of Poor.—John Campbell, Joseph Candor.
Overseers of Roads.—John Campbell, Martin Brand.
1764. *Constable*.—John Tanner.
Overseers of Poor.—William Willson, William Sterrett.
Overseers of Roads.—Matthew Laird, Christly Snyder.
1765. *Constable*.—James Foster.
Overseers of Poor.—Matthew Laird, Robert McCallen.
Overseers of Roads.—William Willson, Stophel Shoupe.
1766. *Constable*.—Adam Baum.
Overseers of Poor.—John Walker, Sr., Frederick Humble.
Overseers of Roads.—William Boyd, Robert McKee.
1767. *Constable*.—John Fleeman.
Overseers of Poor.—Andrew Shridley, William Sawyer.
Overseers of Roads.—Joseph Candor, William Moore.
1768. *Constable*.—Robert Walker.
Overseers of Poor.—Robert Allison, Stophel Shoop.
Overseers of Roads.—Adam Haymaker, William McClinket.
1769. *Constable*.—Robert Walker.
Overseers of Poor.—Robert McKee, Michael Hoover.
Overseers of Roads.—Castle Byers, William Dean.
1770. *Constable*.—Moses Willson.
Overseers of Poor.—William Shaw, Abraham Strickler.
Overseers of Roads.—David Johnston, Henry Nover.
1771. *Constable*.—John Appler.
Overseers of Poor.—William Shaw, John Brandil.
Overseers of Roads.—Christian Stopher, Jacob Smith.
1772. *Constable*.—William Deam.
Overseers of Poor.—Max Spiddle, Robert Allison.
Overseers of Roads.—William Laird, Jacob Mitzker.
1773. *Constable*.—William Bredin.
Overseers of Poor.—Martin Brand, Moses Willson.
Overseers of Roads.—Peter Landis, Moses Campbell.
1774. *Constable*.—John Myers.
Overseers of Poor.—Castle Byers, Moses Willson.
Overseers of Roads.—Max Spidle, William Shaw.
1775. *Constable*.—Stophel Shoop.
Overseers of Poor.—Castle Byers, Jacob Smith.
Overseers of Roads.—Henry Snyder, Frederick Hess.
1776. *Constable*.—Joseph Misker.
Overseers of Poor.—John Myers, John Coffman.
Overseers of Roads.—Henry Snyder, Samuel Bell.
1777. *Constable*.—Jacob Metzgar.

1778. *Constable*.—Moses Campbell.
Overseers of Poor.—Jacob Smith, Christian Stoufer.
Overseers of Roads.—David Datwiller, Andrew Sretley.
1779. *Constable*.—William Laird.
Overseers of Poor.—James Russell, Jacob Shofner.
Overseers of Roads.—John Blair, Jacob Reiger.
1780. *Constable*.—William Laird.
Overseers of Poor.—John Ritzell, George Allison.
Overseers of Roads.—Daniel Eliot, John Kain.
1781. *Constable*.—John Ritzell.
Overseers of Poor.—Daniel Elliott, John Myer, Jr.
- Overseers of Roads*.—Nicholas Lighty, Henry Larndy.
1782. *Constable*.—Daniel Shelly.
Overseers of Poor.—John McFarland, John Kaufman.
Overseers of Roads.—Jacob Neesly, Abraham Coppagh.
1783. *Constable*.—James Russell.
Overseers of Poor.—John Branson, Fred. Hess.
Overseers of Roads.—William Mills, Henry Etter.
1784. *Constable*.—Henry Etter.
Overseers of Poor.—John Long, John Kain.
Overseers of Roads.—John Sherer, John Kauffman.

In the Derry return for 1780, which is herewith given, we find that mills were possessed by Michael Haun (2), Adam Hamaker (2), Barbara Sharer, and William Scott. Stills were operated by Martin Brand (2), James Laird (2), and David Mitchell (2). Negroes were owned by Joseph Candor, George Cass, and William White (2).

DERRY TOWNSHIP RETURN, 1780.

	Acres.		Acres.
Alison, David	40	Berine, Danl.	40
Alison, Geo.	155	Blair, John	150
Alison, Robt.	48	Chambers, James ..	..
Bransor, Chrisn.	120	Coss, Jacob	25
Bousor, Henry .....	..	Cobough, Abram	120
Borholder, Chrisn.	164	Cander, Joseph	200
Bower, George	150	Caufman, Jno. ....	..
Bransor, John .....	..	Cain, Jno.	40
Bricker, Mathias	200	Cough, Mathias	25
Baum, Adam	150	Coss, Geo.	80
Brand, Martin	212	Camble, Moses	100
Bradon, Robt.	50	Couns,*Geo. ....	..
Breden, Wm.	200	Darr, Conrad	15
Bucks, Geo. ....	..	Etter, Henry	150
Bucks, Peter .....	..	Espy, Thomas .....	..
Beaver, Geo.	50	Elliot, Danl.	200
Bucks, John .....	..	Fryer, Andw. ....	..
Bayers, Casimor	243	Fifer, Jno. ....	..
Byers, Jno. ....	..	Foutz, Conrad	150
Blessley, Anthony	100	Felix, Stephan	150
Blessley, John .....	..	Fox, Jno. ....	..

	Acres.		Acres.
Foutz, Barnard ..		Rusel, James ..	50
Fleck, Alexr.	100	Roadrock, Peter ..	85
Fritz, Henry	100	Ridley, Henry	140
Grossman, Nicholas ..		Rouse, Martin	60
Galoway, Jos.		Reitzel, John	250
Grimes, Hector		Rife, Jos.	114
Gingrey, Jno.	132	Risser, John	
Gingrey, Abram	259	Rham, Martin	40
Grape, Wm.		Richart, Philip	
Hershey, Andw.		Smith, Jacob	
Hall, Hugh	251	Sharer, Jno.	
Hunsberger, Jacob	50	Sharer, Barbara	100
Humel, Valenn.	100	Shire, Jno.	
Henry, Adam		Shote, Fredk.	100
Hindman, Wm.		Sellers, Philip	
Hamacher, Chrisn.	100	Sellers, Fredk.	100
Hamacher, Adam		Shaffner, Fredk.	
Hamacher, David		Shoop, Margaret	100
Hess, Fredn.	100	Spidle, Mack	100
Hock, Philip		Spidle, Mack, Jr.	
Hood, Geo.		Spalsbach, Geo.	
Haun, Michl.		Stephanson, Geo.	
Hamacher, Adam, Jnr.	174	Scott, Wm. (James Gold)....	
Hanna, Saml.		Singer, Jacob	115
Hindman, John		Singer, Jno.	
Laird, James	221	Spidle, Adam	
Myers, Jno., Junr.	100	Spidle, Jacob	
Myers, Jno.	25	Stul, Dennis	
Mills, Wm.	3	Stoufer, Chris.	
McGee, Henry		Shelly, Danl.	150
Mitchel, David	160	Shriedly, Andw.	90
Myers, Jno.	240	Stall, Fredk.	
Monigh, Vandle		Strickler, Jacob	
McKee, Saml.	130	Strickler, Abram	
Mars, Jno.		Simerman, Nichl.	
McGinnis, James		Scott, James	
Mitzger, Jacob	150	Shaffner, Jacob	274
McKee, Robt.	400	Shearer, Henry	
McKee, Esther	1 lott.	Thomas, Adam	100
McFarland, Jno.		Thrum, David	
Nissley, Jacob	240	Tetweiler, David	100
Nupher, Henry		Tetweiler, Jacob	130
Nupher, Christian		Hindman, Saml.	
Oagel, Thos.	350	Jackson, Jno.	
Prim, Jos.	100	Johnston, Thomas	100
Patton, James		Johnston, David	100
Persht, Peter, Junr.		Johnston, Saml.	100
Persht, Peter		Jackson, Edward	
Rodes, Michl.		Jamison, William	
Rife, Jacob	75	Kile, James	230

	Acres.		Acres.
Lightic, Nicholas	250	Wagner, Fredk.	90
Long, Jno.	100	Whitmer, Jno.	150
Laferty, Patrick .....	..	White, Wm.	150
Landis, Peter .....	..	Wilson, Mosses	400
Landis, Jacob .....	..	Williams, William .....	..
Laird, Wm.	263	Wickersham, Abner .....	..
Landis, Henry .....	..	Servine, Stephan .....	..
Titts, Fredk.	2	Hurst, Charles .....	..
Taylor, Jno.	50	Yeates, Anthony	66
Taner, Michl. ....	..	Yeates, Peter .....	..
Wolf, Geo. ....	..	

HUMELS TOWN.

Fredk. Humel.	Adam Deam.
Ann Arbuckle.	Wm. Whigand.
Ann Ales.	Lodwig Emrich.
Geo. Lower.	Suseanah Wetherholt.
Richard Hall.	Peter Spade.
John Gall.	Michl. Spade.
Christoph Bower.	Martin Fredley.
James Donally.	Lewis Meyer.
Jos. Furey.	Mary Heroof.
Adam Cram.	Adam Haverling.
Jacob Quhard.	Peter Fredley.
Jacob Derrey.	James Glung.
Andw. Gamble.	

FREEMEN.

Samuel Glark.	Philip Blessly.
Jacob Bricker.	James Claines.
John Shoop.	Henry Cooper.
Hirman Birnard.	John Landis.
Frederick Sellars.	Chris. Landis.
John McLaughlin.	Henry Miller.
Wm. Gray.	Jacob Luhard.
James M. Glester.	John Camble.
Robert Henderson.	Edward Burgess.
Daniel Robinson.	Geo. Minet.
Jacob Shearer.	Jacob Axnoe.
George Crabner.	

As now constituted Derry is south and east of Swatara creek, and is bounded east by Lebanon county and south by the townships of Conewago and Londonderry. It is among the most productive of all the twenty-three townships in Dauphin county. In searching for the full list of all township officials, which was the aim of the

historian, success has only been achieved in the single township of Derry, which will be given in connection with the above list:

TOWNSHIP SUPERVISORS 1785 TO 1905.

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1785—J. Sherer. | 1811—Peter Geib. |
| A. Strickler. | Jacob Brooks. |
| 1786—A. Blessing. | 1812—F. Hummel. |
| Joseph Rife. | Henry Goss. |
| 1787—J. Brenser. | 1813—James Wilson. |
| J. Risser. | John McKee. |
| 1789—J. Kingrich. | 1814—John Landis. |
| C. Stauffer. | Henry Horst. |
| 1792—G. Balsbough. | 1815—Christian Apple. |
| J. Nissley. | Jacob Heister. |
| 1793—J. Candor. | 1816—M. Hoover. |
| J. Nissley. | Henry Booser. |
| 1794—Frederick Hummel. | 1817—Abraham Brandt. |
| J. Hoffer. | F. Wagner. |
| 1795—Geo Bower. | 1818—G. Hoover. |
| Philip Fishburn. | C. Brennaman. |
| 1796—D. Brandt. | 1819—H. Strickler. |
| P. Roadrock. | John Hoffer. |
| 1797—Geo. Louer. | 1820—M. Nissley. |
| J. Funck. | Daniel Seiler. |
| 1798—J. Groff. | 1821—John Nissley. |
| M. Brandt. | Geo. McCan. |
| 1799—C. Earnest. | 1822—J. Beinhauer. |
| J. Bricker. | J. Lime. |
| 1800—M. Wolford. | 1823—David Metzler. |
| A. McCleary. | C. Landis. |
| 1801—C. Baer. | 1824—H. Roadrock. |
| J. Mumma. | T. Smith. |
| 1802—C. Baughman. | 1825—H. Howk. |
| Jo. Rife. | John Detweiler. |
| 1803—D. Baum. | 1826—A. Henry. |
| J. Martin. | John Minnick. |
| 1804—C. Kouffman. | 1827—Christ Stoner. |
| J. Ginrich. | Henry Landis. |
| 1805—P. Beinhauer. | 1828—John Fishburn. |
| D. Detweiler. | Peter Berst. |
| 1806—A. Hocker. | 1829—John Landis. |
| W. Laird. | Jonas Miller. |
| 1807—J. Harshey. | 1830—Jacob Coble. |
| D. Shoop. | C. Nissley. |
| 1808—H. Shaffner. | 1831—Christ Stoner. |
| J. Greenwolt. | B. Fishburn. |
| 1809—Abram Hooper. | 1832—John Bear. |
| John Moses. | Abram Yingst. |
| 1810—John Berst. | 1833—David Earnest. |
| Jacob Merisler. | Abram Yingst. |

- 1834—David Earnest.
 John Baum.
 1835—Jacob Hoover.
 Sam Bechtel.
 1836—Christ Rutt.
 Sam Bechtel.
 1837—Fred Shreadly.
 John Mumma.
 1838—Abraham Yingst.
 Christ Landis.
 1839—John Landis.
 John Felty.
 1840—A. Strickler.
 D. Fishburn.
 1841—A. Strickler.
 John Yingst.
 1842—Jacob Shenk.
 John Yingst.
 1843—M. Nissley.
 John Yingst.
 1844—J. Hershey.
 W. Parthimore.
 1845—John Strickler.
 Christian Eby.
 1846—David Reitzel.
 S. Bechtel.
 1847—John Berst.
 D. Lehman.
 1848—John Yingst.
 David Reitzel.
 1849—Adam Hocker.
 C. Hollinger.
 1850—Adam Hocker.
 John Leetz.
 1851—D. Berst.
 J. M. Hummel.
 1852—John Landis.
 John Moyer.
 1853—Jacob Landis.
 D. Fishburn.
 1854—Adam Hummel.
 John Henry.
 1855—J. Hummel.
 D. Fishburn.
 1856—Jo. Nissley.
 Geo. Shiffler.
 1857—D. Hummel.
 D. Coble.
 1858—J. Emerick.
 Elias Smith.
 1859—John Yingst.
 Abraham Yingst.
 1860—M. Nissley.
 Christ Landis.
 1861—H. Fausnatch.
 A. Hummel.
 1862—H. Fausnatch.
 J. Hocker.
 1863—A. Hummel.
 J. Goodman.
 1864—J. Barnhard.
 M. Eby.
 1865—J. Balsbaugh.
 John Letter.
 1866—D. D. Lehman.
 J. Hoffer.
 1867—Dan. Felty.
 Philip Siders.
 1868—F. Balsbaugh.
 A. Hummel.
 1869—F. Balsbaugh.
 A. Hummel.
 1870—J. Hocker.
 S. M. Hummel.
 1871—Jacob Zoll.
 David Ginder.
 1872—J. Kauffman.
 1873—John Snavly.
 Peter L. Inman.
 1874—.....
 1875—M. L. Nissley.
 Saml. L. Seder.
 1876—Wm. Bishop.
 Geo. Rupp.
 1877—.....
 1878—.....
 1879—John H. Buckmaster.
 1880—Joseh L. Gingrich.
 Samuel Gingrich.
 1881—James L. Brady.
 D. Bechtel.
 1882—Jacob Nissley.
 Joseph Keifer.
 1883—I. Hoffman.
 J. M. Hoffer.
 1884—John Snavly.
 Henry Brandt.
 1885—John Snavly.
 Henry Brandt.
 1886—.....

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1887—Samuel Reiger.
M. Minnick. | 1898—Alfred Felty.
Geo. Hollman. |
| 1888—Wm. Mirich.
Jacob H. Balsbaugh. | 1899—Alfred Felty.
Geo. Hollman. |
| 1889—Wm. Gordon.
Jacob H. Balsbaugh. | 1900—Samuel P. Keifer.
Josiah Foreman. |
| 1890—Geo. F. Hallman.
Wm. Gordon. | 1901—Samuel P. Keifer.
Josiah Foreman. |
| 1891—Geo. F. Hollman.
Martin Keggerries. | 1902—Phil Hook.
Martin Yingst. |
| 1892—Martin Keggerries.
Geo. F. Hollman. | 1903—Phil. Hawk.
Martin Yingst. |
| 1893—Benj. Longnecker.
Henry Brandt. | 1904—Daniel Slessor.
David Gordon. |
| 1894—H. M. Brandt.
Benj. Longnecker. | 1905—Daniel Slessor.
David Gordon. |
| 1895—Martin Keggerries.
E. F. Kreiger. | 1906—David Gordon.
Jacob S. Grubb. |
| 1896—Martin Keggerries.
Philip Hawk. | 1907—Samuel Moyer.
David Gordon. |
| 1897—Levi E. Hershey.
David Book. | Jacob S. Grubb. |

Among the rare curiosities exhibited at the Dauphin County Centennial in 1885, was "A Book Purchased By the Public to Keep an account of Highways and Road Taxes For The Township of Derry, March 28, 1791." It was in an excellent condition, and within its pages were found an accurate account of all relating to the roads of the township between its date (1791) and July, 1867. The accounts are stated in pounds, pence and shillings until the year 1806, when dollars and cents obtain. This book shows that in 1799 John Leper and John Funk "laid taxes two times," amounting to £151.14.10; that these supervisors paid "1.s. 3.p. per pound" for collecting the tax, 24 shillings per day for a wagon with four horses, 5 shillings for labor, that they paid for "warning the hands," for powder, and for laying the tax, etc.

The fording places of the Swatara were quite noted at an early date. Dixon's ford was in the bend of the Swatara, near the Lebanon county line. It was styled Laudermitch's ford. Hamilton, or Derry's Church ford is between Manadaville and Union Deposit. Farther down than these is Logan's ford. Colonel Rogers' (now McIlhenny's) is at Manadaville. Earnest's and Sherer's ford, or ferry, was located for many years at the Swatara, one mile due west of Hummelstown, on the Reading pike. Before 1816 the Swatara could be forded easily at the point just designated, during the summer months, but ferry boats (flats) were employed in high water times. When the fourteen-foot dam was built across the

Swatara, at Nissley's mill, the back water necessitated the building of a bridge at Sherer's ferry. John Earnest, Sr., who lived on the east bank, and Samuel Sherer on the west bank of the stream, built the first bridge, of two spans, across this ferry, owning it and collecting toll jointly. In 1821 Mr. Sherer died, and the interest held by him fell to his son Joseph. By the breaking away of the big dam above the Union water works, five miles north of Lebanon, in 1851, the bridges were swept from their piers from that point all along the Swatara (except the one at Laudermitch's ferry) to its mouth at Middletown. In less than a year from the time of the flood, the bridge at Hummelstown was rebuilt by the original owners. Joseph Sherer died March, 1824, and his wife disposed of her interest to Mr. Heflfinger, in 1838. Samuel Klopp finally held entire control of the bridge until he sold to the Commissioners of Dauphin county in 1855, since which it has been known as the "Free Bridge." The waters of the Swatara at this point average about fourteen feet in depth. The first bridge was erected in 1818. The structure built about thirty years later, at Hammaker's mill ferry by Dauphin county, was always a free bridge. The old Red bridge, leading from Centre Square through Water street, Hummelstown, to the Hanover townships, was built by a stock company, but was also purchased by the county twenty-five years or more ago, and is free for travelers. Below Landis' dam, one-eighth of a mile north of Hummelstown, and visible from the railroad depot, is another ferry or fording place, which is still used by the farmers of Lower Paxtang and West Hanover, between their homes, the mill, and the railroad depot.

Derry Village (postoffice), about thirteen miles distant from Harrisburg, is within Derry township, named from "Old Derry Church." It was an early post-town, located in a charming, productive farming section, where the landscape is ever a feast to the eye. The United Brethren have a church at this point, and the same was rebuilt in 1881.

Hershey is a newly platted town, upon which is located the great Hershey Chocolate Works.

The lovers of chocolate, in all of its various forms and uses have but little idea of the process of its manufacture, where it is made, or what section of the globe the raw material comes from. At the new village of Hershey, near by Old Derry church postoffice and hamlet, is located the most extensive plant for the manufacture of chocolate to be found within the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. This plant was first established at Lancaster, in 1895, by M. S. Hershey, who operated there until the spring of 1905. In

April of the last named year he first occupied his newly-built plant at the above named point, which is on the line of the Philadelphia and Reading railway, about a fourth of a mile from the old historic Derry Church.

Here one finds a thoroughly equipped, modern manufacturing plant of great capacity. The buildings comprise nineteen massive limerock structures, having a total floor space of six and one-half acres. The vast ramification of producing machinery is propelled by a twelve hundred horse-power steam engine. The whole of the buildings are slate roofed and fire-proof. This immense factory employs three hundred persons, one-third being girls and women. All grades of chocolate products are here produced in great quantity, and find a ready sale in all parts of the country. The chocolate is a product of the cocoanut tree, and is only a native of the tropical climates.

A plot of land has been laid off into building lots and is known as Hershey, which bids fair to become a thriving factory town. Everything about these works bespeaks cleanliness and good taste.

A banking institution known as the Hershey Trust Company, is capitalized at \$125,000, and will soon move from temporary quarters into their magnificent two-story stone structure, hard by the Hershey Chocolate Company's works.

Swatara Station, one mile to the west of Derry village, is also situated on the line of the Philadelphia and Reading railway.

Mechanicsburg, a mere hamlet, is to the east of Derry, and is but an extension of Palmyra, in Lebanon county.

Among the churches found in Derry township is the Dunkard meeting-house, a half-mile south of Derry Station; it was erected about 1833.

South from Hummelstown about two miles is the oldest church in the township, Hill Church, of the Evangelical Lutheran congregation. The original log church was built by pioneer worshipers in 1756, and was rebuilt in 1875. There are several other places of worship within Derry township, which are referred to in the Religious Chapter, but before passing, mention will be made of a Memorial United Brethren church one and one-half miles south of Hummelstown, dedicated August 4, 1872, and built by Edward Stover as a memorial to his only son and child, Edward. A cemetery adjoins the church, and there an imposing monument twenty-two feet high bears the following inscription in raised letters:

"At Rest, Edward Stover, died July 31, 1870, aged 21 years, 10 months and 3 days."

An extended account of the historic "Old Derry Church" will be found in the "Religious History" Chapter.

In 1900, the population of Derry township was placed by the United States census at 2,322; the assessed valuation of all taxable real estate in 1904 was \$1,514,390. Total number of district schools in 1905 is thirteen, and the enrollment of pupils 464.

The chief place in Derry township is Hummelstown borough, which was platted in 1762, by Frederick Hummel, and named Frederickstown. The history of the site is as follows: In 1738 there was warranted to Valentine Gloninger one hundred and fifty acres of land on the Swatara. In 1761 this right was purchased by John Campbell, one of the earliest settlers of that place, who the year following sold to Frederick Hummel. The lots sold freely, and among the earliest to purchase was Anthony Doeblen, of Lebanon, who bought a lot on Market street, January, 1763, within one month from the time lots were offered for sale. That lot is described as being along "another lot taken up by Adam Hurshey." Doeblen agreed to pay a yearly rent for the fee of ten shillings sterling, "one shilling sterling of which sum was to be paid yearly forever, for the use of a German Lutheran Church intended to be erected," the purchaser binding himself to erect a substantial house eighteen by twenty feet "at least," on the premises. No time for the fulfillment of this condition is fixed. The name of the place was not changed to Hummelstown until after his death. From the assessment list here appended, it will be seen that from 1771, of Frederickstown, to 1779, Hummelstown—eight years intervening, there was no increase in the inhabitants of the place. Probably the absence of "single men" and "freeholders" was due to the war for independence. The absence of the name of Hummel in the list is a striking contrast with recent returns. The Hummels then resided on a farm adjoining the town, and are included in other portions of the Derry tax lists. In 1789 it is well known that there were a large number of gunsmiths at Hummelstown making arms for the Continental army.

FREDERICKSTOWN LIST—1771.

Peter Shot.
Jacob Reigart.
Widow Wetherhold.
Sebastian Creas.
Fred Hummel.
Widow Eurick.
Jacob Hammer.
Adam Baum.

Bernard Fridley.
Jacob Myer.
Henikle Schwoontz.
Peter Hiney.
Christopher Bogner.
Melchor Reigert.
John Philips.
Henry Wieser.
Andrew Hearuff.

Freemen.

Heinkle Evart.

Wm. Grab.

Thos. Flack.

Jacob Fridley.

HUMMELSTOWN LIST—1779.

Elizabeth Clooney

Jacob Deery.

James Dairsy.

Ludwik Emerick.

David Eatly.

John Ferguson.

Martin Fridley.

Peter Fridley.

Joseph Ferree.

Widow Haupt.

Geo. Lauer.

Jacob Ricard.

Martin Rise.

Peter Spade.

Nicholas Smith.

Adam Baum.

Widow Wetherhold.

Andrew Gambel.

Michael Spade.

———— Hall.

In 1885 the oldest house in the place was that owned by Christian Garver, on Swatara creek. It was of logs and weather-boarded, and once stood on the Square, and was the home of Frederick, son of the town's founder. The partly stone and partly log house on the Square was erected prior to the platting of Harrisburg. James Clunie lived and kept the pioneer store of the town in it. Rahm & Baum operated a store on Main street in 1790, in a building years afterwards owned by James Hayes. Among the early physicians was Dr. Duncan King, who died in 1826. Frederick Hummel conducted a hotel on the northwest corner of the Square, and Michael Rahm another at the same time, about 1792. John Fox was also an early innkeeper on the Harrisburg, Ephrata and Downingtown road. Among the very early school masters was David Eckstein, as early as 1792, in the Lutheran church. He had served in the Revolutionary war in the bodyguard of General Washington. The first cooper in the town was Peter Fishburn. In 1814 general stores were kept by Philip Leebrick, Jacob Earnest, George Gish and Thomas Fox. At that time Drs. William Henderson and Nice were physicians. The taverns then were conducted by Michael Spade, George Fox, Greenwalt and Hill. Allison Piney, John Philips and David Eckstein were school teachers about that date. The village blacksmiths were Thomas Ramsey and Daniel Seiler, while cabinet shops were operated by Samuel Spidel and John Shadle. For many years Hummelstown was a favorite resort for militia "training" (drill) for the old-time battalions.

On Thursday morning, November 20, 1880, two shocks of earthquake were sensibly felt by the inhabitants of Hummelstown and vicinity. The first took place about fifteen minutes before five o'clock, and lasted about forty seconds. The knockers on some of the doors rapped as though moved by hands, and at the house of Philip Leebrick a set of china was shaken from the table and broken.

Many were alarmed and arose from their beds. The second shock came twenty minutes later, lasting fully half a minute. In both cases a rumbling noise and fearful trembling of the earth occurred. Many repaired to the meeting-house, where prayers were earnestly offered up.

Hummelston became an incorporated borough August 26, 1874. Among the early burgesses were: John Z. Grove, C. A. Nissley, W. R. Hendricks, George F. Greenawalt, Dr. J. B. Crist and Dr. H. B. Rupp. The first town clerk was Franklin Smith, 1874-81, succeeded by John J. Bolton.

The first newspaper established here was *The Weekly Press*. Volume 1, No. 1, came forth from the press July 4, 1870. Its publisher, Mr. Kersey, was also an engineer and surveyor. It did not survive through the first year. In December, 1871, was launched *The Sun*, which under various owners has made a success to the present time, and is now a live up-to-date journal full of all that is newsy and valuable to its many patrons.

Fire companies have been numerous as well as useful in this borough, even from early days. Hummelstown Fire Company No. 1 was formed in 1819, continuing until 1882, when the name was changed to Citizens No. 1. In January, 1819, the first named company bought an engine built in Philadelphia fully forty years before, and the same was still in use in the "eighties." Niobe Fire Company No. 2 was organized in 1837, possibly earlier, but a bill shows that they had purchased its second engine in 1850. It was reorganized in 1865, and again in 1872, when John Hummel was elected president. It was incorporated in July, 1879. Vigilant Fire Company No. 3 was formed in the autumn of 1881. As the town has grown and new methods obtain, better appliances have been secured, and today the fire-fiend is well mastered by able firemen.

Concerning the religious element of Hummelstown, it may be said that the masses of her people are believers in Christianity, and prove it by the maintainance of numerous churches. Much will be found in the chapter on "Religious History" elsewhere in this work. It may be said, in brief, that the Reformed Church dates from 1762, at the founding of the town; Zion's Evangelical Lutherans was organized in 1765; the United Brethren have held services since 1842, in an organized church; the Methodist Episcopal, since 1857; the Church of God (Bethel), since 1874—each having good buildings in which to worship.

In 1900 the population of Hummelstown was 1,729.

The first school house built in the place was on Hanover street,

about 1764. The ground was donated by Frederick Hummel. A one-story house was erected and a school maintained by subscription. The district then embraced a domain of fifty square miles. The furniture consisted of rough log desks fastened to the walls. Benches were made by hewing one side of a log and supporting it on legs, or blocks. This house served until 1790, when it was sold and converted into a dwelling house. The Lutheran church was next used for school purposes, until destroyed by fire in 1819. In 1820 a brick school house of more modern style was erected on Front street. The free school system came into operation in 1837. Hummelstown's schools are fully abreast with modern methods, in every particular.

Among the latter postmasters may be named in their order: D. K. Brubaker, Miss Carrie Hummel, H. Wells Buser, 1887-91; Henry B. Rupp, 1891-95; Elwood Hummel, 1895-99; Adam Streckler, 1899-1903; David C. Rhoads, March 1, 1903; R. W. Nissley, 1907.

LONDONDERRY TOWNSHIP.

Londonderry is the extreme southwestern township of Dauphin county, as now subdivided. Like most all others, it is irregular in shape, and somewhat smaller in size than the average township in the county. The waters of the ever-flowing Susquehanna wash its western borders. Lower Swatara and Derry townships bound it on the north, Derry and Conewago on the east, and Lancaster county on the south, Conewago creek being the separating line.

In 1900 the United States census gave the population as 1,385. The state assessment reports show that the value of all taxable real estate within her borders, in 1904, was \$449,000. The total number of schools in the township in 1905 was thirteen; the enrollment was 315.

This township was erected by order of the court in February, 1767, in answer to a petition sent in by residents of Derry township, which was then very large in scope. As the county further developed it was found still to be too large, and so by petition responded to by the court, January 21, 1826, Derry was divided, the lower portion being set off and named Londonderry township (See Road Docket A., page 13). Again in April, 1850, part of its territory went with some from Derry township to form a new one known as Conewago.

From an old account book it is learned that March 22, 1770, John Rogers paid for a "stray horse" taken up the sum of seven

pounds; John Campbell for one stray calf, fifteen shillings; Curtis Grubb for one stray steer, four pounds three shillings and four pence; Albert Clark for two stray lambs, five shillings. October 7, 1772, the township received one pound by Squire Green and George Bell, constable, from a certain man fined for driving his wagon on the Sabbath day.

The officers for the township from 1769 to 1785 are herewith given:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1769. <i>Constable</i> .—Robert Clark.
<i>Overseers of Poor</i> .—John Campbell, John Chesnit.
<i>Overseers of Roads</i> .—John Sayers, James Forster. | Moore, Michael Tanner.
<i>Overseer of Roads</i> .—Samuel Broadley. |
| 1770. <i>Constable</i> .—Christian Stoner.
<i>Overseers of Roads</i> .—Christian Faner, David Wray. | 1777. <i>Constable</i> .—George Bell. |
| 1771. <i>Constable</i> .—Robert Hay.
<i>Overseers of Poor</i> .—John Campbell, John Chesnit.
<i>Overseers of Roads</i> .—John Grabel, Robert McCallan. | 1778. <i>Constable</i> .—Peter Talabaugh.
<i>Overseer of Roads</i> .—Francis Taylor. |
| 1772. <i>Constable</i> .—Christian Beam.
<i>Overseers of Poor</i> .—Benjamin Boyd, Christian Tanner.
<i>Overseer of Roads</i> .—John Patten, Jacob Longenecker. | 1780. <i>Constable</i> .—James Kelly.
<i>Overseers of Poor</i> .—Samuel Brodly, Robert Hays.
<i>Overseer of Roads</i> .—James Sullivan. |
| 1773. <i>Constable</i> .—Philip Fishbourn.
<i>Overseers of Poor</i> .—John Bowman, David Hay.
<i>Overseer of Roads</i> .—Robert Clark. | 1781. <i>Constable</i> .—Dewald Grim.
<i>Overseers of Poor</i> .—William Hunter, John McCallan.
<i>Overseer of Roads</i> .—David Hays. |
| 1774. <i>Constable</i> .—John Early.
<i>Overseers of Poor</i> .—Joseph McQueen, Ulrey Walkmour.
<i>Overseers of Roads</i> .—John Camble. | 1782. <i>Constable</i> .—John McCallen.
<i>Overseers of Poor</i> .—Thomas Mitchell, Patrick Hays.
<i>Overseers of Roads</i> .—Philip Fishbourn, James Kelly. |
| 1775. <i>Constable</i> .—James Walker.
<i>Overseers of Poor</i> .—Thomas McCullen, Christian Snyder.
<i>Overseer of Roads</i> .—Robert Hays. | 1783. <i>Constable</i> .—George Bell.
<i>Overseers of Poor</i> .—William Sawers, Mark Worst.
<i>Overseers of Roads</i> .—John Myers, David Foster. |
| 1776. <i>Constable</i> .—George Bell.
<i>Overseers of Poor</i> .—William | 1784. <i>Constable</i> .—Robert McCallen.
<i>Overseers of Poor</i> .—Hugh Hamilton, Dewalt Grim.
<i>Overseers of Roads</i> .—Christly Stoner, David McQueen. |
| | 1785. <i>Constable</i> .—James Kelly.
<i>Overseers of Poor</i> .—John Morrison, Walter Clark.
<i>Overseers of Roads</i> .—Jacob Reichard, Robert McCleary |

The Londonderry returns for 1780 give us the following additional information from that herewith given: Mills were in the

possession of William Moor, Sr., (2), Christian Snyder (2), and John Tanner. Stills were operated by Jacob Cook (3), Christian Early, and Deitrick Shultz. "Negro servants" were owned by Samuel Broadley,, Jacob Cook, James Campbell, James Foster, William Hays, Jr., James Kelly, John Logan (2), Archibald McAllister (3), and James Sullivan.

LONDONDERRY TOWNSHIP RETURNS FOR 1780.

Acres.		Acres.	
Brand, Michl, no return.....	..	Erdy, Chrisn. ....	..
Bleck, John .....	..	Ealy, Michl.	150
Buch, Christian	100	Eversole, John .....	..
Bahn, Jno., Senr.....	140	Fliger, Ludwig	50
Bahn, Jno., Junr.....	100	Fliger, Jno., no return.....	..
Bahn, Wm. ....	..	Farley, Jno. ....	..
Beal, Ludwig, no return.....	..	Farney, Jno., no return.....	..
Broadly, Saml.	226	Fishburn, Philip, Senr.....	200
Beam, Chrisn., no return.....	..	Farmer, Wm.	100
Bedlion, Philip, no return.....	..	Fishburn, Philip, Junr.....	392
Buck, Robt. ....	..	Foster, David .....	..
Bishop, Stophel	80	Foster, James	248
Bowman, Henry, no return....	..	Fox, James .....	..
Bowman, Jacob, no return....	..	Feltsbarger, Michl.	142
Boyd, Joseph	223	Franz, Michl.	200
Boyd, Benjn.	188	Faulket, Jos. ....	..
Bachman, Philip .....	..	Foster, Wm.	100
Bombarger, Chrisn.	300	Grove, Jacob	100
Brand, Chrisn.	150	Gran, Cornelius	50
Byers, Andrew	100	Garret, Jno. ....	..
Brough, Danl., no return.....	..	Grim, Dewalt	70
Bukham, James	222	Hay, David	198
Cook, Jacob	229	Hay, Wm., Junr.....	320
Cansinger, Jno. ....	..	Hay, Patrick	145
Carmany, Jos.	50	Hay, James	50
Cooper, John, no return.....	..	Hay, Matthew	50
Criger, Jacob, no return.....	..	Herchbarger, Danl.	50
Clark, Robt.	260	Hunter, Wm.	100
Clark, Watter	250	Hay, Wm., Senr.....	..
Camble, James	178	Hunter, Robt.	100
Crosivo, Wm.	100	Hunter, David	100
Donelson, James .....	..	Horson, Jno.	366
Dininger, Adam	200	Hanilton, Hugh	200
Duncan, Jno.	174	Henry, Geo., no return.....	..
Dolabach, Chrisn.	70	Hemperly, Anthony	50
Dolabach, Peter, no return....	..	Hershey, Benjn.	100
Eshelman, Henry	30	Hetzler, Balsor	100
Ellot, Archibald .....	..	Hoarst, Jacob	100
Erdy, Jno., Senr.....	100	Hess, Saml. ....	..
Erdy, Jno., Jr.....	100	Huber, Ludwig	200

	Acres.		Acres.
Humble, Jno.	60	Nafshoe, Jacob .....	..
Hay, Robt.	150	Nafshoe, Joseph .....	..
Jordan, Geo.	100	Nigh, Adam	140
Johnston, Charles	84	Nigh, Nicholas .....	..
Johnston, Jno.	80	Nigh, Wm., no return.....	..
Johnston, Wm. ....	..	Null, Geo. ....	..
Kernagham, Jno. ....	..	Null, Chrisn.	100
Killinger, Geo., no return.....	..	Over, John	100
Keatrin, Fettigh, no return.....	..	Over, Peter	250
Kelly, James	250	O'Neal, Jno.	200
Kelly, Patrick	30	Painter, Hanlin	150
Kennedy, John	47	Prats, Nicholas .....	..
Kenrigh, Emanuel	180	Penogle, Martin. ....	..
Kilpatrick, James .....	..	Peters, Geo.	80
Kenishy, Jacob	15	Plough, Jacob, no return.....	..
Kernaghan, James .....	..	Painter, Jno. ....	..
Heaphard, Geo.	90	Poorman, Peter .....	..
Lynch, Patrick .....	..	Pennal, James	170
Linnin, Jacob	140	Rowan, Widow	116
Longenecker, Jacob .....	..	Reamer, Philip	50
Longenecker, Daniel .....	..	Rhay, David	195
Longenecker, Abraham .....	..	Rhay, Robert	127
Landis, Felix .....	..	Rhay, John	127
Landis, John .....	..	Riesor, John	100
Lineweaver, Peter	177	Riesor, Peter	200
Long, Alexander .....	..	Rist, Conrad	80
Logan, John	200	Rist, Jacob	100
Long, Martin .....	..	Rowland, Henry	40
McGlaughlin, Barnet .....	..	Ritterbach, Peter .....	..
McQueen, Josiah	141	Shenck, Dewalt .....	..
McQueen, Robert	90	Snyder, Chris	200
McQueen, David	156	Shire, Jacob, Senr.	100
McClintock, Joseph	30	Shire, Jacob, Jr. ....	..
Mitchell, David	200	Shenck, Stoppel	44
Mitchell, Thomas .....	..	Stopher, Jacob	25
Moor, Wm., Sr.	150	Stoner, Chris	107
Moor, Wm., Jr.	100	Shultz, Dietrick	25
Mickley, Jacob	90	Sullivan, James	300
Mickley, John	90	Sawers, Benj.	600
McChary, Robert	135	Sawers, John .....	..
McCallon, Robert.	210	Sawers, Wm. ....	..
McCallon, Thomas	162	Shirtz, Michael .....	..
McCallon, John	144	Sick, Paul .....	..
Morrel, Fetrich .....	..	Shaw, Wm.	64
Myer, John	300	Siminton, Wm. ....	..
McAllister, Archibald	253	Stwick, John .....	..
McDonald, David	100	Stickley, John .....	..
Morison, James	100	Sharckly, John .....	..
Morison, John .....	..	Schenck, Michael .....	..
Mitchell, Abram .....	..	Taylor, Francis .....	..

	Acres.		Acres.
Teets, Philip .....	..	Worst, Mark	130
Turner, Christian .....	..	Wolf, Conrad	104
Tanner, John .....	..	Wishau, Conrad	150
Wolf, Mich.	100	Wear, Samuel	300
Walker, Archibald	180	White, John .....	..
Wittimore, Ulry .....	..	

FREEMEN.

Christopher Keatley.	Ludwig Fishborn.
Joseph Farney.	Jacob Longnecker.
Fred Buck.	Martin Miller.
Andrew Wallus.	Anthony Tera.
Henry Stafford.	Geo. Gega.
Daniel Plough.	John High.
Abraham Stickley.	John Smith.
Robt. M. Cleary.	John Thompson.
Andrew Foster.	Geo. Henry.
James Donnal.	James Kennedy.
Robert Allen.	Joseph Brost.
John Gibb.	Michael Keatrin.
John Farmer.	James Hughey.
John Shoemaker.	Wm. Hall.
Everhart Keatrin.	John Link.
Wm. Hunter.	John Frana.
John Weary.	John Leach.
Wendle Henry.	John Hay.

In about 1811 or 1812, Gainsburg (Franklin) was laid out by Conrad Grim, John Fulweiler and John C. Kramer. It was one of many town plat speculations of the early history of almost every state in the Union. Gainsburg did not materially amount to much; the only houses there now have been built by present day people.

The Conewago Presbyterian church, a little to the east of this "paper village," was among the earliest of this Scotch-Irish neighborhood. A log building was provided some time prior to 1741; for that year Rev. Samuel Black was the regular minister. The spot is within a two hundred acre body of land held by warrant by James Clark, the land office date being August 1, 1743. Clark conveyed to William Braden, of Derry township, 1775. The tract was later patented to Robert Speer, November 8, 1785, and was called "Speer's Choice." A plat nineteen by twenty perches was reserved for a Presbyterian meeting house and burying ground.

Regarding the islands in the Susquehanna river, included in the territory of Londonderry township, the following is quoted from the pen of the author of the "History of Pennsylvania," Dr. Eggle: "In the days when the shad fisheries of the Susquehanna

were productive, these islands were considered the choicest fishing-rights along the river. The chief are Shelly's, nearest the York county short; Elliott's, east of it, and Hill's Island, to the north, nearly opposite the mouth of Swatara creek. Hill Island is noted for having been the place whence during the Millerite excitement of 1844, a score of firm believers assembled, expecting from thence to be translated heavenward. After enduring the severe weather of that lonely night on Hill's Island, the morning dawn not bringing the expected millennium, the converts wended their way home, wiser than before. Shelly's Island, for many recent years has been devoted to tobacco culture."

PAXTANG TOWNSHIP.

On the first Tuesday of August, 1729, among the records of the court of quarter sessions, may be found the boundaries of the townships of Lancaster county. Then follows the names and bounds of a number of townships covering the territory from the Octoraro to the Kittochtinny mountains, among these being found the name of Peshtank (Paxtang) and Derry, which comprised the whole of Dauphin county south of the first range of the Kittochtinny mountains and a part of now Lebanon county, that of Paxtang being described as follows: "The township of Peshtank, beginning at the mouth of Suataaro (Swatara), thence up the river to Kehtohtoning hill above Peter Allen's, thence eastward by the south side of said hill to the meridian of Quetopahello mouth, thence on a south course to the mouth of the same at Suataaro, and down Suataaro to the beginning."

It should be stated in this connection that the name now legally and commonly used—Paxton—will be accepted in this work. The word is Indian—Peshtank, meaning small stream. We prefer the name Paxton, in order to conform to modern records, all of which give it this form.

In 1736-7 the first division of this township occurred, Hanover being taken from the northeastern portion. Other subtractions have been made until but little of the original territory now remains.

The warrantees given on early land entries give many of the pioneers' names, date of purchase and amount of land taken, so in this connection this will not be given. Many of the tax lists prior to 1750 for this section are not to be found, aside from the following, which is styled for "North End of Paxton," and reads as follows:

ASSESSMENT FOR THE NORTH END OF PAXTANG—1749.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Armstrong, James .....	..	6	6	Gillespie, Geo. ....	..	2	0
Armstrong, Widow ...	..	1	6	Harriss, John	1	10	0
Armstrong, Wm. ....	..	2	6	Hains, James .....	..	3	6
Alcorn, James .....	..	4	0	Inith, Hugh .....	..	1	0
Alexander, Thomas ...	..	2	0	Johnson, Francis .....	..	3	6
Brice, Samuel .....	..	4	0	Johnston, Alexr. ....	..	2	6
Bell, Wm. ....	..	5	0	Jonson, John .....	..	5	0
Brown, Wm. ....	..	4	0	Karr, Widow .....	..	3	0
Barnett, Wm. ....	..	2	0	Kah, Francis .....	..	2	0
Barnette, Wm., Jr. ....	..	2	0	Larmer, Thomas .....	..	2	6
Bell, Geo. ....	..	2	6	Lee, Thomas .....	..	3	0
Carson, John (mer.)	7	0	0	Michael, James .....	..	3	0
Caldwell, Andrew ....	..	0	0	McNaught, James ....	..	2	0
Chambers, Wm. ....	..	6	6	McCarter, Thomas ....	..	2	0
Cochren, Wm. ....	..	0	0	Martin, Samuel .....	..	4	0
Curry, Robt. ....	..	6	6	McGumery, Robt. ....	..	3	0
Cavit, John .....	..	4	0	McHarge, Alexander ..	..	4	0
Cowden, Martha .....	..	3	9	McMullen, Wm. ....	..	4	0
Cavit, Richard .....	..	4	0	McGumery, John .....	..	4	0
Caldwell, John .....	..	4	0	McCormick, Hugh ....	..	4	0
Cochren, Andrew .....	..	3	0	Noll, John .....	..	4	6
Chambers, Robt. ....	..	4	0	Poak, James .....	..	2	6
Cochren, Geo. ....	..	3	0	Potts, Robert .....	..	3	0
Cunningham, Samuel ..	..	3	0	Paulin, David .....	..	4	0
Coply, Noah (Smith) ..	..	2	0	Ross, John .....	..	1	6
Chambers, John .....	..	3	6	Ross, Joseph .....	..	2	0
Dickey, Moses .....	..	4	0	Simpson, Thomas .....	..	6	0
Davis, Joseph .....	..	3	0	Simpson, Samuel .....	..	4	0
Dagan, Robt. ....	..	3	6	Stuart, Andrew .....	..	5	0
Dougherty, John .....	..	3	0	Stone, Andrew .....	..	4	0
Deney, David .....	..	1	6	Seat, John .....	..	4	0
Elder, Thomas .....	..	5	0	Sturgion, Jeremiah ...	..	1	6
Eaken, Samuel .....	..	3	0	Smith, Robert .....	..	6	0
Foster, Widow .....	..	3	0	Smith, John .....	..	2	0
Faride, Edward .....	..	4	0	Thompson, John .....	..	3	6
Forgison, James .....	..	1	6	Toland, James .....	..	2	6
Foster, Thomas, Esq. ...	1	0	0	Thorn, Wm. ....	..	5	6
Foster, Arthur .....	..	6	0	Whiley, Widow .....	..	4	6
Grahms, James .....	..	4	0	Wiggins, John .....	..	4	6
Gamble, Stephen .....	..	4	0	Willely, John .....	..	3	6
Giliones, Imanuel .....	..	9	0				

FREEMEN.

Armstrong, Thomas ...	..	9	0	Cochren, John .....	..	9	0
Barnett, John .....	..	4	0	Cowden, Wm. ....	..	9	0
Breden, Jo. ....	..	2	6	Calhoun, Wm. ....	..	1	6
Birney, Thomas .....	..	9	0	Halley, Jr. ....	..	9	0

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Johnston, Alex. ....	..	2	6	Ross, Geo. ....	..	0	0
Means, James ....	..	9	0	Willey, Widow. ....	..	0	0
Martin, John ....	..	9	0				

ASSESSMENT FOR WEST SIDE OF PAXTON—1750.

These persons' names appear on the tax lists and it is believed a majority, if not all, were then residents of that locality:

Wm. Thorn.	Jeremiah Sturgeon.
Hugh Montgomery.	Robt. Montgomery.
Robert Dugan.	John Caldwell.
Thomas Sturgeon.	Robert Smith.
John Johnson.	Joseph White.
John Harris.	John Neal.
James McKnight.	John Dougherty.
James Reed.	Geo. Gabriel.
James Armstrong.	John Carson.
Robert Chambers.	Samuel Hunter.
John Davis.	John Daily.
James Harris.	Saml. Simpson.
David Carson.	Samuel Martin.
Wm. McCalley.	Thos. McArthur.
James Toland.	James Colier.
Andrew Steen.	Thomas Larmer.
John Cochran.	Andrew Stuart.
Alx. Johnson.	Samuel Campbell.
Thomas Foster, Esq.	Alex. Sanders.
James Aiken.	Robt. Curry.
James Allcorn.	Moses Wain.
Thomas Simpson.	Jo. Ross.
James Polke.	John Smith.
James Potts.	James Thorn.
Geo. Gillespy.	Wm. Armstrong.
Alex. McCay.	Wm. Calhoun.
John Cavit.	Thomas McCormick.
Andrew Caldwell.	John Wiggins.
John Scott.	Andrew Cochran.
Samuel Price.	Robert Potter.
Patrick Gillespy.	Wm. Thorn.

ASSESSMENT FOR THE SOUTH END OF PAXTON—1750.

Wm. Kirkpatrick.	John Shields.
Thomas King.	Kennedy Kanix.
Thomas Meays.	John Gray.
Wm. Steel.	Wm. Harris.
Robert Tyler.	Richard McClure.
Hugh Stuart.	John Wilson.
Peter Fleming.	Oliver Wiley.

Samuel Galbraith.
 Martin Shults.
 David Shields.
 Moses Dickey.
 H. McKinney.
 H. Seller.
 Valentine Starn.
 Thomas Dugan.
 Alex. Brown.
 James Lusk.
 John Means.
 Andrew Hanna.
 Geo. Shiets.
 Timothy McNight.
 Wm. Sharp.
 E. McElroy.

John Johnson.
 Charles Gordon.
 John Montgomery.
 Timothy Shaw.
 Matthew Gordon.
 Andrew Huston.
 Samuel Woods.
 John Welsh.
 Alexander White.
 John Morrow.
 James McNight.
 Francis Johnson.
 James Wilson.
 Wm. Dickey.
 Patrick Kinney.

ASSESSMENT FOR THE NARROWS OF PAXTON—1750.

John Kelton.
 Mr. Murray.
 Robert Armstrong.
 John Armstrong.
 Thomas Gasten.
 Wm. Foster.
 Thomas Clark.
 John McKerme.
 Robert Clark.
 Thomas Adams.
 Halbert Adams.

John Witt.
 Geo. Clark.
 James Reed.
 James English.
 John Geven.
 James Baskins.
 Thomas McKee.
 Charles Williams.
 John Mitchell.
 John Lee (trader).

Those in the "Narrows of Paxton" subsequently fell in "Upper Paxton" township. The first and only full list, which includes Middletown, on the Swatara, is as follows:

PAXTON ASSESSMENT FOR 1770.

Henry Antas.
 Jacob Aull.
 James Burd, Esq.
 Michael Bumbarger.
 Wm. Brown.
 Casper Byerly.
 Thomas Bell.
 Wm. Boyd.
 John Barnett.
 John Barnett, Jr.
 Andrew Berryhill.
 James Swift.
 John Buzzard.

Wm. Bell.
 John Bell.
 John Bumberger.
 Jacob Bumberger.
 Jean Boyd.
 Joseph Brand.
 Henry Boal.
 Wm. Boggs.
 Benj. Brown.
 John Cox.
 Geo. Carson.
 Frederick Castle.
 James Calhoun.

Wm. Calhoun.	James Harris.
John Cavet.	Bartholomew Hannes.
Christ Croll.	Robert Heazlet.
James Collier.	John Hearsha.
Hugh Cunningham.	Patrick Hoagan.
Wm. Cochran.	John Hiltton.
Walter Clark.	Patrick Heanney.
Robert Clark.	Andrew Huston.
James Carson.	Martin Houser.
John Chambers.	Joseph Hutchinson.
Andrew Caldwell.	Alexander Johnson.
John Caldwell.	John Jameson.
John Carpenter.	James Johnson.
John Cline.	John Johnson.
John Carver.	David Jones.
James Cowden.	Thomas King.
Wm. Curray.	Edward King.
James Chambers.	Margaret Kirkpatrick.
Samuel Cochran.	William Kerr.
John Duncan.	Jacob Kerr.
Wm. Dickey.	John Kneel.
John Dickey.	John Knoop.
John Davison.	Abe. Kniedick.
Abe. Eagley.	George Kneeveling.
Rev. John Elder.	John Kiesener.
Robert Elder.	Jacob Lane.
John Elder, Jr.	Stoppil Lafiacur.
James Espy.	Mary Lusic.
Joseph Erewen.	Henry Larue.
Thomas Forester.	Jean Lamb.
Joseph Flora.	Elizabeth Martin.
George Fisher.	William McClure.
Richard Fulton.	John Means.
John Forester.	Henry McKinney.
John Fleckener.	Jacob Miller.
Adam Fackeler.	James McNight.
Frederick Foster.	William McRoberts.
Robert Frute.	William McClenahan.
Philip Fisher.	Alexander McHarg.
Thomas Finney.	David Montgomery.
John Gilchrist.	William McNight.
Robert Gilchrist.	Robert Montgomery.
James Gilchrist.	Michael Mieres.
Robert Gray.	Alexander McKee.
John Gallacher.	Thomas McCormick.
John Gray.	Robert McCormick.
Mike Graham.	James McCord.
George Gross.	Hugh McKillip.
John Gillaspy.	William Mayes.
George Gray.	John Muma.
John Harris.	Richard McClure.

Thomas Mayes.
 Alexander McClure.
 Thomas McArthur.
 Hugh Montgomery.
 George McMullen.
 William McClay.
 Thomas Miller.
 William McMullen.
 Hugh Martain.
 Patrick McGranahan.
 William Montgomery.
 John Medders..
 Jonathan McClure.
 Jacob Poorman.
 Stephen Poorman.
 Criley Poorman.
 David Patton.
 Peter Patterson.
 William Patterson.
 John Postlewright.
 Sarah Potts.
 Peter Pether.
 George Baye.
 Peter Pancake.
 Henry Renick.
 Thomas Renick.
 James Renick.
 Thomas Rutherford.
 Jacob Roop.
 James Robinson.
 John Steel.
 Robert Starratt.
 John Steel (weaver).
 John Shoemaker.
 Albright Sighely.
 Joseph Shearer.
 John Shaleberger.
 Benjamin Starrat.
 George Sheets.
 Leonard Sheets.
 Jacob Snyder.
 William Swan.
 Matthew Smith.

Andrew Stewart.
 Rebecca Simpson.
 Hugh Stephen.
 Ann Stephen.
 Jean Sloan.
 John Smith.
 William Sloan.
 Jeremiah Sturgeon.
 Mike Shearer.
 James Smith.
 Joseph Shaw.
 Samuel Steel.
 Edward Shara.
 Stophel Soop.
 Henry Stoner.
 Elijah Steward.
 John Simpson.
 Thomas Simpson.
 Michael Simpson.
 William Smith.
 Hugh Steward.
 James Thom.
 George Tevelbaugh.
 Robert Taylor.
 Daniel Voshel.
 James Wallace.
 Robert Wright.
 Elizabeth Wiely.
 John Wiggins.
 Hugh Wray.
 Joseph White.
 Adam Wagganer.
 John Winderly.
 Alexander Wilson.
 Thomas Willy.
 John Willson.
 James Walker.
 Leonard Wallow.
 James Wilson.
 Joseph Wilson.
 Michael Whittly.
 Matthias Winagle.

FREEMEN.

John McCulloch.
 John Freeman.
 George Miller.
 John Hatfield.
 John Patton.
 Joseph Patton.

John McGlugadge.
 Moses Ramsey.
 William Curry (weaver).
 Francis Larue.
 Barney Raferty.
 Jacob Brand.

Francis Owens.
 Eirs Frenck.
 Robert Ramsey.
 William Bell, Jr.
 John Carson.
 William Cowden.
 James McFadden.
 John Shaw.
 Robert Smith.
 William Calhoun.
 William Wilson.
 George Shanklin.
 John Leany.
 Thomas Robinson.
 George Dickson.
 Cornelius Cox.
 Benjamin Fulton.
 James Mordock.
 George Temple.
 James Finney.
 William Thom.
 George Williams.
 Samuel Smith.

Henry Shearer.
 William Gray.
 Thomas Murray.
 Vendal Frackner.
 Jacob King.
 James Kennedy.
 Abe Money.
 Frederick Dinger.
 John Lively.
 John Brown.
 Philip Miller.
 Mike Gross.
 Christy Seabough.
 James Ketch (Eastertown).
 George Bennett.
 Thomas Leman.
 Philip Davis.
 Robert Conn.
 Thomas Leman.
 John Micheltree.
 David Ellis.
 Aquilla Richard.

INMATES.

John Hutchinson.
 John McKinney.
 Daniel McLeese.
 William McWhorter, Sr.
 John Coulter.
 Jonas Foak.
 John Robinson.
 William Cristie.
 John Barr.
 Jacob Eaten.
 Samuel Harris.
 William Plunkett.
 Henry Flemen.
 John Henderson.
 Philty Snyder.
 George Avernier.
 Peter Brown.
 Jacob Streeker.
 Michael Troy.

Matthew Lard.
 William Clark.
 Samuel Beaty.
 Robert Smith.
 William Bell.
 Jacob Buckart.
 Stophel Amalong.
 Edward Betts.
 James Cochran.
 Joseph Gray.
 John Crage.
 John Teadle.
 George Reist.
 Matthew McKinney.
 Ludwig Coutts.
 William McClintock.
 John Lenan.
 Daniel Double.
 Thomas Norris.

MIDDLETOWN.

Albright Swingfort.
 John Bakesto.
 John Mitscar.

George Loughman.
 Fred Zebernack.
 Jacob Spade.

Jacob Walter.
 George Fry.
 Christian Roads.
 John Myers.
 Anthony Wierick.
 Ludwick Hemperly.
 Christian Spade.
 Philip Craft.
 Peter Money.
 Nick. Castle.
 George Dougherty.
 Conrad Wolfly.
 George Shoeken.
 William Mills.

Godfried Catchman.
 Robert Humel.
 Henry McCann.
 Abe Fora.
 Jacob Gross.
 Sampson Leadle.
 David Etlin.
 Frederick Bickener.
 Thomas Bralman.
 William Walls.
 Henry Davis.
 Philip Bartimore.
 Mike Fisher.

The assessment lists of lands in Lancaster county, being the most complete in 1780—five years prior to Dauphin county's erection—we here subjoin the tax list for Paxton township:

PAXTON LAND RETURNS FOR 1780.

	Acres.		Acres.
Alleman, John .....	..	Bennett, Geo. ....	..
Allon, Conrad .....	..	Bole, Henry	206½
Alliman, Stoppel	100	Bole, Michael .....	..
Alliman, Christian	100	Bynon, Peter	116
Archil, John	200	Bobb, Peter	150
Awl, Jacob	217	Boman, John .....	..
Askin, Thomas .....	..	Borrow, Adam .....	..
Ausminger, Frederick ....	..	Brunson, Barefoot	230
Aliman, Conrad	200	Barckley, Jacob .....	..
Armstrong, John	300	Byerly, Casper	80
Bell, Wm.	200	Baker, Felty	100
Bumbarger, Jacob	45	Bobb, Conrad	150
Boyd, Wm.	90	Burris, John	70
Brown, Philip	160	Boggs, Widow	60
Burk, Elijah	600	Burk, John	150
Bowman, John .....	..	Bennett, Wm. ....	..
Brand, John, Sr.	230	Boughman, John	100
Brown, Wm., Esq.	222½	Byers, James	200
Barnett, John, Jr.	130	Brightgroon, Gabriel .....	..
Brishen, Arthur .....	..	Blakeley, Matthew .....	..
Barnett, John, Sr.	230	Brown, Elinor	70
Berryhill, Alex.	100	Brand, Jacob .....	..
Berryhill, Andrew	201½	Chambers, Maxwell, Robert	
Burd, James (Col.)	350	and Rowland	600
Bell, Thomas	300	Crocket, Hugh .....	..
Bumbarger, Mich. ....	..	Consort, Geo.	200
Bell, Geo. ....	..	Cavet, John	170
Brynon, Thomas .....	..	Crowower, Robert	300

	Acres.		Acres.
Caldhoon, Wm.	150	Fockler, Geo.	160
Chambers, John	70	Fritz, Jno.	100
Cochran, Wm.	124 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fisher, Philip	90
Cochran, James	124 $\frac{1}{2}$	Flickener, Jno.	120
Caldwell, (Widow)	267	Fulton, Jos.	170
Cunningham, Hugh	150 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fridley, Barnet	150
Carson, Wm.	355	Felty, Peter	116
Cox, Cornelius	408	Francus, Jno. ....	..
Clemans, Samuel ....	..	Fockler, Vendel	80
Clive, John ....	..	Foster, Frederick	200
Cogley, John ....	..	Finney, James ....	..
Cogley, James ....	..	Flore, Jos., Junr.	200
Crouch, James	300	Garber, Jno.	329
Coiler, James	200	Griner, Philip	250
Clark, John	320	Gilchrist, Jno., Esqr.	247
Castle, Frederick	70	Gaskin, Alexander ....	..
Carson, Geo.	80	Galaher, Thomas	240
Carson, Richard	80	Gray, Robert	200
Cooper, Daniel	100	Gray, Geo. & Jos.	200
Castle, John ....	..	Goudy, Jno. ....	..
Caldhoon, Matthew	150	Gibbons, William	144 $\frac{3}{4}$
Cowden, James, Esq.	223	Grimes, Jno.	23
Castle, Michael	100	Gilchrist, Jno.	228
Cavet, James ....	..	Grimes, Gustavus ....	..
Camteel, John ....	..	Gilchrist, Robert	222
Clendenen, John	110	Hutchinson, Jos.	221
Cochran, Samuel	170	Huston, Andrew	100
Douglas, Robert ....	..	Huffman, Jos.	163
Dickey, Wm. ....	..	Henry, Patrick.	100
Davis, John ....	..	Humbarger, Henry ....	..
Duffy, Peter ....	..	Hilton, Jno.	93
Demy, Christ ....	..	Haldiman, Jacob ....	..
Donally, John ....	..	Harrha, Jno., preacher.	200
Druisty, John ....	..	Harris, Jno.	650
Devibach, Geo.	200	Haddon, William ....	..
Doherty, Thomas ....	..	Harris, James ....	..
Duncan, Wm. ....	..	Houser, Martin	214
Elder, John (Rev.)	397	Hoover, Mathias	100
Elder, Robert (Col.)	500	Hogan, Patrick	80
Elder, Joniah, Esq.	219	Hersha, Jno.	100
Elder, John (Mountain) ..	150	Hoover, Philip	150
Elder, John, Jr. ....	..	Johnston, Richard ....	..
Eckert, Adam	246	Johnston, Alexander ....	..
Erwin, Joseph ....	..	Jamison, Jno.	200
Ernest, Stophel	132	Isenhower, Philip	170
Eagley, Abram	70	Johnston, James	100
Firebach, Adam ....	..	Jubb, Jacob ....	..
Fridley, Geo. ....	..	Kerr, Wm.	221 $\frac{1}{4}$
Forster, John	700	King, Thomas	116
Flore, Joseph	10	Keas, William ....	..

	Acres.		Acres.
Kinsley, Jno.	100	McClure, William	250
Kelso, William	200	Miller, Jacob G. (miller) ..	90
Kerr, Jacob .....	..	Montgomery, Jos.	140
Kisner, Jno. ....	..	Montgomery, William	150
Kitzmiller, Adam .....	..	McClenaghan, Wm.	100
Loydon, Jno. ....	..	Mark, Jos. ....	..
Laughlin, Henry .....	..	McKinney, Jno. & James ..	170
Little, Jno. ....	..	McMullen, Geo. ....	..
Larkey, Jno. ....	..	McWhorter, Robert .....	..
Loydon, Widow.	100	McArthur, Thomas	200
Lush, Patrick	100	Maxwell, Jno. ....	..
Lampart, Adam .....	..	Murry, Jno. ....	..
Lime, Michael	30	Miller, Jacob .....	..
Lime, Jacob .....	..	Neel, Robert	206
Lerue, Francis & Geo.	100	Nigle, Eliab	40
Landis, Jacob .....	..	Nobb, Widow .....	..
Mire, Jacob .....	..	Neveling, Geo.	150
McKee, James	280	Noop, Jno.	320
Martin, Jno. ....	..	Nidrick, Abram	230
Means, Jno.	230	Nass, Jacob .....	..
Means, Adam	10	Page, Geo.	100
McClure, Alexander	200	Pooman, Michael .....	..
McHargue, Alexand.	100	Pesinger, Michael .....	..
McMillin, Wm. & James ..	170	Patton, David	280
McRoberts, William	50	Pitner, Michael	150
McElheney, Jno.	130	Poorman, Stophel .....	..
Montgomery, Robt.	90	Pancake, Geo. ....	..
Morison, Roger .....	..	Postleright, Jno. ....	..
Miller, Jacob	140	Poorman, Jacob	80
Montgomery, Hugh	357	Peck, Jacob	100
Moore, Thomas .....	..	Pancake, Peter	140
Mathows, Jno. ....	..	Pile, Geo.	100
Meder, Jno.	100	Patterson, William .....	..
McCahan, Jno. ....	..	Poorman, Stephen	100
Montgomery, David	200	Patimore, Jno.	100
McClure, Andrew	90	For Shelly Place .....	..
Morrow, Abram .....	..	Pooreman, Malachia ....	..
Miller, Jno. ....	..	Pancake, Felty .....	..
Morison, Wm. ....	..	Page, Christian .....	..
Moore, Jno.	59½	Plunket, Wm. ....	..
Miller, Thomas .....	..	Potsgrove, Thomas .....	..
McCord, James	90	Robertson, Hugh	124
McCanliss, Geo. ....	..	Raredon, Simon .....	..
McClure, Jonathan	90	Randolf, Paul .....	..
McClure, Rowan	90	Rutherford, James	140
McClure, Richard .....	..	Raniker, Geo.	200
Muma, Jno.	200	Roop, Jno.	13
Morrow, Thomas .....	..	Roop, Jacob	100
Miller, Jno.	Roop, Jacob, & Smith.
Mahan, James	Rancik, Jno.	142

HISTORY OF DAUPHIN COUNTY

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	Acres.		Acres.
Rutherford, Jno.	200	Shoemaker, Jno.	100
Richey, David	298	Shara, Peter	150
Reel, Anthony ....	..	Smith, Michael ....	..
Rhoe, Cornelius ....	..	Smith, Peter ....	..
Rowland, Wm. ....	..	Smith, Mary & Jos.	100
Shearer, Saml. ....	..	Thompson, Jno. ....	..
Smith, Michael ....	..	Taylor, James	150
Strickler, Jacob	231	Thompson, Saml. ....	..
Stoner, Henry	386	Tanner, Christ ....	..
Steel, Jno.	200	Toot, David	200
Shanklin, Geo. ....	..	Toot, Geo. ....	..
Swan, Christian ....	..	Umberger, Henry	125
Swan, Richard	144	Vance, Moses	430
Skear, Albright	180	Williams, Geo. ....	..
Sweitzer, Frederick	100	Wray, Hugh	50
Shoop, Geo.	104	Wyley, Robert	42
Shoop, Stophel	124	Wiggins, James	206
Sturgeon, Jeremiah	211	White, Josiah	100
Streets, Geo.	170	Wallower, Leonard	150
Stewart, Andw. & Chas. ...	232	Whitehill, Robert	200
Simpson, Saml.	230	Wilson, Jos.	150
Smith, Stophel	200	Wyly, Thomas	99¾
Sneider, Felty ....	..	Whitmore, Mathw. ....	..
Shaffner, Jacob	18	Winogle, Mathias	100
Stephan, Andw. & Zacheus.	304	Wonderly, Jno.	100
Stephan, Hugh	150	Wallace, James	150
Spangler, Felty ....	..	Wyly, Samuel	160
Smith, Jacob	150	Wilson, Jno., Junr.	250
Sider, Jacob	80	Wilson, Jno.	90
Shaver, Michael	100	Wilson, Jno., Senr.	280
Smith, Andw.	106	Wilson, Alexander	100
Shaw, Jos.	217	Wilson, Joseph, Senr.	90
Smith, Samuel	13	Wilson, Jos., Junr. ....	..
Shoop, Barnet	120	White, Hugh ....	..
Stewart, Elijah	100	Whitely, Widow	100
Smith, William	160	Wiggin, Thomas ....	..
Sheets, Geo.	180	Wilson, Alexander ....	..
Stewart, Hugh	405	Youtz, Conrad	34½
Sheets, Leonard	150		

MIDDLETOWN.

Moores, Thos. Henry ....	..	Bumbach, Conrad	5
Wickersham, Abner	10	Davis, Henry ....	..
Wolfly, Conrad	20	Pat, Scott ....	..
Frey, Geo.	40	Defrance, Jno. ....	..
Castle, Nicholas ....	..	Dondle, Danl. ....	..
Patimore, Philip ....	..	Flanigan, Patrick ....	..
Crabb, William ....	..	Gross, Abram ....	..
Shaffner, Henry ....	..	Gross, Michael ....	..

	Acres.		Acres.
Greg, Jos.	Tarr, Abram .....	..
Holenbach, Jno.	Sheretzee, Saml. ....	..
Minker, Thomas	Shoky, Geo.	70¼
McCann, Henry	Jamison, Alexr. ....	..
Shirtz, Chrisn.	10	Seebaugh, Christn. ....	..
Conrad, Michael	Hemberligh, Martin .....	..
Hoobly, Frederick	1½	Harris, Henry .....	..
Bolinger, Emanuel	Shaffner, Henry .....	..
Backenstose, Jno.	5	Mr. Harris .....	..
Minsker, Jno.	2½	Cryder, Chrisn. ....	..
Tebernich, Fredk.	71	Wells, William	5
Miller, Jacob	Barnet, Jno. ....	..
Sneider, Jacob	Rickert, Peters .....	..
Miller, Henry	Crabb, Thomas .....	..
Hemberly, Ludwig	McClure, David .....	..
Spade, Chrisn.	Parks, Saml. ....	..
Graft, Philip	Scott, Patrick .....	..
Bydle, Michael	Lipsee, Anthoney .....	..
Lytle, Jno.	Lenning, Jno. Doctr. ....	..
Hepick, Christoph	Conn, Danl. ....	..
Patimore, Philip	Kennady, Robert .....	..
Cremer, Elizabeth	Kissinger, Jn. ....	..
Miller, Peters	Mark, Sneider .....	..
Sneider, Jno.	Gross, Geo. Junr. ....	..
Millers, Adam	Attlee, David. ....	..
Myer, Henry	Silversmith .....	..
Shuster, Peters	Atlee, Philip .....	..
King, Christn.	73	Sneagonee, Geo. ....	..
Lowman, Geo.	Groce, Geo. Senr. ....	..
Walker, Valene.		

PERSONS WHO WERE FREEMEN.

Cowden, William.	McGuire, Jno.
Spence, James.	McWilliams, Hugh.
Dugles, Robert.	Barnet, Jos., Senr.
Witherol, Anthony.	Allen, Jos.
Miller, Jno.	Kelso, William.
Dagon, Ludwig.	Shearer, Jno.
Cochran, Andrew.	Leek, Conrad.
Whitehill, Jno.	Berryhill, Andw.
Pitners, Henry.	McComprey, Alexr.
Jno. Derby Senr.	Woutz, Francis.
Jno. Boyd.	Long, Paul.
Elder, Robert.	Porter, Jno.
Strahen, Thomas.	Bates, Jno.
Curry, James.	Vance, Wm.
Miller, Jno.	Cogly, Robt.
Smith, Geo.	McConnald, Richard.
Lowry, Wm.	Rown, Jno.

Oberlander, Fredk.
Witner, William.
Simpson, Nathanl.
Gross, Michael.
Shaw, David.
Gilchrist, Matthew.
Keas, Robert.
Page, Jno.
Winogle, Frederick.
Clark, Robert.
Morrow, William.
McGuire, Richard.
Siders, Jacob.
Foot, David.
Parks, Jno.
Hoffman, Daniel.
Gross, Christian.
Consort, John.

Mury, Thomas.
Miller, Jno.
Martin, Fritz.
Randolph, Nathanl.
Felty, Michael.
Camble, Archibald.
Martin, Saml.
Cochran, Jno.
Burleigh, Francis.
Little, Jacob.
Ryle, Thomas.
Brown, Saml.
Stewart, Wm.
Fridley, Barnet.
Attlee, Conrad.
McNight, John.
Harris, John, Junr.
Richman, Robert.

It should be remembered that the first division of Paxton township was made when Hanover was set off, as before related; then in 1791, when the borough of Harrisburg was incorporated, followed by Swatara in 1799, and Susquehanna in 1815, leaving only that portion of the township now known as Lower Paxton, although never so erected, but by general usage styled such in order to distinguish it from Upper Paxton, in the extreme north part of the county, which was set off in 1767.

The following taxable property was also returned at the above date, 1780. Mills were owned by George Deirbach, John Fritz, John Garber, Philip Griner, John Gilchrist, John Jamison (2), Jacob G. Miller, Widow Nobb. Stills were in possession of Andrew Berryhill, Henry Boal, Joseph Flara, Joseph Flora, Jr., John Garver (2), Matthias Hoover (3), John Jamison, James Mahan, Robert Neal, John Noop (2), Jeremiah Sturgeon, John Wonderly (2). Ferries were owned by Maxwell, Robert and Rowland Chambers and by William Gibbons. John Harris had one, but having purchased the right was not subject to a tax. It was called the "Public Ferry. Tanyard property was owned by David Patton, the only one taxed in the township, while Daniel Dowdel, Frederick Hubley, John Snyder and Abram Tarr carried on establishments at Middletown.

LOWER PAXTON TOWNSHIP.

What is now known as Lower Paxton township is the remainder of the old original Paxton township, after many subdivisions have been made. It has no regular legalized formation except in this

manner, and hence its name is simply one taken on for mere convenience to distinguish it from Upper Paxton, in the extreme north part of Dauphin county. It is bounded on the north by Middle Paxton, the ridge of the First mountain being the line, on the east by West Hanover township; on the south by Swatara township, and on the west by Susquehanna township. It contains many excellent farms and is well watered. This section of the county was originally settled by the Scotch-Irish people, nearly all of whom have gone, and the territory is now in the descendants of the Pennsylvania Germans.

The early schools of this territory were connected with Wenrich's and Shoop's churches, and one in Linglestown. They were supported by citizens, and managed by the teachers, dating back to about 1765.

Linglestown was located nine miles from Harrisburg, not far from the base of the First mountain, and six miles from the Susquehanna river. It was laid out by Thomas Lingle in 1765, and called St. Thomas, but afterwards changed to Linglestown. In 1860, Dr. C. W. Smith laid out an addition south of the town, which gradually improved. The old tannery of Samuel McIlhenney was built there at the beginning of the last century, about 1800.

The schools date from the laying out of the town in 1765, and were taught in good old-time log houses for many decades. Among prominent teachers was Amos Wickersham, a Quaker, who resided at Middletown; he was master of mathematics and a fine grammarian, and is recalled as a gentleman of fine culture. John Focht also taught for seventeen years prior to the introduction of the free school system, and twelve years thereafter. He finally founded Linglestown Institute. The influence of his thorough work as an educator is still manifest in that part of the county. John Strock succeeded him. No part of Dauphin county has produced a better class of teachers than has this township. Among the active advocates of the free school system were Dr. Houtz, Judge Cowden, Dr. David Umberger and Andrew Miller, all men of influence and learning. In 1876 a fine two-story brick school building was erected at this point. In 1905 there were nine school houses within this township, and a total enrollment of 316 pupils.

The population in 1900 was 1,421. The State reports show an assessed valuation of property taxable amounting to \$1,128,210 in 1903-4.

CHAPTER XII.

TOWNSHIPS: WEST HANOVER—EAST HANOVER—MIDDLE PAXTON—CONEWAGO.

West Hanover township is the extreme western portion of old original Hanover of 1737; it became a separate precinct in 1842. On its north and west is Middle Paxton township, and on its south lies South Hanover, and to the southwest, Lower Paxton township. In the northern part is found the First and Second mountains of the Kittochtinny range, between which lies Fishing creek valley, entered by way of Heckert's Gap. This goodly section of Dauphin county contains some excellent, highly improved farms. Its history has been already largely covered in other township histories and the general chapters of this work. The Barnett place, among the first to be cleaned up, within the borders of what now comprises West Hanover township, is one and one-half miles east of Lingsletown. The Robert Stewart homestead is another pioneer landmark, on Beaver creek.

A little hamlet known as Manada Hill is the only village of the township; it is near the East Hanover line. A postoffice, stores and shops supply the surrounding neighborhood. Between one and two miles to the southwest is a Lutheran church, and two and one-half miles southeast is the German Baptist church, while a short distance to the northeast is the Zion's Lutheran church.

In 1900 this township had a population of 1,010 people; its taxable real estate was assessed at \$468,528. The number of schools within the township in 1905 is five, with an enrollment of 234 pupils.

EAST HANOVER TOWNSHIP.

According to the public records, East Hanover township is bounded on the north by Rush township; on the east by Lebanon county; on the south by South Hanover and Derry townships; and on the west by Middle Paxton township. It is topographically a rough section, being cut up by the first, second and third ranges of the Kittochtinny mountains. The central and southern portion of the

territory within its borders is well watered, highly cultivated, and very productive. Bow creek is in the eastern part, while a branch of the Swatara—the Manada creek—courses through the western side, rising in Lebanon county, finding its way through Manada Gap. Between the Second and Third mountain, is Stony creek, in the center of a well named valley “Stony Creek Valley.” The Swatara flows as a dividing line between this township and Derry.

In 1842, by an Act of Assembly, East, West and South Hanover townships were made separate civil precincts, and much of the early history of this township will be found in that of (original) Hanover township.

In 1900 the census returns gave East Hanover a population of 1,310 people. The valuation of all taxable real estate in 1904, according to State reports, was \$625,555. In 1905 there were ten school houses within this township, and a total enrollment of 305 pupils.

In 1821 a town was laid out by Major John Shell, born December 20, 1790, and died March 27, 1875. It was named Shellsville, but was sometimes known as Earlsyville, on account of so many Earlies living thereabouts. Major Shell opened the pioneer hotel of the place, and was succeeded by Henry Dick, John Adam Albert and William Snyder. This was a log structure originally, and was built at a very early date. The first store was opened and conducted by partners, Major John Shell and Jacob Early, in 1822. Its churches are the Evangelical Association and the joint Lutheran and Reformed church.

Grantville, a thriving village one mile and a half east of Shellsville, has come into existence since the close of the Civil War. Here is located a United Brethren church and a beautiful cemetery.

Manada Furnace is located in the northwest part of the township. It belonged to the Grubb heirs, and embraced about twenty-five hundred acres. It was built in 1836, but was abandoned many years ago. Near by is the site of old “Fort Manada,” erected in 1755 for protection against the Indians, and as a sort of block-house to which the early settlers fled when Indian outbreaks occurred.

The churches of the township include the German Baptist, in the southeast end of the territory, and the Methodist Episcopal, near the center. Concerning the old Hanover Presbyterian church, we refer the reader to the chapter entitled “Religious History” in this work, which will doubtless be read by many with unusual interest.

MIDDLE PAXTON TOWNSHIP.

This township is a part of old original Paxtang township. In August, 1787, at the court of quarter sessions, an order was issued for a board of commissioners to look into the matter of dividing Upper Paxton, and they reported a dividing line "commencing at the Susquehanna river, at the mouth of a certain run emptying into the said river and running from Jacob Strickler's spring, and thence along the different courses of said run to the place where the said spring extracts from the earth and from thence by a direct line to the dividing ridge; thence along the said ridge to the extremity thereof, to the line of Berks county."

The court directed the township to be divided, agreeably to this report, from the said line to the upper boundary of Lower Paxtang, to be called Middle Paxtang. As thus constituted the township included the section of the county between the First and Peter's mountains, embracing Fishing creek, Stony creek, and Clark's valleys. As may be surmised, the face of the country is much broken, and save along the principal streams as they near the Susquehanna and the valleys expand, the land is poor and unproductive. Nevertheless, there are some fine farms on Clark's creek and along the Susquehanna.

The history of the township is intimately connected with that of the general record of the county, and to which reference is made for a history of Fort Hunter, at the mouth of Fishing creek, and other details relating to the French and Indian war. The following incident (written by Dr. Egle, who was a local historian), however, is of such a local character that we give place thereto.

Ludwig Minsker, an emigrant from the Palatinate, located in Clark's valley in 1750. He built his cabin on a run near the place where the house of John Hocker, Jr., now stands. He was a man of great courage, and the Indians of the neighborhood fearing him, never molested him or his family.

It was subsequent to Braddock's defeat that hostile Indians crossed over the mountains and spread death and desolation on the frontiers. While out hunting during the spring of 1756, Ludwig observed the trail of the marauding savages. Knowing that if they discovered his cabin, his wife and child in his absence would be killed, he hastened home and quickly devised means for their protection. It was too late to go below the mountains, for he would be overtaken. Having in his house a chest six feet long, he bored a sufficient number of holes in it to admit air; then taking it upon his shoulder, waded up the run some distance, placing it in a seques-

tered nook. Returning to his cabin he took his wife and child (the latter but six months old) in the same way to the chest to conceal his trail, where the dense foliage covered their hiding-place. It was ten days before the hostiles had left the valley, and during all that time Mrs. Minsker and her child were safely secured in the huge chest, her husband in the mean time keeping guard in the neighborhood of their cabin, hunting and carrying provisions to the refugees.

One autumn, while Ludwig was carrying towards his cabin half of a good-sized hog he had butchered, an Indian stealthily came up behind him, quickly severed the lower part, exclaimed, "Hog meat very good meat, Indian like him," and scampered off to the woods.

The child who was concealed with his mother in the chest became Ludwig the second. He married a daughter of Thomas Cairn, and built his cabin at a spring on the Third mountain, on property now belonging to Harry Zeiders, who is a descendant of the first Ludwig. It is only a few years since that the cabin was torn down.

Prior to the Revolution a friendly Indian had his cabin on the north side of Peter's mountain, near the spring which supplies the water-trough on the pike. Here he lived for years unmolested. One evening in the fall of the year Mrs. Minsker, while standing in the door-way, heard a loud moan, resembling that of some one in extreme agony. She told her husband, who replied that it was the cry of a panther. Still listening, she found by direction of the sound that the person was going up the mountain, but Ludwig to quiet her said she must be mistaken, it was only the cry of the panther. The ensuing summer the cows remained out beyond the usual time, and the children were sent in search of them. Going up the mountain they came to what was then called and still known as the "King's Stool," when they found a skeleton lying under it. Informing their father of the fact, Ludwig examined the remains, and found by the hunting-shirt, which was intact, that it was the Indian referred to. It appeared that some ill-disposed whites had gone to the cabin of the Indian and wantonly shot him, but did not kill him. With his little strength remaining the poor Indian crawled up and then down the side of the Fourth mountain, across Clark's Valley; thence up the Third mountain to the "King's Stool," where he died from exhaustion. The rock alluded to is a huge boulder heaved on the top of another, and as high as the tallest trees.

Dauphin is a prosperous town, in 1900 having a population of 600, located at the mouth of Stony creek, nine miles north of Harrisburg. The first settlement made at that point was by Samuel Sturgeon, who removed thither shortly after the French and Indian war. A mill was built there in 1770, and the place went by the name

of Green's mill. The town was laid out in 1826 by Innis Green for the Dauphin and Schuylkill Coal Company, and by him named Port Lyon. It was afterwards and for many years called Greensburg, until it was made a post-town, when the name was changed to Dauphin, for the county, and when the borough was incorporated, 31st of March, 1845.

The church history of this place will be found in the chapter headed "Religious History."

The following have served as postmasters here: The first was Jefferson Clark, appointed by Abraham Lincoln, and served until Grover Cleveland was elected. Then came E. A. Gordon, 1885; F. C. Gerberich, 1891; E. A. Gordon, 1894; W. C. Riffert, 1898; C. W. Shope, 1904.

DAUPHIN.

At one time the little borough of Dauphin, once known as "Port Lyon," bid fare to become one of the most important of all the places within Dauphin county. A report by Mr. Taylor, expert engineer for the Dauphin and Susquehanna Coal Company, dated 1840, reads as follows:

"The village of Port Lyon, locally called Dauphin, after the name of the county, is advantageously located. It is at the mouth of Stony creek, in Middle Paxtang township, in the valley of the beautiful Susquehanna river, on which river it has a frontage of 2,200 feet. The river at this point is fully one mile in width, the whole of which is within Dauphin county.

"The Pennsylvania canal, with locks adapted for boats, of from seventy to eighty tons burden, passes through it at equal distances, having wharves, or canal lots, seventy-five feet wide on each side. The Stony Creek railroad is located at this point. The proposed Harrisburg & Sunbury railroad is designed also to pass through this site; the route of the Pittsburg railroad will pass through, or within one mile of it; and moreover, it is a point of junction of the two principal turnpikes in this county. It is eight miles from Harrisburg, the seat of government for the State of Pennsylvania. Its elevation is 327 feet above tide-water. The village now comprises one hundred and sixty lots, fifty of which already have good buildings upon them. The fall from the water-line in the canal, is twenty-four feet.

"A saw-mill, reservoir and an extra water-power was provided in 1839, at six miles up the Stony creek. The reservoir occupies an area of about fifteen acres. The length of the dam is 212 feet; its height is twelve feet, with an overfall of ten feet. The dam

contains 94,700 feet of timber and plank; 1,018 perches of stone. The mill is 105 feet long and will saw fifty-two feet in length. The timber in this mill and extra race-way for machine shop purposes, amounts to 62,000 feet. It is estimated that at all times there will be an abundant supply of water in Stony creek, to supply this saw-mill, a machine shop, foundry, and a small furnace. As the banks of the stream, of the real mountain type, from hence upwards, are constantly shaded by evergreen trees; as it is fed by never-failing streams and springs, and as from the stony character of a large portion of the valley, it is not likely to be extensively cultivated, the supply of water is less influenced, or diminished by evaporation during the summer's heat than most streams. * * * Besides these, there are two ancient saw-mill sites purchased with these lands of this company, at the respective distances of one mile and a half mile, up the Stony Creek valley. Surrounding this mill-site, is an immense forest of the choicest poplar, hemlock, white and yellow pine, white, black, red oak, chestnut and birch. For "pit" timber, there is scarcely an acre of the ten thousand acres you own, that does not bear an ample supply for any extent of colliery works. (Charcoal).

"At about one mile above Port Lyon (Dauphin), at the mouth of Clark's creek, is situated the Emeliné Furnace; five miles up Clark's valley, and adjoining the Stony creek estate, is located the Victoria Furnace; a mile further up and one-third of a mile from this property, is Victoria Forge. Both of these furnaces employ hot-air blasts and charcoal."

In speaking of the proposed establishing of a great national foundry at this point—near the village of Dauphin—Mr. Taylor continues in his report to give reasons why the government would be almost certain to here locate its great works in the following language:

(1) It has uninterrupted canal transportation for boat bearing fully eighty tons, to tide-water at Havre de Grace, which short distance being sufficient to secure their position from any sudden hostile approach of an invading enemy.

(2). A continuous canal and rail transportation up the Susquehanna and its tributaries with lines east and west; from the Ohio to the Hudson; from the Chesapeake and Delaware to the Lake frontier.

(3). That of ready access to the seat of government.

(4). Being in the midst of a boundless coal field.

(5). Its facilities for obtaining several varieties of iron ore.

(6). The water-power of Stony creek, for which sites present themselves at nearly every half mile, for from fifteen to twenty miles.

(7). The abundance of fine timber for both lumber and charcoal purposes.

(8). A most favorable site for testing and proving cannon, between the sloping points of Short and Second mountains.

(9). Fire-clay for bricks, lining, crucibles, etc.; limestone for flux; plastic clay for common bricks.

(10). Facilities for easily procuring provisions, as it is on the main thoroughfare over which passes most of our grain, flour, pork and other provisions.

(11). The town of Dauphin (Port Lyon) and Stony Valley affords a healthy site for working population to almost any imaginable extent.

(12) Low prices of coal and iron ore.

Berry's Mountain Mills, near Berry's mountain, in Middle Paxton township, were built in 1797. It was a large saw mill, and cut much of the early day lumber in that section. It was the property of Mr. Barr. Shurr's mill was but a short distance above.

In 1900, the population of the township was 1,265. The State reports show that in 1904 the assessed valuation of all real estate in the township was \$453,330. The total number of schools in 1905 is eight, and the number of pupils enrolled 272.

Lykens Valley. The Wiconisco, or Lykens Valley, includes that section of the "Upper End" of Dauphin county that is watered by the Wiconisco creek. As much of the history of the township is so closely allied, it has been deemed best to here give such facts relating thereto as do not appear or specially belong to the township proper. The early history of this valley is one of unusual interest, considering that he for whom it was named was among the first settlers. In 1732 Andrew Lycans (such was the form of the family name) settled on the Swatara creek, taking up two hundred and fifty acres of land, joining that of Robert Young, and which was surveyed by him April 4, 1737. About 1740 he sold out, and with several other settlers removed to the west side of the Susquehanna river, where he made other pioneer improvements. This not being included in the last Indian purchase, the Shawanese, who had a few scattered villages on the Juniata, complained of the encroachments of these few settlers and demanded their removal. To pacify the Indians the Provincial authorities, in 1748, sent the sheriff of Lancaster county, with three magistrates, accompanied by Conrad Weiser, to warn the people to leave at once. But notwithstanding all this, the settlers remained, determined not to be driven away, by threats at least.

May 22, 1750, after more decisive measures had been decided upon by the government, a number of high dignitaries who had been

appointed by the lieutenant-governor, held a conference at the house of George Croghan, in Pennsborough township, Cumberland county. Subsequently, accompanied by the under-sheriff, they went to the place where Lycans and others lived, and after taking the settlers into custody burned their cabins, five or six in all.

They were subsequently released by the governor of the Province, when Andrew Lycans removed with his family to the east side of the river, beyond the Kittochtinny mountains, and by permission "settled on a tract of land of two hundred acres, situated on the northerly side of the Whiconescong creek." Here he made "considerable improvements," according to a document now on file.

Until the spring of 1756 these pioneers on the Wiconisco were not disturbed in their homes, but following after Braddock's defeat, everywhere along the frontier, the savages began their work of devastation and death. Their implacable cruelty was stimulated by the promise of reward for scalps on the part of the French, besides the further one of being put into possession of their lands. On the morning of March 7, 1756, Andrew Lycans and John Rewolt went out early to fodder their cattle, when two guns were fired at them. Neither being harmed, they ran into the house and at once prepared for defense in case an attack should be made. The Indians then got under cover of a hog-house near the dwelling, when John Lycans, a son of Andrew, John Rewolt, and Ludwig Shott, a near neighbor, crept out of the house in order to get a shot at them, but were fired upon by the savages and all wounded, the latter (Shott) in the abdomen. At this moment Andrew Lycans saw one of the Indians over the hog-house, and also two white men running out of the same and get a little distance therefrom. Upon this, Lycans and his party attempted to escape, but were pursued by the Indians, about sixteen in number. John Lycans and Rewolt being badly wounded and not able to do anything, with a negro who was with them, made off, leaving Andrew Lycans, Shott and the boy engaged with the Indians. The savages pursued them so closely that one of them coming up to the boy, was about to strike his tomahawk into him, when Ludwig Shott turned and shot him dead, while Lycans killed two others and wounded several more. At last, being exhausted and wounded, they sat down on a log to rest themselves; but the Indians were somewhat cautious, and remained some distance from them, and they consequently returned to look after their own wounded. Lycans and all his party managed to get over the mountains into Hanover township, where they were properly cared for. Here Andrew Lycans died, leaving a wife, Jane Lycans, and children—John, Susanna, Rebecca, Elizabeth, Mary, and Margaret.

It is not known when this family returned to their homes, but not until all danger was over; and although on a number of occasions they were obliged to leave all and flee before the savages, yet this was the only occasion where they narrowly escaped with their lives. Besides the erection of the forts at Shamokin (Sunbury), and at Armstrong's (Halifax), and at McKees, at the foot of Berry's mountain, was perchance ample protection from the annual raids of the Indians, which up to 1764 kept the frontier inhabitants in a terrible state of apprehension and fear.

John Lycans, son of Andrew, became an officer in the Provincial service, commissioned July 12, 1762. In June, 1764, he was stationed at Manada Gap. It is likely he removed from the valley prior to the Revolutionary war. His mother, Jane Lycans, had a patent granted her in 1765 for land on which her husband had located. The Lycans cabin stood until about 1863, on the McClure farm. Ludwig Shott died about 1790, leaving a large family, descendants of which still reside in the valley. Rewolt removed to another part of the Province.

Andrew Lycans has given his name to the beautiful valley of the Wiconisco, owing perhaps to the terrible encounter with the Indians as narrated. The orthography has been changed within the last seventy-five years, but we have not learned the reason therefor. Whether Lykens or Lycans, we trust that no attempt may ever be made to deprive the first pioneer of the name which has been appropriately given to it.

After Andrew Lycans' the first house built at Oak Dale Forge was erected by Henry Shoffstall for Joel Ferree, of Lancaster county, then owner of the Lycans tract, about the year 1771. Its location was about seventy-five yards northwest of where the present bridge crosses the Wiconisco creek. The property was purchased by Mr. Ferree from Jane Lycans, the widow of the old pioneer. On the death of the former it became the property of Isaac Ferree, of Lancaster county, whose son, Isaac, Jr., moved into it in 1800. At the period when Andrew Lycans lived on the Forge property there was an Indian village on the land now owned by Henry Bohner, and the spring at his house is the head of the run which empties into the head of the Forge dam and called the "Indian Town Run." This Indian town property, when it was abandoned by the Indians, was taken up by Joel Ferree, first named. When the house was built by Mr. Shoffstall, there were few settlers in the neighborhood. There were, however, Shott (now Kottka), George Buffington, near Buffington's Church, John Nicholas Hoffman, and Philip Umholtz, near Gratz. In Williams Valley the nearest person was Conrad

Updegraff, at (now) Williamstown, and next Daniel Williams, who had a grist-mill there, at or on the property now owned by Martin Blum, east of Williamstown. Another person about this time, by the name of Daniel Hain, built a saw-mill where the Summit Branch Railroad crosses the creek at Lykens, taking the water from Rattling creek by a race to Wiconisco creek.

Oak-Dale Forge was built about the year 1828, by James Buchanan, who at the same time, or the year following, built six or seven houses for his workmen. The houses were located on the south side of the creek, and were occupied by John Ginter, Thomas Nutt, George Conner, Samuel Boon, Joseph Dunlap, and others. Mr. Buchanan came from Harrisburg. He subsequently removed to Baltimore, where he died. He kept a store at the Forge, and also the post-office, which latter was established about 1830, the mail being carried by pack-horse. Previous to that time the post-office was at Millersburg, each neighbor taking his turn to bring the mail from there weekly.

From 1795 to 1800 there were only three houses built between the Forge and Lykens. One was located on the property now of Henry Bohner, and then occupied by Joel Ferree, the younger, who died at Baltimore, in the War of 1812. The second house was built by George Setzler on the property now of Isaac Seebolt. The third on property now owned by John Wallace, erected by Peter Shoffstall and occupied by him for a time, subsequently by Peter Minnich. This cabin stood near the old house on Wallace's farm, and was in later years occupied by Solomon Shoffstall, who erected the present old log house on the premises.

The first election held in the valley, or in Lykens township, was probably in Gratz, about the year 1815. Hoffman's church was the first place of religious worship.

The importance of Lykens Valley may be dated from the year 1825. In that year coal was discovered by Jacob Burd, Sr., and Peter Kimes, then living near the lower end of the Short Mountain, in what was then Lykens township. They had gone out one Sunday morning to take a walk, and reaching the top of the mountain they paused, one of them having a stick in his hand, carefully dug into the earth, when it revealed black dirt. This gave rise to the opinion that there must be coal in the mountain. A short time afterwards a wagon road was made, and men commenced to dig. This was the first beginning of the coal operations which gave rise to the Lykens Valley, Short Mountain, and Franklin Coal Companies. This was in the same year that anthracite coal was first burned successfully in Philadelphia, and its advocates, after having undergone the usual

derision that men of new and progressive ideas have to contend with, began to reap their reward. No doubt this combination of circumstances determined the action of the shrewd Simon Gratz. He at once bought the land in and east of the Gap from one Frey, its owner up to that time.

Through the kindness of Professor Sheaffer, of Pottsville, we are enabled to publish the following graphic account of the later developments of this gigantic enterprise:

"The Wiconisco Coal Company was organized in 1831, composed of six members,—Simon Gratz, Samuel Richards, George H. Thompson, Charles Rockland Thompson, all of Philadelphia, and Henry Schreiner and Henry Sheaffer, both of Dauphin county.

"They began work at opening their mines by drifts in the gap at Bear creek, a tributary of Wiconisco creek, and sold coal in the vicinity in 1832. The first miners were three Englishmen, James Todoff, John Brown, and William Hall, who came in from Schuylkill county.

"The Lykens Valley railroad, the fourth railroad in the United States to carry anthracite coal, and the first in Dauphin county, was located by Mr. Ashwin, an English civil engineer, and extended from the mines in Bear Gap, sixteen miles, to the Susquehanna river, along the north foot of Berry's mountain. This road was constructed under the direction of John Paul, civil engineer, Henry Sheaffer, superintendent, and Simon Sallade, director. The road was completed and began transporting coal in 1834, by horse-power, on a flat strap-rail. A number of ark-loads of coal were shipped from Millersburg in March and April, 1834. Then the coal-cars were boated across the Susquehanna from the end of the railroad at Millersburg to Mount Patrick, on the opposite side of the stream, in Perry county. Here the Lykens Valley Company had a set of chutes on the canal, where they shipped their coal to market. The first canal-boat load of Lykens Valley coal, now so famous, was sent April 19, 1834, by boat No. "76," forty-three tons, Captain C. Faunce, consigned to Thomas Borbridge, Columbia, Pennsylvania. Shipments continued in this manner until 1845, when the railroad was worn out and abandoned for fully three years. The road was then regraded and laid with a new T rail. The Wiconisco canal, connecting the Pennsylvania canal at Clark's Ferry with Millersburg, was built and shipments made in 1848. Up to 1859 the total shipments of coal from the Lykens Valley mines amounted to 848,781 tons, and the grand totals on the Susquehanna were 3,234,781 tons, including shipments by the Union canal.

"At that early date this portion of the country was yet wild, and seemed far removed from civilized life. Lykens Valley is the broad expanse, three to five miles wide, of fertile, red-shale

soil, between Mahantango mountain on the north and Berry's mountain on the south, with the Susquehanna river on the west. The south portion is named after its early settler, Williams, who built a grist-mill near Williamstown, also named for him.

"One familiar with the picture of Bear Gap and its wild surroundings in 1832, all forest, its lofty mountains and rushing streams, no work of the hands of man apparent, no sound but the roaring of the creeks, the streets of the town of Wiconisco, as located by Henry Sheaffer, and those of Lykens, by Isaac Ferree, Sr. (an intelligent emigrant from Lancaster county), can appreciate the great development. Fifty years of earnest labor has sent millions of tons of coal from its long-sealed tomb to land and sea, building towns, railroads, canals, churches, and schools, and lighting and warming all the people with its cheerful glow. But few of the original parties who began this enterprise remain among us. It but remains for us to make this brief record of their work, that our citizens may know somewhat of the enterprise of the early pioneers."

CONEWAGO TOWNSHIP.

Conewago township is in the southeast corner of the lower section of Dauphin county, and as now constituted is bounded on the north by Derry township; on the east by Lebanon county; on the south by Lancaster county; and on the west by Londonderry and Derry townships. It was organized by Act of the Assembly approved April 2, 1850, which stated "that from and after the passage of this act, that part of the townships of Derry and Londonderry, lying between the following boundaries, to wit: "Beginning at the Conewago creek, the line of the counties of Dauphin and Lancaster, at the place where Brill's run empties into said creek; thence on a parallel with the line dividing the counties of Dauphin and Lebanon, to a point that by running a straight line from said point at a right angle with the aforesaid, will intersect the said line of the counties of Dauphin and Lebanon, at a point not more than one-half mile north of the Mennonite meeting-house, at or near said county line; and from thence along the line of the counties of Dauphin and Lebanon to the Lancaster county line, and from thence down said line to place of beginning, shall hereafter form a separate election district and township and shall be called Conewago."

The township was named from the creek which forms its entire south line. It is four and one-fourth miles in length by three and one-half miles in width. The southern part is a beautiful plain, gradually sloping from its northern margin, the granite ridge, towards the beautiful creek. Sections of this township, however, are

much broken by rocky elevations, between which may be found many rich fields and valuable farms. In the northern part are sand-hills, with a few spurs belonging to that system of which Round Top, in Londonderry, is the most striking. Beautiful springs gush out of these hillsides, and as the early settlers built near running waters, some of the oldest farms are found in this locality.

Indian implements are frequently found—tomahawks, axes, and arrowheads. The hominy-stones, capable of holding a peck, are in existence, having been preserved. In this locality is found a high fence surrounding a plat of ground, erected by the Indians for entrapping deer. Concerning the early settlement of this township it may be stated that among the number were Christopher Shoop, John Buchs, Leonard Wallers, Rev. John Roan, Robert Carothers and David Johnson. The tract of land which Moses Potts had surveyed to him March 29, 1755, was sold in 1770 to Michael Shenk. The Hoffers came in about 1800. The Longnecks, Risser, Grubbs, Lehman and a few more came at about the same date and a short time thereafter. In 1799 Goss' mill, which was both a grist and saw mill, was erected. In about 1780 distilleries were built on the farms of John Risser and Benjamin Longnecker. In 1770 Risser's mill was built, and in 1776 Mr. Redsecker's.

A Mennonite meeting-house, near the Derry line, was built about 1780; the Brethren's church in 1854, and the Union meeting house in 1869.

The pioneer schools were taught during favorable weather by the ministers, under large trees and at other places. In 1790 there were but five schools in that section, chiefly German. About 1795, an English school was established where Henry Shenk lived afterwards. Stephen Templeton was the teacher. He taught in a one-story log building twelve by sixteen feet—divided into three rooms—so neither could have been very spacious. In fact, one was a kitchen, one a bed room, and the remaining one a school room. On each side a portion of a log was left out for a row of window-panes, and it is presumed vagrants did not push up the sash for ingress to lodge, nor was the faithful pioneer teacher troubled for lack of plenty of fresh air. It is stated that as many as sixty pupils were at times crowded into this building. The next school was established by a Mr. McMullen. From 1800 on, schools were held at some of the private houses. The names of Abraham Snyder and others, together with those of Rev. Speck, Samuel Hoffer, Joseph Clark and the Techtmyers, of a later period, appear as teachers in Conewago township. The Mennonite meeting-house was finally used for school purposes to the time when free schools came into general use. Not-

withstanding the hardship endured, there was a zeal to secure an education, which puts to shame many a school patron of to-day, and boys and girls went forth from these primitive school rooms to become persons of learning and great service to the Commonwealth.

Two villages have graced the township—Bachmansville, in the northeast part, Mt. Harrison (or Foltz Store) near the center. It was named Mt. Harrison by the Kreiters, who operated a store there during the Harrison presidential campaign of 1840. The populace of the township were provided for in the way of three grist mills—Redsecker's, built in 1776, in the southwestern part; Goss', near the center, in 1799; and Risser's in the southeast corner, erected in 1769. At an early day the grain was all hauled to Philadelphia, over poor roads. All night the teams halted by some stream, the feed-trough being attached to the tongue of the big wagon, and there the poor animals would eat and sleep, no matter how severe the weather might be, while the teamster would stow himself away under the wagon cover in the "fuhrmons bet." Four, five and sometimes six horses made up the team.

The population of Conewago township in 1900 was given by the United States census returns as 830 persons. In 1904 the assessed valuation of all taxable real estate within the township was \$548,480. In 1905 there are six school houses in the township and an enrollment of 184 pupils.

CHAPTER XIII.

TOWNSHIPS: SOUTH HANOVER—HANOVER (ORIGINAL)—RUSH—JACKSON—JEFFERSON—WAYNE—REED—UPPER PAXTON.

As now comprised, the smallest subdivision of Dauphin county is South Hanover township. It is south of the other Hanover townships—West and East Hanover—with the Swatara and Beaver creeks on its entire eastern, southern and western boundary. It is a well watered and most excellent farming district. The history of its original organization has been referred to in the chapter on Hanover (original) township. By an Act of Assembly in 1842 it was set off for election and general civil purposes.

In 1900, it had a population of 922 people. Its assessed valuation (by State reports), was in 1904, \$426,501. In 1905 it has seven school houses and an enrollment of 216 pupils.

The towns or hamlets within its borders are: Union Deposit, Hoernerstown and Manadaville. The former was platted by Philip Wolfersberger, July 30, 1845, and called Unionville. It comprised twenty-three lots. The same season an addition was made by Isaac Hershey. The place has always been known as Union Deposit, from the fact that it became a sort of store house, or deposit place, for all the grain and farm produce generally in that region, where it was shipped by canal by Mr. Wolfersberger, who owned several boats and also operated a general store. The first physician to locate there was Dr. D. C. Keller, in 1848. A post office was secured in 1857, David Wolfersberger being the pioneer postmaster. McCormick's furnace was built in 1857, and in the eighties a spur railroad connected it with Swatara Station, a mile distant. In 1847 a brick church was built by the Lutheran and Reformed people, and the United Brethren built in 1848. The hamlet is nicely situated on the Swatara creek, the old Union canal, and is but a mile from Swatara station.

Hoernerstown is situated in the southwestern part of the township, one and one-half miles north of Hummelstown. It derived its name from John Hoerner, born 1782, of one of the earliest families that settled in this region. Its business was chiefly that of country stores, shops, a post office; its churches—United Brethren, and German Baptist.

Manadaville is in the extreme eastern part of the township, at the junction of the Manada with Swatara creek. A saw-mill, grist-mill, cabinet shop, store and school house, supplied the small settlement for many years. Among the first to locate there were: J. Ream, G. F. Yengst, D. Houck, John Gordon, Dr. Samuel Eby, H. Styles, J. Dougherty, D. Ritter and S. Rose.

(ORIGINAL) HANOVER TOWNSHIP.

This subdivision of Dauphin county has met with many changes as regards its territory and the boundary lines thereof. It will not be considered of enough importance to trace out all of the enactments that have taken place to cut it down to its present limits, as known by South, East and West Hanover, in this county, and East Hanover of Lebanon county. But, in brief, it may be said that in February, 1736-37, a township was formed, embracing parts of what had been "Peshtank" (Paxton) and Lebanon townships, named Hanover, from the House of Hanover. During the period from 1768 to 1775 frequent efforts were made for a division of this large township, those in the east part favoring it, and those living in the western portion opposing the proposed divisions. The war for Independence came on, and nothing more was attempted until efforts were made to erect the new county of Dauphin. At the February session of the court at Lancaster, in 1785, it was ordered "that division which is next to Jonestown, by the name of East Hanover, and the other part to be called West Hanover." Then Hanover township was divided east and west in 1785, the dividing line being a "run" having its source on the south side of the First mountain. The practice of treating the territory between the First and Second mountain, as within Hanover, probably originated soon after the organization of Dauphin county in 1785. The assessment lists up to the formation of Dauphin county were designated as East and West End of Hanover, hence both will be given in this connection, a little later on in this work. When Dauphin county was formed in 1785, came another change of Hanover territory and what is now East Hanover, in Lebanon county, was taken therefrom, leaving a little more than two-thirds of the territory in Dauphin county, which was again reduced in size by the division into East and West Hanover, of *Dauphin county*, in 1842, which names they still bear.

Hanover township suffered much during the French and Indian war. Many incidents of that war, as relates to this township and Dauphin county in general, may be found under proper headings in the chapter headed "Military Record" of this work.

Prior to 1759 no records can now be found giving the township officers. From that date on to the erection of Dauphin county, the following officials served in Hanover township, which includes also the part now embraced in Lebanon county :

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1759. <i>Constable</i> —Samuel Sterret.
<i>Road Overseers</i> — Robert Snodgrass, Wm. Thompson. | 1768. <i>Constable</i> —John Hill.
<i>Overseers of the Poor</i> —Jacob Stover, Joseph Barnett.
<i>Road Overseers</i> —Peter Walmer, Joseph Hutchison. |
| 1760. <i>Constable</i> —John Brown.
<i>Overseers of the Poor</i> —Walter McFarling, Hugh Rippy. | 1769. <i>Constable</i> —Benj. Clark.
<i>Overseers of the Poor</i> —John Kough. |
| 1761. <i>Constable</i> —Robert Snodgrass.
<i>Overseers of the Poor</i> —Anthony McCraight, James Wilson.
<i>Road Overseers</i> —Wm. Allen, Jacob Toops. | <i>Road Overseers</i> — Thomas McMullen, John Brunner. |
| 1762. <i>Constable</i> —Peter Wallman.
<i>Overseers of the Poor</i> —John Andrew, Wm. Allen.
<i>Road Overseers</i> — Lazarus Steward, David Ferguson. | 1770. <i>Constable</i> —Robert Hume.
<i>Overseers of the Poor</i> —Arnold Shirts, Thos. Robinson.
<i>Road Overseers</i> —Wm. Robinson, James Todd. |
| 1763. <i>Constable</i> —James Stewart.
<i>Overseers of the Poor</i> —James Rippets, James Young.
<i>Road Overseers</i> —John Dickson, Wm. Young. | 1771. <i>Constable</i> —Wm. Cooper.
<i>Overseers of the Poor</i> —John Troups, Wm. Cincarta.
<i>Road Overseers</i> —James Wilson, John Tibbin, Jr. |
| 1764. <i>Constable</i> —James Young.
<i>Overseers of the Poor</i> —John Gilliland, Jas. McClellihan.
<i>Road Overseers</i> —John Dickson, Wm. Young. | 1772. <i>Constable</i> —Wm. Brown.
<i>Overseers of the Poor</i> —Joseph Cream, Thos. Hume.
<i>Road Overseers</i> —Peter Eversole, Adam Harper. |
| 1765. <i>Constable</i> —John McClure.
<i>Overseers of the Poor</i> —John Young, John Hill.
<i>Road Overseers</i> —James Wilson, George Tittle. | 1773. <i>Constable</i> —Joseph McGuire.
<i>Overseers of the Poor</i> —Benj. Wallace, Andrew Carverock.
<i>Road Overseers</i> — Matthias Poor, James Robinson. |
| 1766. <i>Constable</i> —Wm. McClure.
<i>Overseers of the Poor</i> —John Hill, John Forster.
<i>Road Overseers</i> —Joseph Allen, Walter McFarland. | 1774. <i>Constable</i> —John Youard.
<i>Overseers of the Poor</i> —Peter Wolmer, Wm. McClure.
<i>Road Overseers</i> —Thos. Robinson, David Priest. |
| 1767. <i>Constable</i> —John Dixon.
<i>Overseers of the Poor</i> —Wm. Brown, Adam Harper.
<i>Road Overseers</i> —Wm. Stewart (East End), Saml. Allen (West). | 1775. <i>Constable</i> —James Low.
<i>Overseers of the Poor</i> —Geo. Tittle, Joseph Hutchison.
<i>Road Overseers</i> —Daniel Musser, Wm. Kithcart. |
| | 1776. <i>Constables</i> —Ed. Tute, Joseph McGuire.
<i>Overseers of the Poor</i> —John Graham, Abraham Hoobler.
<i>Road Overseers</i> — Wm. Wright, John Winter. |

1777. *Constable*—Ed. Tate.
 1778. *Constable*—James McMillen.
Overseers of the Poor—Josiah Espy, James Wilson.
Road Overseers — Joseph Crane, Francis Alberdele.
 1779. *Constable*—James Stewart.
Overseers of the Poor—Richard Dearmond, A. Latcha.
Road Overseers—James Porter, James Young.
 1780. *Constable*—James Porter.
Overseers of the Poor—James Robertson, Killian Long.
Road Overseers—John Hooper, Henry Shuey.
 1781. *Constable*—Robert Caldwell.
Overseers of the Poor—Josiah Parks, Wm. Robinson.
Road Overseers — John French, Josiah Espy.
 1782. *Constable*—John Thompson.
Overseers of the Poor—John Rogers, Daniel Bradley.
Road Overseers — Richard Dearmond, Abraham Latcha.
 1783. *Constable*—James Wilson.
Overseers of the Poor—Robt. Hill, James Young.
Road Overseers—Wm. Young John Cooper.
 1784. *Constable*—John Winter, Sr.
Overseers of the Poor—Robt. Sturgeon, Thomas Hunn.
Road Overseers—Thos. McCord, Wm. Stewart.
 1785. *Constable*—John Winter, Jr.
Overseers of the Poor—James Young.
Road Overseer—George Title.

The only complete assessment list for Hanover to be found is that of 1781—which, as before mentioned, includes the territory both in Lebanon and Dauphin counties, as the division was not made until 1785.

HANOVER TOWNSHIP RETURNS FOR 1781.

Names.	Acres.		Acres.
Auger, George	300	Bumgardner, Philip	120
Allen, Joseph	285	Boal, Robert	242
Andrew, John	170	Bumgarner, John	100
Allen, Wm.	200	Bradley, Daniel	135½
Abertdal, Nicholas	150	Bumgarner, Baltzor	60
Abertdal, Francis	150	Brown, John	150
Brown, Wm.	160½	Brightbill, John	130
Brand, Philip	150	Bell, Robert	52
Beard, James	240	Boge, Andrew	160
Brown, Michael	150	Crain, Joseph	175
Beal, Peter	80	Crain, Wm.	125
Brandon, Wm.	200	Crafford, Elizabeth	260
Barnet, Joseph	140	Cathcart, Wm.	100
Brown, Saml.	140	Crain, Geo.	300
Beaker, John	150	Caldwell, David	220
Brown, Andrew	150	Caldwell, James	100
Brown, Wm.	100	Calhoun, James	200
Brown, John, Jr.	100	Cooper, Andrew	100
Bell, Samuel	136	Cooper, John	111½
Bachman, Michael	8	Crafford, Richard	212

	Acres.		Acres.
Craige, John	166	Hill, Wm.	181
Cook, Jacob	300	Hamaker, Adam	20
Caldwell, Robert	187	Hammel, James	150
Cimmerman, John	150	Hedrick, Geo.	130
Cunningham, John	210	Humes, Thomas	200
Crane, Ambrose	100	Hedrick, Wm.	80
Camble, John	208	Hedrick, Peter	150
Clark, Benj.	318	Harper, Adam	219
Courstrim	150	Helm, Conrad	130
Carpenter, Wm.	120	Hess, Henry	100
Carvery, Andrew	200	Henry, Jacob	190
Dearmond, Richard	232	Johnston, James	130
Dixon, Sinkey	200	Johnston, Jno.	180
Dixon, James	102	Innis, Mary	160
Dixon, George	100	Johnston, Richard	118
Dixon, Richard	135	Kennady, Robt.	70
Espy, George	212	Karr, Andrew	100
Endworth, John	135	Killinger, Andrew	50
Espy, Josias	133	Kennady, Thomas	178
Ewing, Robert	100	Kingry, Peter	221
Ebersole, Peter	150	Kleck, Ludwig	150
Freeman, Casper	130	Latchar, Abram	310
Fenleer, Michael	150	Low, James	100
Finny, Thomas	135	Lowmiller, Henry	140
Ferguson, Samuel	150	Loss, Jacob	240
French, John	170	Lidigh, Jno., Dr.	80
Ferguson, John	120	Matthew, Lind	168
Firebach, Adam	180	McCormac, Jno.	150
Finny, Samuel .....	..	McGuire, David	180
Faueller, Henry	150	McMullin, James	150
Frank, Christian	200	Moody, Robert	160
Green, Timothy, Esq.	337½	McInare, Thomas	150
Grahams, John	200	McClure, James	200
Glenn, Hugh	100	McClure, Francis	200
Greenlee, Robt.	200	McCormac, Elezer	170
Graham, Henry	180	McCreight, James, Capt. .	100
Graham, James, Jr.	100	Meyers, Conrad	80
Graham, James, Sr.	181	Merough, Geo.	148
Grahams, Wm.	100	McQuown, Jno.	147
Goodman, Adam	100	In Trust	147
Hugey, Jno. ....	..	McNutt, Barnard	140
Hooke, Geo.	215	Mislemings, Wm.	125
Humes, Jno.	150	McCreight, Anthony	100
Hutchison, Jos., Junr.	100	McCord, Jno.	100
Horst, Abram	150	McCollough, Wm.	177
Hutchison, Jos., Junr.	194½	Michael, Wm.	120
Horner, Andw.	179	McCord, Thomas	230
Humbarger, Leonard	300	McElheney, Thos.	200
Hoover, John	150	McClugh, Wm.	173
Hill, Robert	120	Menoch, Simon	200

	Acres.		Acres.
Miller, Danl.	28	Rambo, Peter	160
Myer, Michael	40	River, Peter	300
Myers, Jacob	200	Robinson, Wm.	130
Myers, Henry	174	Ramsey, David	100
Markellion	142	Robinson, James	73
McBride, Jno.	15	Rank, Philip	100
Mowrey, Widow	100	Rough, Barnet	100
Miley, Martin	150	Stewart, James, Jun.	120
Musser, Danl.	160	Stewart, Jno.	120
Meese, Geo.	300	Stewart, Saml.	200
McFarland, Walter	211	Sterret, Jno.	180
Nigh, Philip	124 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sharp, Isaac	192
Poltz, Michael	120	Sturgeon, Robt.	150
Poore, Mathias	130	Sarkerry, Ulry	120
Pickel, Jno.	100	Saint, Jacob	160
Pesore, Geo.	130	Sprecher, Jacob	80
Pesore, Mathias	145	Spetzbach, Peter	150
Pesore, Frederick	135	Sneider, Jno.	175
Proner, John	228	Snoddy, Wm.	130
Peticrue, James	100	Snodgrass, Wm.	196
Pergue, Joseph	100	Stream, David.	80
Pesore, Henry	130	Swan, Samuel	150
Portlemey, Vintle	70	Shuy, Jno.	240
Philipi, Michael	195	Snodgrass, Jno.	100
Porter, James	177	Sturgeon, Saml.	140
Parks, Jos.	225	Segler, Henry	100
Porterfield, Robert	120	Stewart, James	147
Prooner, Jacob	133	Slone, Archibald	179
Ramsey, Geo.	100	Silsor, Michael	150
Righard, Jno.	177	Shultz, Jno.	130
Ram, Milher	150	Stone, Adam	250
Ram, Jacob	100	Stewart, Widow	100
Rodger, James	178	Seidenstricker, Philip	200
Rodgers, Jno., coln.	200	Steely, Jno.	121
Robinson, Jno.	232	Serung, Ludwig	300
Rodger, Andw.	144	Straw, Michael	280
Rodger, Wm.	197	In trust	300
Rippit, Wm.	100	Smiley, Jno.	200
Rippet, James	200	Slone, William	230
Ramage, Wm.	126	Shuey, Henry	300
Rough, Jno., Rev.	180	Stone, Peter	95
Robinson, James	73	Seaman, Jno.	137
Rodger, Jeremiah	144	Stone, Abram	150
Robinson, Saml.	102	Slone, Alexander	100
Rigart, Jacob	100	Stewart, James	130
Robinson, Widow	147	Tittle, Geo.	200
Ramsey, William	100	Toner, Danl.	189
Ramsey, Hugh	100	Toops, Jno.	137
Reaguel, Abram	300	Tippins, Jno.	79
Rumberger, Geo.	40	Tippins, Jacob	100

	Acres.		Acres.
Tittler, Adam	200	Ward, Geo.	200
Templeton, Robert	200	Wilson, James, Capt.	300
Trousdale, Wm.	153	Wilson, James, Exr.	150
Todd, James	200	Wallace, Robert	200
Todd, David	199	Wise, Adam	130
Todd, Jno.	391½	Wallace, Thomas	243
Thompson, Jno.	157½	Weaver, Jno.	170
Twoeys, Emanl.	65	Wingart, Abram	130
Thom, Wm.	200	Weaver, Danl.	160
Tagart, James	125	Wolf, Jacob	20
Wallmore, Geo.	80	Wingart, Chris	170
Wallace, Wm.	131½	Wilt, Geo.	195
Wilson, Hugh	177	Wilt, Jacob	100
Walker, Thomas	150	Walmore, Peter	200
Wallace, Andw.	80	Winter, John	211
Wilson, James, Senr.	360	Walmore, Peter, Junr.	200
Wonderly, Danl.	154	Winlin, Dewalt	100
Wilson, James	147	Young, Wm., Ser.	443
Wolf, Geo.	203	Young, Wm., Junr.	200
Wright, Wm.	225	Young, James	284

FREEMEN OF 1781.

Jas. Pinkerton.	Adam Harbison.
Robt. Lewk.	James Duncan.
Wm. Barnet.	Jno. Morison.
Jos. Barnet.	Wm. Hume.
Jno. Barnet.	Jno. Tully.
Jno. Martin.	Alexr. McElheney.
Jno. Paterson.	Jacob Lose.
Thos. McMillin.	Robert Young.
Jno. Millers.	Jno. Young.
Hugh Reppith.	Jacob Dupes.
Thomas Hardon.	Nicholas Titlow.
Robert Warnoch.	Jacob Rasor.
Duncan Sinclair.	Alexander Young.
James Wallace.	Jacob Muser.
Wm. Glen.	Jno. Pruner.
Wm. Cunningham.	Nicholas Pruner.
Philip Boil.	Wm. McFarland.
Duncan Camble.	Geo. Hains.
Jno. Ramage.	Jno. Carvery.
Robert Hervev.	Peter Felty.
Henry Sherp.	Peter Simon.
Mathias Becker.	Jacob Stone.
Jno. Carter.	Benjamin Clark.
Martin Miller.	Wm. Young.
Jno. McCully.	Adam Weaver.
Stophel Syder.	George Pruner.
Jno. Snody.	Jno. Sups.

Jno. Philip Dehaar.
Josuah Mathew.
Peter Uncher.
Casper Grosser.
Chrisn Fox.
Danl. McBride.
Elizabeth Moyer.
Peter Fox.

Conrad Shrith.
David Peticrue.
Geo. Syder.
Abram Eallis.
Jno. Carvery.
Peter Fleeting.
Archibald McCullough.
Adam Poore.

RUSH TOWNSHIP.

Rush township—a mountain district—was organized March 14, 1820, with the following bounds: "Beginning at a heap of stones on the Second Mountain, the Summit of which separates West Hanover from Middle Paxtang townships, at the distance of three and one-half miles from the northwest corner of West Hanover township, thence north ten degrees, west three miles one hundred and fifty perches, to a chestnut-oak tree on the top of Peters Mountain and line of Halifax township." This continued as the dividing line between Rush and Middle Paxton townships from 1820 to 1832, when the following change was made by the court's order: "Beginning at a Chestnut-oak on the top of Peter's mountain, the northwest corner of Rush township; thence a southwesterly course along the summit, which separates Jackson from Halifax township, from Halifax, from Middle Paxtang and Rush, seven miles, twenty-five perches, to a marked hickory tree, thence passing on the line between John Williams and the Widow Fortenbach, south ten degrees, east one mile and one hundred and eighty-five perches to a chestnut oak on the summit of the Third Mountain; thence a northeasterly course along the top of said mountain seven miles; intersecting the west line of Rush township."

This township thus formed is exceedingly mountainous and contains fewer farms and less inhabitants than any of her sister townships. Clark creek flows through the central portion of its territory westward. Third, or Sharp mountain, forms its southern, while Peters is its northern boundary line.

In 1900 the United States census gave the township a population of 136. In 1903 the state reports give the assessed valuation of all taxable real estate within its borders \$127,885. Its total schools in 1905 was two, with an enrollment of fifty pupils.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

Jackson township was organized from part of Halifax township in November, 1828, when General Andrew Jackson was pres-

ident of the United States—hence the petitioners asked the name for the new sub-division of Dauphin county to be “Jackson.” In 1842 the township known as Jefferson was taken from Jackson, reducing it to its present size. The boundary of the original town was: “Beginning at a chestnut-oak on the top of Peters mountain, in Winns Gap, on the line dividing Halifax and Middle Paxtang townships; thence across Powells and Armstrongs Valley, north 3 1-2 degrees west 6 miles and 280 perches to a hickory on the line between Upper Paxtang and Halifax townships on Berry’s mountain, at a small curve in said mountain about three-quarters of a mile west of Woodside’s Gap.”

Among the early pioneers who made homes for themselves and descendants, may be named these: The Hoffmans, Enders, Fishers, Millers, Snyders, Fetterhoffs, Werts, Shotts and many more whose names are not familiar at this day.

Armstrong’s creek rises in this township, flows southwest, and discharges its waters into the Susquehanna, above Halifax.

Fisherville was laid out by Adam Fisher, in 1854. It has come to be a flourishing village, containing good schools, churches and stores. The Methodist Episcopal Church was erected in 1859. The United Brethren also have a church here. The Evangelical Lutheran Church was built at a very early day.

Jacksonville, another good trading point, was plotted in 1825 by George Enders and Joseph Lyter. It derived its name from ex-President Jackson. The first house was erected by Joseph Bowman, and William Enders kept the pioneer general store. The first smith to labor at the forge was Joseph P. Lyter. The first physician was Dr. McGuire. Under President Franklin Pierce, a post office was established in 1854. It was later styled “Enders Post-office.” The Lutheran and Reformed congregations built a neat edifice in 1875, and the United Brethren in 1873. There are numerous other churches located here and there in the township.

In 1900 the population of this township was 983. The State reports gave the assessed valuation of all real estate within the township at \$410,000. There were in 1904 nine school houses and a total enrollment of pupils of 264.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

Jefferson township has met with the usual changes in its territory and bounds. It was first organized by the court (through petition of many citizens living within Jackson township) in 1842. The description is long, formal, and of no special value or interest

at this remote day. As then fixed, it having been named in honor of President Jefferson, it remained thus in extent of its territory until 1844, when the people of Jackson complained of the lines and demanded a change, which the court granted November 23, 1844. As thus constituted, it was within these lines: "Beginning at a pine on lands of John Shoop, Sr., corner of former partition line between said Jackson and Jefferson townships; thence north 68 degrees east 13 1-4 miles to the Schuylkill county line." It so remained until 1879, when the western portion was erected into what is known as Wayne township.

The early settlers in Jefferson township were the Buffingtons, Bordners, Etzweilers, Hoffmans, Shoops, Pauls, Millers, Werts, Runks, Wolfangs, Enders, Deitrichs, Trawitzs, Lehrs, Hawks, and other German and of German descent.

The topography of the township is rough and irregular, yet has numerous productive farms. Powell's creek has its source in this township, flows to the west, and empties into the Susquehanna river above Clark's station. There are several old churches within this territory, including the St. James Reformed Church, with a large congregation; St. Jacob's Lutheran Church, etc.

Carsonville, a hamlet, has a church, stores and post office facilities. Near this place are the remains of old Shawanese Indian camps and accompanying burying-grounds.

Coming down to 1900, the census gave the township of Jefferson a population of 286. The State reports for 1903-4 gave the real estate valuation, as per assessment books, \$110,700. In 1905 there were four schools, and a total enrollment of 109 pupils.

WAYNE TOWNSHIP.

The last township to be created in Dauphin county was Wayne. It was also the first to be erected under the provisions of the State Constitution of 1874, which provides that, in order to form a new subdivision of a county, the matter must be left to popular vote of the people of the township. The record shows that his Honor Judge John J. Pearson, on a day in May, 1878, made a decree, after an election had decided by a vote of 117 to 66, favorable to a new township, to set off what he named Wayne township, from territory before comprising a portion of Jackson township.

The following report was made by the commissioners appointed to fix the boundary lines of the newly created township: "Beginning at a pine stump on land of Jacob Miller (formerly John Shoop's) and on the line between Jackson and Jefferson townships;

thence by land of said Jacob Miller's south nine and one-quarter degrees east forty-four perches to a pine tree at forks of public roads; thence south thirty-eight degrees through woodland of Samuel Shoop and others east one hundred and twenty perches to a stone corner of lands of Christian Hoffman and John Werner; thence south twenty and a half degrees east through lands of Christian Hoffman fifty-four perches; thence by the same bearing on what is termed the old Bull or Sawyer line, six hundred and ninety-four perches to a chestnut-oak tree on the summit of Peter's mountain line between Rush and Jefferson townships, and that they consider the division of said township necessary for the convenience of the inhabitants as regards assessments, roads, elections, schools, etc." Signed by John K. McGann, George W. Enders and William H. Fitting.

The early settlers in this township were the Buffingtons, Hoffmans, Lebos, Gross, Swigards, Millers, Sheets, Sheesleys, Breslers, Enterlines, Leukers, Bowermans, Lehrs, Enders, Estweilers, Engels, Lautz, Shoops, Zimmermans, Wises, Sponslers, Hoovers, Pauls, and Pottigers.

A post office was established in the center of the township, called Enterline. In 1855 Jonathan Enterline opened a store, and continued to conduct the same for fifteen years. He was the first postmaster. A Reformed Church was erected here as early as 1830. Jacob's United Brethren Church was built in 1861, in the west part of the township. Its early pastors included Revs. George Hoffman, Amos Yeager, Israel Carpenter, Kunkle, Loose, Doner and Jacob Funk. What was known as the Hoffman church, just to the east of Enterline, was abandoned many years since. A few tomb stones at the grave-yard connected with the old church, still mark the spot once sacred to religious purposes.

In 1900 this township had a population of 436. Its assessed valuation of real estate in 1903-4 was placed by the State reports as \$190,925. In 1905 the schools numbered four, and the total number of enrolled pupils was 468.

REED TOWNSHIP.

By an act of the Assembly, April 6, 1849, Reed township was erected. The order read: "That portion of the qualified voters of Penn election district, Dauphin county, that reside in Middle Paxtang township, shall hereafter vote at the regular places of holding elections for said township and the balance of the voters of said Penn district shall hold their election at the new school-house on Duncan's Island, and shall be erected into a separate township and school district, to be called Reed township," etc.

This township is quite limited in territory, and is bounded on the north and northwest by Halifax township; on the west by Juniata and Susquehanna rivers, and on the south and southeast by Middle Paxton township. It also includes the large islands on the western side of the river, known as Duncan's and Haldeman's islands. The township was named for William Reed, who resided half way between Clark's Ferry and Halifax. Previous to being set off, it was Penn election precinct, formed from portions of Middle Paxton and Halifax. When Reed was created, the portion of Middle Paxton reverted to the original ownership.

Most of the interesting history of this township will be given in that of "Duncan's Island." The Susquehanna portion of Peter's mountain forms the southern part, and the land is very rough. There are some good farms on Powell creek, while the lands of the large islands are unsurpassed for fertility. Clark's Ferry, at the crossing to the islands and the Juniata (named by the Indians Queenashawakee), was once a noted place. Being hemmed in by the mountains and the river, it has never developed much.

The total number of schools within this township in 1905 was three, with an enrollment of 66 pupils. As per State reports, the assessed valuation of all real estate in the township in 1904, was \$115,936. The United States census of 1900 gave it a population of 275.

Duncan's Island. From records of the Provincial Council and from material collected by Dr. Egle, the following account is given:

The first we hear of Duncan's Island was in 1733, when at a Provincial Council held at Philadelphia, on the 19th of June, Shekellamy, a chief of the Five Nation Indians, a man of much consequence among the savages, asked through Conrad Weiser, the interpreter,—

"Whether the Proprietor had heard of a letter which he and Sassoonan sent to John Harris, to desire him to desist from making a plantation at the mouth of the Choniata, where Harris has built a house and commenced clearing fields.

"They were told that Harris had only built that house for carrying on his trade; that his plantation, on which he has houses, barns, etc., at Peixtan, is his place of dwelling, and it is not to be supposed he will remove from thence; that he has no warrant or order for making a settlement on Choniata.

"Shekallamy said that though Harris may have built a house for the convenience of his trade, yet he ought not to clear fields. To this it was answered that Harris had only cleared as much land as

would be sufficient to raise corn for his horses. Shekallamy said that he had no ill will to John Harris; it was not his custom to bear ill will; but he is afraid that the warriors of the Six Nations, when they pass that way, may take it ill to see a settlement made on lands which they had always desired to be kept free from any person settling upon. He was told in answer that care should be taken to give the necessary orders in it."

John Harris had settled upon the island; that is, established a trading-post, being a large Indian village there, but at the request of the authorities, who had granted him previous permission, he removed therefrom. At this period the inhabitants were mostly Shawanese. By what tribe it had previously been inhabited, we know not. It is probable by a band of Susquehannas. Upon the advent of the whites there was a large mound on the island (Duncan's), upon which large trees had grown. During the construction of the Pennsylvania canal this mound was dug into and found to contain the bones of hundreds of Indian warriors, who had no doubt fallen in battle. The archæologist of the future was not consulted, and these remains of the aboriginal inhabitants were used as filling-material for one of the shoulders or bastions of the dam. Indian relics have been found all over these islands, and we are of the opinion that the antiquary, to whom we have alluded, will no doubt be able by research in that locality to discover much relating to the primal inhabitants.

The first notice we have of the Shawanese on these islands is from the journal of the Rev. David Brainerd in 1745, and which has been reprinted.

From a "rough draught" of the islands at the mouth of the Juniata, made by Marcus Hulings in 1762, three are noted. One, now known as Duncan's Island, is marked "Island," and house as "Widow Baskin's." The large island in the Susquehanna known as Haldeman's Island, containing three houses, the one to the southern point "Francis Baskin," one-third farther up, on the Susquehanna side, "George Clark," while about the centre that of "Francis Ellis." On the north point is the word "Island." Almost opposite, on the east bank of the Susquehanna, is "James Reed's" house, while between the centre of the island and the western shore is a small triangular "Island," so marked. On "the point" between the "Susquehannah River" and the "Juneadey River," near the bank of the latter stream, is "Hulings' house." Some distance from "the point" is a straight line running from river to river on which is written "this is the way I want my line," while beyond, on the West Branch of the Susquehanna, nearly opposite "James

Reed's" house, is "Mr. Neave's" house. Farther up the river, opposite a small island, is "Francis Ellis's" house. A circuitous line, denominated "Mr. Neave's line," crosses the straight line referred to which included "Part of Hulings' Improvement." On the south of the Juniata, below the mouth thereof, is "William Kerl's" house, opposite the point of Duncan's Island "James Baskin's" house, while "Hulings' house" (another improvement) is farther up, in what is named the "Onion Bottom." Beyond this, on the same side of the Juniata, is a house marked "Cornelius Acheson, who had encroached upon Hulings' Improvement in the Onion Bottom, settled there last spring." Opposite the islands, on the east bank of the Susquehanna, are "Peter's mountain" and "narroughs."

Prior to this the French and Indian war had desolated the Juniata Valley, and the islands at the mouth felt the terrible blow. In the spring following Braddock's defeat (1756) the savages had reached the Susquehanna, but the few scattered frontiersmen were unequal for the conflict, and were obliged to flee. Some lingered too long, for the wily red man came down suddenly, and the tomahawk and scalping-knife were reeking with the life-blood of the hardy but unfortunate pioneers. Mr. Hulings on being apprised of the near approach of the savages, hurriedly packed up a few valuables, and placing his wife and youngest child upon a large black horse (the other children having previously been removed to a place of safety) fled to the point of the island, ready to cross over at the first alarm. Forgetting something in the haste, and thinking the Indians might not have arrived, Mr. Hulings ventured to return alone to the house. After carefully reconnoitering he entered, and found, to his surprise, an Indian up-stairs "coolly picking his flint." Stopping some time to parley with the savage, so that he might retreat without being shot at, the delay to his wife seemed unaccountable, and fearing he had been murdered, she whipped up her horse and swam the Susquehanna. The water was quite high, but nowise daunted, she succeeded in reaching the opposite shore in safety. Mr. Hulings soon appeared, and finding the animal with his wife and child had disappeared, in turn he became alarmed, but a signal from the eastern shore of the stream relieved his anxiety, and he himself, by means of a light canoe, was safe from pursuit. The fugitives succeeded in reaching Fort Hunter, where the Baskins and others of their neighbors had congregated, and the inhabitants of Paxtang had rallied for a defense.

In the summer following William Baskins, living on Duncan's Island proper, returned from Fort Hunter with a portion of his family to cut his grain, and while thus engaged they were suddenly

startled by the yell of Indians who were hard by; however, discovering they were neighbors, their alarms were quieted, but, alas! they were deceived, for the barbarous savages, as soon as they were near enough, gave them distinctly to understand their object was their scalps. At this moment they all fled in consternation, hotly pursued, towards the house, and when there Mr. Baskins, in the act of getting his gun, was shot dead and scalped; his wife, a daughter of about seven, and a son three years old were abducted. Mr. McClean, who was also in the field, plunged into the river and swam the Juniata at what is called "Sheep Island," and concealed himself in a cleft of rocks on the opposite side, and thus eluded the pursuit of the savages and saved his life. Mrs. Baskins effected her escape from the Indians somewhere near Carlisle; the daughter was taken to the Miami country west of the Ohio, then an unbroken wilderness, where she was detained for more than six years, when, in conformity with Bouquet's treaty made with the Indians, she was delivered up and returned. She subsequently married John Smith, the father of James Smith, of Newport. The lad who was captured at the same time was taken to Canada, subsequently christened Timothy Murphy, and concerning whose history we have the following account:

The first we hear of Murphy was his being one of the chief riflemen of Morgan's celebrated sharp-shooters. At the battle of Bemis' Heights, Morgan selected a few of his best marksmen and directed them to make the British general, Fraser, their especial mark. Several of them fired without effect, but when Murphy fired Fraser fell.

A short time after the battle of Monmouth, three companies of Morgan's corps were sent into Schoharie, New York. Among these was Murphy, and before long the Tories set an extra price on Murphy's scalp, a price that was never paid, although many Indians lost their hair in trying to win the reward. Murphy was a stout, well-made man, with rather a large body and small limbs, handsome in face, with jet-black hair and eyes.

Murphy's hairbreadth escapes were many in number. In the nick of time something was certain to turn up to help him out. He had at one time a double-barreled rifle, a weapon unknown to the Indians in those days. He was chased by a party, and although he could generally outrun them, on this occasion they gained upon him. So he turned and killed one. Then he ran on, and while sheltered from the view of his enemies by a clump of bushes managed to load the empty barrel. As they gained upon him still, he stopped and shot another. The party pursued him without firing, being partic-

ularly anxious to roast him before a slow fire or show him some such warm hospitality, which anxiety would not be satisfied if they shot him dead. They were sure of taking him, and he felt that his luck had deserted him at last. Utterly exhausted he treed, and as they advanced killed another redskin. To his astonishment the party immediately fled. Murphy afterwards ascertained that, seeing him fire three times without seeing him load once, they imagined he had a great medicine of a gun that would shoot forever.

At the war's end Murphy became a farmer. It was characteristic of this man to live for others, and he died from a disease contracted in saving the children of a neighbor from a winter's flood.

When peace was declared and our independence acknowledged, many of the Schoharie Indians had the assurance to return and settle again among a people whose houses and barns they had burned, and whose friends and relatives they had killed. There was one Indian named Seths Henry, who had killed more Schoharie people than any other man. He would sometimes leave a war club upon the dead body of a victim; with a horrid row of notches thereon, each notch indicating a scalp taken. An energetic savage, he once led a party from Fort Niagara in the winter to capture certain Schoharie patriots, and he succeeded, traveling six hundred miles through the snow to do so. He, too, had the audacity to come back, but he was much upon his guard. One day he started from one house to another. Timothy Murphy was observed to go in the same direction shortly afterwards, and it is a curious coincidence that, as far as can be ascertained, Seths Henry never reached any place in this world.

After this there began to be mysterious disappearances of Tories and Indians, and was to be noted that coincident with a disappearance would be a bush-heap fire in the vicinity in which the missing person was last seen. It is to be supposed that calcined human bones might have been found in the ashes of these bush-fires. The remaining renegades and savages took the hint and departed that land before they departed this life, so the country was cleared of the vermin.

Timothy Murphy was a capital stump-speaker, and was a political power in Schoharie county. He brought William C. Bouck into public life, which brought him into the gubernatorial chair of the Empire State. He died in 1818, at the age of seventy years.

As to the widow of William Baskins, the first settler on Duncan's Island, she married her neighbor, Francis Ellis. Ellis es-

tablished a ferry across the Susquehanna during the Revolution, which he carried on many years.

As previously mentioned, Duncan's Island was noted in early times, and really until the construction of the great Pennsylvania railroad, as an important point on the line of travel northward and up the Juniata.

In 1819 great efforts were made to annex Duncan's Island to Cumberland county. Upon the formation of Perry county, in 1824, no doubt this could have been accomplished, allowing the secessionists to be included in the new county, but that did not please them, hence they remain loyal to the county of Dauphin.

In the latter part of the eighteenth century and until the march of internal improvements which needlessly destroyed the fisheries, the islands at the mouth of the Juniata were famous for their "catch" of shad, and these rights were in themselves of much value. During the first decade of the nineteenth century, Duncan's Island proper was named Isle Benvenue, by what manner so named it is not now quite clear. This island is about two miles in length although quite narrow, at the eastern end of which is the village and post office of Benvenue.

Haldeman's Island (so named from the owner), lies to the north and is separated from the former by a narrow channel. Unlike Duncan's Island, it is not of alluvial deposit, but elevated far above the neighboring flats. The site of a farm-house on it commands a most picturesque landscape. The majestic river at this point is fully one mile wide, and is spanned by a bridge.

UPPER PAXTON TOWNSHIP.

There does not appear to be any record to be found and was not as long ago as 1876, showing any establishment of this (Upper Paxton township), until August, 1867, yet it is understood that it embraced at least all the territory subsequently assigned to Dauphin county, from the lower mountain to the Mahantango creek, subject, however, to some debatable question about a part of Hanover township.

The first assessment list of Upper Paxton is that for the Wisconsin district, in 1778. It is the earliest record obtainable of inhabitants of Lyken's Valley, as separate from Upper Paxton. The paper is endorsed, "Appeal Dublicate, 1778, Peter Hoffman, Upper Paxtang, Wikiniski, District," and the orthography of the surnames is given as in the original. Much of the valley was evidently

taken up by non-resident speculators. The latter portion of the list refers to persons too old for military duty:

UPPER PAXTON, WICONISCO DISTRICT, "CONTINENTAL TAX."

Buffington, Benj.	Nighbour, Abram.
Bratz, Ludwick.	Nigla, George.
Conway, Francis.	Peter, Richard.
Con, Daniel.	Paul, John.
Cline, Widow.	Regal, Andrew.
Divler, Michael.	Rither, Wm.
Divler, Mathias.	Riddle, George.
Fritz, George.	Saladay, John.
Frelick, Anthony.	Saladay, Michael.
Grubs, Lamb.	Seal, George.
Hains, Henry.	Sheadel, George.
Herman, David.	Shesley, Stophel.
Huffman, Peter.	Shotz, Jacob.
Huffman, Henicle.	Shotz, Ludwick.
Huffman, John.	Shesley, John.
Huffman, Jacob.	Shesley, Jacob.
Jury, Abraham.	Snook, Christian.
King, Adam.	Snyder, Leonard.
Kooper, Geo.	Stiver, Yost.
Lerue, Francis.	Stonebreaker, Nitter.
Lark, Stophel.	Walker, Robert.
Leman, Daniel.	Weaver, Martin.
Meck, Nicholas.	Woodside, James.
Metz, Jacob.	Wolf, Daniel.
Miller, John.	Worz, Adam.
Matter, John.	Yeager, Andrew.
Myers, John.	

FREEMEN.

Jonathan Woodsides.	Adam Nartz.
Samuel Kessler.	John Herman.
John Philips.	Godlep Kline.

TOO OLD FOR MILITARY DUTY.

Richard Peter.	Jacob Weaver.
Peter Hoffman.	Chrisley Snoak.
John Coulman.	Jacob Shot.
John Gilman.	Geo. Nighley.
Wm. Rider.	Philip Glinger.

Upper Paxtang remained entire until after the formation of the county of Dauphin, when it was division following division, until all now left of the original township is what we find in the ex-

treme northwest corner of the county. The full return for 1780 is herewith given, that comprising the "Upper District" included all that section north of Berry's Mountain, the "Lower District" that portion lying south of Berry's Mountain and north of the First Mountain. In the Upper District there is no return for a mill, and but one still, and that owned by Capt. Weaver. In the Lower District, Marcus Hulings and Joseph Lytle had each a ferry, while Christian Hetick is returned for a boat; David Ireland has one negro.

UPPER PAXTANG.

Upper District Return, 1780.

Acres.		Acres.	
Bozard, John	30	Miller, Jno.	40
Buffington, Benj.	100	Motter, John	100
Bretz, Ludwig	50	Myers, Jno. ....	..
Bend, Stephen	100	Minich, George	30
Barger, Charles	50	Meeck, Nicholas	200
Conway, Francis .....	..	Mrs. Anderlin .....	..
Cline, Widow	300	Michael, Michl. ....	..
Cooper, Adam	50	Neibour, Abram	150
Clinger, Philip.	200	Negley, Geo.	8c
Cole, John	150	Omholtz, Henry	30
Develer, Michl.	50	Phillips, Joseph	50
Develer, Mathias	50	Peter, Richard	50
Dido, John	150	Powel, Jno.	50
Debendurf, Revd .....	..	Rider, Wm.	150
Free, Joel	200	Rider, Jno.	100
Frelick, Anthony	50	Ridle, Geo.	50
Feight, Geo.	50	Rousculp, Philip	100
Grub's Land	200	Rush, David .....	..
Harmon, John .....	..	Shoop, Geo.	50
Huffman, Peter	200	Stiver, Yosts	50
Huffman, Nicholas	40	Stiver, Danl. ....	..
Huffman, Jno.	100	Salady, Michael	75
Harmon, Jacob	20	Stonebreaker, Detrich	50
Harmon, David	100	Stonebreaker, Detrich, Junr. .	..
Haynes, Henry	50	Shadle, Michael .....	..
Hakert, Peter .....	..	Shirley, Stophel	50
Inrey, Abram	300	Seal, George .....	..
Inrey, Saml. ....	..	Shirley, John	50
Ingrim, Wm.	30	Shirley, Jacob	50
King, Adam	100	Sneider, Leonard	150
Lark, Stophel	150	Smith, Jacob	200
Lioman, Danl.	400	Shot, Jacob	60
McClain, James .....	..	Saladay, John	30
Metz, Jacob	50	Sneider, Abram	100

	Acres.		Acres.
Snoke, Chrisn	100	Weaver, Jacob	50
Shot, Ludwig, Senr	1	Wentz, Adam	100
Shot, Ludwig	100	Werfel, Henry	50
Shot, Michael .....	..	Welfrey, Henry .....	..
Woodsides, James	100	Well, P. John .....	..
Weaver, Capt.	50	Yeager, Andw.	100
Wolf, Henry	30		

FREEMEN.

Anthony Wertz.	Philip Clinger.
Jonathan Woodsides.	Jno. Wertz.
Jno. Phillips.	Leo. Coffman.
Wm. Armecot.	Andrew Spangler.
Zachariah Shoningberg.	Henry Olst.

Lower District Return, 1780.

	Acres.		Acres.
Armstrong, Robt.	300	Clark, Wm.	1
Armstrong, Robt., Jr.	100	Cochran, Saml.	100
Ayrs, Wm.	100	Colgon, Jos. ....	..
Alison, Richard	100	Clark, James	100
Bell, George .....	..	Cline, Cutlip .....	..
Brown, Peter .....	..	Cascadon, James .....	..
Bell, William	60	Colegon, Jno. ....	..
Bell, Jno., Senr.	30	Dougherty, Henry .....	..
Brown, Joseph	200	Duncan, Jno.	265
Bell, John, Junr.	100	Dice, Jno.	60
Brown, Jno.	100	Douglass, Alexr.	200
Bell, Widow .....	..	Eyeman, Jacob	40
Birney, James	30	Elder, Jno.	150
Blue, John .....	..	Ekert, Adam	400
Brough, Felty	50	Forster, Stephen	100
Baskin, Widow	30	Forster, Wm.	100
Boan, Wm. ....	..	Forster, James	100
Buckhanon, James	100	Fulks, Wm.	145
Bell, James	100	Frey, Conrad	15
Bundle, Jno. ....	..	Fulton, Alexr. ....	..
Black, Thomas .....	..	Finley, John .....	..
Black, James	200	Garber, Jno.	60
Black, Danl.	50	Galligher, Thomas	100
Boyd, Robt.	100	Gartner, Adam	50
Beard, Thoms.	100	Garber, Michl.	100
Boyd, Robt.	100	Gilmore, Jno.	20
Boan, Thomas .....	..	George, Alexr. ....	..
Cochran, Geo. ....	..	Givens, Alexr.	10
Clark, Geo.	50	Gownow, Wm. ....	..
Chambers, Jno.	100	Goudy, Robert .....	..
Carbet, Peter	50	Huling, Marcus Smith .....	..
Camble, Wm.	100	Hatfield, Jno.	40

	Acres.		Acres.
Harmon, Michl.	100	McCleyre, Patrick ..	..
Hoane, Anthony	100	Newpecker, Martin ..	..
Holms, Geo. ....	..	Nickleson, Thomas ..	..
Huling, Marcus	1	Oram, Thomas	100
Hetick, Chrisn. ....	..	Ock, Saml. ....	..
Himpson, Wm. ....	..	Plough, Saml.	90
Joans, Issac,	50	Powell, Malachi	30
Joans, Isaiah	50	Pecker, Aaron	150
Irland, David	200	Peacock, James .....	..
Johnston, Wm. Capt.	100	Richmond, John	20
Kellar, Jos.	50	Rinzling, John .....	..
Kisler, Wo.	50	Ryan, John	50
Kinter, Jno. ....	..	Suffron, Patrick .....	..
Kearns, Thomas	60	Smith, Wm. ....	..
Kennaday, Wm.	50	Straw, Joseph & Geo.	300
Kays, John .....	..	Smith, Robert	50
Kesler, Danl. ....	..	Strickler, Jacob	100
Leonard, James	10	Shelman, Lud.	100
Little, Jos.	150	Sturgeon, Thomas	150
Lockert, Inopis .....	..	Shorts, Leonard .....	..
Laferty, Patrick	200	Swagerty, Peter	100
Leek, Henry	50	Stiver, Michael	30
Meek, Mathias .....	..	Simpson, John	15
McCluskey, Henry	10	Stephenson, John .....	..
Mooney, Abram	30	Spore, Alex.	50
McGill, Robt. ....	..	Simons, Geo. ....	..
McElhar, Patrick .....	..	Stone, James .....	..
Mutch, Jno.	100	Swinefor, Albright .....	..
McClenahan, Jas. ....	..	Taylor, John	100
McCord, Robt.	130	Taylor, Samuel	120
McCaul, James	60	Taylor, Geo.	100
Murray, James	150	Tisdurf, Jacob	100
Murdock, Jno. ....	..	Thomas, John	1
McElrath, Jos.	50	Thompson, Wm. ....	..
Murray, Archibald	100	Thompson, Thomas	100
Mishor, Widow	20	Weeks, Jesse .....	..
McComb, Wm. ....	..	Walker, Robert	50
Murray, John	200	Watt, James	100
McNamara, James	60	Winn, Josiah .....	..
Montgomery, Color. ....	..	Yauslet, Michael	100
McMillon, Jno. ....	..	Yenderback, Henry .....	..
McFadding, Jno. ....	..	

FREEMEN.

John Swagerty.
 John Goldenberry.
 Geo. Simers.
 Harmon Leek.
 Peter Sturgeon.

Philip Newpecker.
 Philip Tisdurf.
 John Ayers.
 James Spear.
 Henry Taylor.

James Diveney.
John Cochran.
Richard Wald.
Samuel Orm.
Alex. Taylor.

Andrew Fouler.
John Bell.
John Landis.
Elijah Chambers.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS FROM 1769 TO 1785.

1769. *Constable*—John Cochran.
Overseers of the Poor—Thomas Sturgeon, Jas. Murray.
Road Overseer—Wm. Clark.
1770. *Constable*—John Bell.
Overseers of the Poor—John Cochran, John Mutch.
Road Overseers—Robt. Armstrong, John Black.
1771. *Constable*—John Murray.
Overseers of the Poor—Saml. Cochran, John Taylor.
Road Overseers—Peter Corbit, John Colligan.
1772. *Constable*—John Murray.
Overseers of the Poor—Patrick Sufferin, Saml Taylor.
Road Overseers—M. Hullins, John Bell, Jr.
1773. *Constable*—John Murray.
Overseers of the Poor—Robt. Armstrong, Wm. Foulk.
Road Overseers—John Cochran, James Buchanan.
1774. *Constables*—John Gilmore.
Overseers of the Poor—Thos. Forster, Ludwick Shots.
Road Overseers—Alex. Randall, James Woodside.
1775. *Constable*—Joseph Little.
Overseers of the Poor—John McMullan, John Reed.
Road Overseers—Robt. Armstrong, Sr., Sam. Cochran.
1776. *Constable*—Wm. Cline.
- Overseers of the Poor*—Lud. Shulz, Sr., Jas. Forster.
Road Overseers—John Mutch John Calligan.
1777. *Constable*—Malachi Powell.
Overseers of the Poor—James Buchan, John Tice.
Road Overseers—John Taylor, Joseph Little.
1778. *Constable*—Benj. Buffington.
Overseers of the Poor—Wm. Airs, Abraham Jury.
Road Overseers—John Bell, Jacob Scifley.
1779. *Constable*—Stophel Shesley.
Overseers of the Poor—Peter Hoffman, Thos. Oram.
Road Overseer—Stophel Lark, M. Powell.
1780. *Constable*—Robt. Armstrong.
Overseers of the Poor—Jas. McCall, Geo. Migla.
Road Overseers—Wm. Ayers, Joseph Little.
1782. *Constable*—John Mutch.
1783. *Constable*—John Mutch.
Overseers of the Poor—Wm. Clark, Abram Neighbour.
Road Overseers—John Murray, Adam Wentz.
1784. *Constable*—Abraham Jury.
Overseers of the Poor—Patrick Laferty.
Road Overseer—Wm. Foster (Lower Dist.)

As now existing, Upper Paxton township is bounded on the north by Northumberland county; east by Mifflin and Washington township; south by Halifax and Jackson township; west by the Susquehanna river.

In 1900 Upper Paxton township had a population of 1,444. The assessed valuation of all taxable property in 1903-4 was \$692,-

493. In 1905 there were ten school houses and a total enrollment of 253 pupils within the township.

MILLERSBURG BOROUGH.

The borough of Millersburg, in Upper Paxton township, is of more than common place. In 1900 it had a population of 1,675. It is situated on the Susquehanna river at the confluence of the Wiconisco creek, twenty-three miles north of the city of Harrisburg. The Northern Central and Lyken's Valley railways both touch the place. This place was settled several years prior to the date in which it was laid out. Daniel and John Miller, of Lancaster county, immigrated to this point in 1790, took up four hundred acres of land, and effected permanent settlement. The place was platted by Daniel Miller, July, 1807, and became an incorporated borough April 8, 1850, from which date it flourished rapidly.

The first settlers in this region, known as "Lykens Valley," were French Huguenots and Germans. Francis Jacques or "Jacobs," commonly known as "French Jacob," Larue or La Roy, Shora, Sandoe, the Kleims, Werts, Steevers, Shutts, Ferrees, Millers, Andrew Lycan and John Rewalt are found among the earliest names of white men who settled in this section. About the time John and Daniel Miller settled here "French Jacob" built his grist-mill on the north bank of the Wiconisco creek, just above the foot of Race street, and near to which, some time before, he had built his log cabin, then considered quite a pretentious structure, large and strongly put together, and well provided with loop-holes,—a kind of fort to which the settlers might fly for safety in cases of attack from the Indians. Here was taught the first school, kept by Daniel Miller, the proprietor of the town. Neither cabin or mill are longer to be seen. Domestic trouble had caused at an early date the owner (Jacobs) to remove forever from the spot. The property was at times unused and unoccupied. It fell under the ban of superstition, several of the settlers having seen about it divers strange and unearthly appearances, "shapes dire, dismal, and horrid." Time and the spoliations of man have done their work, and the almost obliterated channel of the old head-race alone is seen to mark the spot where once was the forest-home of the old French Huguenot. Upon a part of this land Daniel Miller, the then sole proprietor, through Peter Williamson, his surveyor, laid out the town-lots in July, 1807. These lots sold very readily, being selected by lottery, and soon the place assumed the importance of a rapidly-growing and prosperous town. The town is regularly

laid out, with spacious streets crossing each other at right angles, and practical alleyways giving passage to the rear of every building. The Susquehanna river at this point is a mile in width, stretching away in lake-like form some three miles, from Berry's mountain in the south to the Mahantango mountain in the north, at which points, forcing its way through these mountains much diminished in its bed, it hurriedly tumbles over rocks and pebbles of the passage, winding quickly out of sight.

The first school was taught in a log cabin by Daniel Miller, founder of the town; his wife also taught after him. This old cabin (or fort, as it was known), was built about 1794, on the banks of the Wiconisco, as a place of safety from surrounding Indian tribes. About 1813 was erected the next house on Union street, and in it was taught a school by a German. Next came a poorly built brick school house, and that was succeeded by a frame house on the site where later was built the larger, better structure in Middle street. In 1833 a select school was taught by Mrs. Susan Barringer, who established a good educational sentiment. About 1844-5 the free school system was adopted, after several times being voted down. The opposition from the rural part of the township was great. The most active school men and advocates of "free schools" were Jacob Seal, Dr. Robert Auchmuty, David Link, Simon Wert, Adam Light, John Eberg, Benjamin Musser and Matthias Freck. As early as 1882 the town had five graded schools.

In 1846 Millersburg had but eighty dwellings, two stores, one mill and three churches. In 1850 it numbered five hundred souls, which it doubled by 1860, and is now more than two thousand.

There are several manufacturing plants in this borough, and as long ago as 1880 there were planing mills, saw mills and the Standard Axle Company's works, all doing a thriving business. In 1875 John B. Zeal established the Millersburg *Herald*, a weekly family journal. Being an independent journal, it soon began to mould opinion in the northern portion of Dauphin county.

The First National Bank was organized February 12, 1867, as the Lykens Valley Bank, with a capital of \$24,000. In 1875 it became a National Bank, with G. M. Brubaker as president. Its capital was \$100,000. Its first banking house was on Market street, but in 1869 it erected a fine brick building, which has since been occupied. The officers in 1905 were: Alfred Dowden, president; J. W. Hoffman, cashier. The present capital is \$50,000.

The Millersburg Bank was organized in the autumn of 1868, as a private concern, though it was composed of nearly a hundred

well-to-do farmers for the principal part. The capital stock was \$30,000. Its first president was S. Buck. Its officers in 1904 were Isaac Miller, president; J. S. Gilbert, cashier.

At present, 1905, the place has about 2,000 population, and is a good manufacturing point. Among other industries there to be found are two large die and tap factories; several large broom factories, several first-class planing mills and two large shoe factories—one of these employs 360 persons, and their product is chiefly misses' and ladies' shoes, while the smaller plant make a specialty of infants' shoes.

The place became an incorporated borough in 1850, was re-incorporated in 1864. The following were elected as burgesses in the order here given: 1857, G. M. Brubaker; 1860, Charles Penrose; 1862, George Slate; 1864, B. G. Steever; 1865, Simon Wert; 1867, A. Douden; 1869, Simon Wert; 1871, John S. Musser; 1875, Henry Frank; 1882, John L. Freck; 1884, J. H. Rowe; 1887, W. L. Poffenberger; 1889, W. L. Brubaker; 1892, S. S. Bowman; 1895, N. C. Freck; 1900, H. C. Neagley; 1902, William A. Hoffman.

The following have been the postmasters since 1865: B. G. Steever, Jesse Auchmuty, John J. Bowman, Rowland Freck, D. W. Neagley, J. B. Seal, F. S. Bowman, R. E. Woodside.

The borough is supplied with good water works facilities by a home company; also an electric light plant.

CHAPTER XIV.

TOWNSHIPS: WICONISCO—WASHINGTON—SUSQUEHANNA—LYKENS—MIFFLIN—WILLIAMS—HALIFAX—LOWER SWATARA—SWATARA.

Nestled in among the mountains, in the northeastern portion of Dauphin county, is Wiconisco township. It is bounded on the north by Lykens township; east by Williams, south by Jackson and west by Washington township. It was formerly included in Lykens township, but by the Act of the General Assembly, passed July 2, 1839, and another Act of April 14, 1840, Wiconisco township was created.

The early history of this township is embraced in that of the valley proper. The erection of the new township divested the one known so long as Lykens, of its coal mining operations of all collieries and coal-beds now lying in the new township.

In 1900, the population of Wiconisco township was 2,674, exclusive of the borough of Lykens, which had 2,762, making a total of 5,436. Its school houses numbered in 1905, twelve, with an enrollment of 616 pupils. The state official reports gave this township an assessed valuation in real estate of \$710,748 in 1903-4, exclusive of the boroughs of Lykens and Wiconisco.

As much concerning the general history of this historic spot in the county has been treated in other township and general chapters, it will suffice to pass on to a review of the village and borough history of the township now being considered.

The land where Lykens and Wiconisco now stand was owned by James Way of Chester county, who died in 1825, before receiving a patent therefor from the State. His executor, George Pearce, obtained a patent for the land February 2, 1826, and after having that with other tracts surveyed by Isaac Ferree and his son Joel B. Ferree. After the survey had been completed the lots were put up at public sale at the brick mill and sold, the condition being that at least \$25 must be in hand paid, as soon as the sale was made.

LYKENS BOROUGH.

The tract of sixty-seven acres on which the borough of Lykens stands was struck down to Jane and Rachel Ferree for nineteen dol-

lars and ninety cents. The sale really was to their father, Isaac Ferree, but for prudential reasons he ordered the deed for this tract to be made in the names of his daughters, Jane and Rachel. Isaac Ferree formerly owned a considerable amount of land in this section, and operated a powder-mill, the products of which he sold all over the country, and frequently took long drives up the river to his customers. He brought the saltpetre from Philadelphia by teams. Joel B. Ferree and his sisters subsequently laid out a town on this tract, named it Lykenstown, and the two sisters sold the lots for eleven dollars each. They were all numbered and drawn by lottery, and some hundreds of lots were thus drawn and paid for. Upon these lots log houses were built by William Zerby, Isaac Ferree, Martin Blum, Jacob Staley, Kate Bordner, Benjamin Drum, John Shehan, and Patrick Martin, south of the railroad, some of which are yet standing. The *first* log house, however, was built by Joel B. Ferree, in the lower part of the borough, in April, 1832, the stone-work of which was done by Richard Nolen. This was the extent of Lykens in 1832.

In 1803, Simon Gratz recovered a judgment for a small amount against Isaac Ferree, and kept it alive by successive writs of *scire facias*. In 1835 said judgment was issued upon, and the land sold as belonging to Isaac Ferree, the court holding, in the legal contest which followed, that his daughters only held the property in trust for him. Therefore the purchaser, Simon Gratz, purchasing at sheriff's sale the interest of Isaac Ferree, it is presumed, received a good title. After the death of Simon Gratz, the land was conveyed to William Hawkins, who the same day sold it to Edward Gratz. He bought up a tax title to the same, held by Jacob M. Haldeman and Thomas Elder, July 8, 1847, which gave him an undisputed title. He then caused it immediately to be laid in lots a second time, as they now are, by Daniel Hoffman, in 1848. The first purchasers, under the Ferree sisters, all lost their lots, with the exception of those whose deeds were recorded at a certain date.

Since its first settlement the town has rapidly increased in wealth influence, and population. It is the centre of the coal trade of the Upper End, and much of the industrial development of that section is due to the energy displayed by its citizens.

Lykens became an incorporated borough in 1871, and has always managed its finances well.

Banking was at first started in Lykens by a branch of the Lykens Valley Bank, in 1870. Two years later, May 6, 1872, the Miners' Deposit Bank was incorporated with \$60,000 paid up capital, with J. M. Blum president, who was succeeded in turn by

Messrs. Savage, Reigel, Ray and Englebert. In 1905 the officers were James B. Whiting, president; F. H. Voss, cashier.

Newspapers—The first newspaper here was the *Farmers' and Miners' Journal*, which first appeared August 16, 1856, published by an association, with Dr. J. B. Hower as editor. For details of other newspapers see "Professional" Chapter.

VILLAGE OF WICONISCO.

This place is located on a tract of land sold in 1826 by George Pearce, executor of James Way. It was a forty-eight acre tract, bid off by John Gilbert, who failed to pay the twenty-five dollars required per lot, and it fell into other hands. It was subsequently sold at fifty dollars per acre by the heirs. The town was laid out in 1848 by Thomas Couch and Peter W. Sheaffer. It is largely settled by miners, who with their families compose an industrious and thrifty class of people. It is separated from Lykens by the Wiconisco creek.

The Methodist Episcopal Church edifice is the oldest, having been erected in 1854, and remodeled and enlarged in 1878.

The Evangelical Association is the oldest of the village, having been formed in 1831.

Henry Sheaffer opened the pioneer store in a small log building in 1832. His brother Michael was also another very early settler; he died in 1849. Benjamin Carman kept a store there several years prior to 1848, but moved it to Lykens about that date. George D. Moyer & Son owned and operated a tannery at this point, and was for many years the principal business of the village.

This village was finally overshadowed by the growth of Lykens, and has never become a place of great importance.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

Washington was taken from part of the territory of Mifflin township September 3, 1845. The record of this affair reads thus:

"Beginning at a point on the line dividing said township of Mifflin from Upper Paxtang township, on the property belonging to Philip Lenker; thence a straight line bearing north seventy-five and a half degrees east fifteen hundred and six perches, or near four and three-quarter miles, to a post on the line dividing said township of Mifflin from Lykens township; thence by said line bearing south seven degrees east and about two and three-quarter miles to the top

of Berry's mountain; thence along the north side of said mountain westward four and three-quarter miles to a stone heap; thence along the Upper Paxtang township line north seven degrees west two and three-quarter miles to the place of beginning."

This report was confirmed January 23, 1846. The early history of this section of Dauphin is comprised in that of the Valley proper, for within the confines of the township Andrew Lykens the pioneer settled and has already been mentioned at length.

In 1900 the population of this township, exclusive of Elizabethtown, was placed at 970. The state reports for 1903-4 give the assessed valuation of real estate at \$592,455. The 1905 enrollment of scholars in the public schools of the township was 278, and the number of school houses nine.

ELIZABETHVILLE.

This is an enterprising town of about 900 people, situated on the Summit Branch railroad, nine miles from Millersburg. It was platted in 1817 by John Bender, who owned a large tract of land in that locality. For many years it was known as "Benderstoettle," but was finally renamed for John Bender's wife. Before it was laid out Richard Peter had built a house on the ground. After the platting, the first house was built by John Bender. Martin Paul was the pioneer blacksmith in the place, but John Smith had one nearby prior to that, as did also his father, Adam Smith. The first store in the place was conducted by Benjamin Buffington, in 1842, at which time there were not to exceed a dozen houses in the place. John Bender, founder of the town, had the first hotel, which being on the old Harrisburg road was quite a resort for travelers and teamsters. The first wagon maker was Benjamin R. Buffington. The earliest physician was Dr. John B. Stroup, who came in 1852.

Among the early churches of this locality are the Lutheran and Reformed, a stone structure erected in 1833, by John Adam Heller for \$300. The Methodist people built in 1871, but sold to the United Brethren Society in 1877. Salem Lutheran Church, as it stands to-day, cost about \$8,000.

SUSQUEHANNA TOWNSHIP.

Aside from odd descriptions of lines defining Susquehanna township, as first formed from Lower Paxton territory, there is but little of record value in dwelling upon the subject. Suffice to say

that the present township was, like all the others, much larger in extent than now. It was set off from Lower Paxton on May 1, 1815, by confirmation of the court. It is bounded in part by the corporation of Harrisburg, the limits of which were extended to the northwest by an Act of April 16, 1838. In August, 1847, commissioners were appointed to ascertain the new line of this township, dividing it from the then borough of Harrisburg, who reported the following, to wit: "Beginning at a point at the river Susquehanna near the house of George Hammond; thence a straight line north sixty-four degrees east to a post at the Paxtang creek near a willow-tree two hundred and fifty-nine perches."

This report was confirmed by the court on the 24th January, 1848. By the act of 1860, incorporating the city of Harrisburg, the boundaries of Susquehanna were further trenched upon. The township as now constituted is bounded on the north by Middle Paxtang township, east by Lower Paxtang township, south by Swatara township and the line of the city of Harrisburg, and on the west by the Susquehanna river to the western line of the county. It is named for the river. The lower portion of the township was included in the manor of Paxtang. This township comprises some of the richest of farm lands, especially that portion fronting the river.

Concerning "Coxestown," the late Dr. Egle wrote as follows:

"Estherton, the place known to this generation as Coxestown, was laid out during the French and Indian war by Dr. John Cox, Jr., of Philadelphia, and named by him for his wife Esther. In point of time it was probably the second town laid out within the limits of the county of Dauphin, Middletown preceding it one or two years. The first notice we have of Estherton is on the 2d of October, 1767, when Dr. John Cox, Jr., and his wife Esther, of Philadelphia, by deed did grant and confirm to "The Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts" a lot of ground situate in the "New Town" on the east side of the Susquehanna, lately laid out by the said John Cox, and called Estherton, bounded by Third Street to the westward, by lot No. 65 to the northward, by a sixteen and one-half feet wide alley to the eastward, by lot No. 79 to the southward, in breadth north and south sixty-six feet and two hundred feet long, "for a site for a church and burial-ground for a religious society in communion with the Established Church of England for ever." During the Sullivan campaign of 1779 Estherton was an important point, being the depot of supplies for that army, from whence they were conveyed in batteaux built at Milldetown up the Susquehanna. Major Cornelius Cox, deputy commissary of purchases during the Revolution, who resided

at Estherton, was a son of the original proprietor, and it was under his management that the supplies were furnished to Sullivan's army, aiding in a great measure the successful accomplishment of that expedition. The village probably contained more houses fifty or a hundred years ago than it does to-day. There is nothing at present to aid its growth or prosperity. It contains a Methodist Episcopal Church connected with Dauphin Circuit."

Another hamlet within Susquehanna township is Rockville, five miles from Harrisburg, and on the river. It was first settled in 1774, by one named Roberts. The place was platted, however, by Mrs. Matilda Cox, in 1834, and added to in 1838 by Miss McAllister. "Brushy Rock" was its pioneer name. The post office was called Susquehanna. Here is constructed one of the finest railroad bridges within the state—that of the Pennsylvania system. It has forty-three piers and is three-quarters of a mile in length.

As early as 1881 the Methodist and United Brethren denominations had churches at this point. The location of this hamlet is between the old canal and river, at the foot of the First mountain. In early lumbering days it was an important point on the river, as it afforded a good landing.

Another and more modern hamlet is Progress, in the southeastern part of the township, two miles to the east of Harrisburg. It is chiefly a residence suburb of Harrisburg, and is finely located for homes, and many of its inhabitants are employed in the city.

At the date of 1905 the total assessed valuation of all real estate property within Susquehanna township was placed at \$1,698,-210. There are fourteen school houses, and a good class of schools maintained. The total enrollment of scholars was 623. The population in 1900 was 3,622.

LYKENS TOWNSHIP.

The extreme northeastern sub-division of Dauphin county is now known as Lykens township. It was formerly a part of Upper Paxton, but in January, 1810, the court appointed three commissioners, who subsequently reported favorable to dividing the township as follows:

"Beginning at a pine-tree in the Halifax township line on the summit of Berry's mountain at Peter Richert's gap; thence north ten degrees east along and near a public road which leads from Halifax to Sunbury through Hains' gap, four hundred and sixty perches to a post on the north side of Wiconisco creek near the said

road; thence north eighty perches to a pine; thence running along the public road aforesaid north five degrees west four hundred and seventy perches to Buffington's church, leaving the said church on the westward; thence a course north ten degrees west, leaving the dwelling of John Hopple westward eleven hundred and fifty perches to Mahantango Creek," etc.

The report then follows the lines around the two divisions of Upper Paxtang as they were after taking off Halifax township (running the lines across the river). It is therefore unnecessary to follow them further here, as the line given above shows the division of what was then Upper Paxtang township. This report was confirmed by the court on the 3d of September, 1810, and it was ordered that the eastern division be called Lykens township. Lykens township was reduced in 1819 by the formation of Mifflin township from Upper Paxtang and Lykens, and further in 1840 when that portion south of the north side of Coal or Thick Mountain was erected into Wiconisco township.

This township and the valley is named for Andrew Lycans, one of the earliest pioneers of this section, and to whom full reference has been made in the sketch of Lykens Valley proper.

Gratz Borough was platted in 1805, by Simon Gratz. It is distanced thirty miles from Harrisburg, on the Millersburg and Reading road. It was incorporated April 3, 1852. In 1838 Mrs. Frey kept a tavern, and Solomon Shindle a store at this point.

Among the pioneers thereabouts was Squire Hoffman, who was a magistrate about forty years. When he came to Gratz in 1819 there were but five houses. The first house was built by Ludwig Schoffstall. The next was built by Lewis Faust. The early burghesses of the place after it was incorporated included these:

Theodore Gratz, Daniel Good, Jonas Laudenslager, Daniel K. Osman, Daniel Lehr, Geo. Hoffman, Dr. Schminkey and Frank Fidler.

There are several churches within this township, including St. Simeon's Evangelical, Lutheran and Reformed congregations, organized in 1823. In 1832 a joint meeting-house was erected. Rev. Isaac Gerhart was the first pastor of the Reformed church, and Rev. John Peter Shindel the first to have charge of the Lutheran. Another old church edifice is the Hoffman Reformed church, built about seventy years ago. The land upon which it stood was donated by Squire John Hoffman, who died in 1877. The Union church of the Lutheran and Reformed churches was erected near the Schuylkill county line.

In 1905, there were eight school houses within this township, and an enrollment of 324 pupils.

In 1900 the United States Census placed the population of the township at 1,155. According to State reports in 1904 the total valuation of the real estate property within Lykens township was \$542,980.

MIFFLIN TOWNSHIP.

Mifflin is the central of the three northern townships in this county. Northumberland county is to the north; Lykens township to the east; Washington township to the south, and Upper Paxton to the north of this township. The Mahantango mountains extend along the entire length of the upper part of this township. It is well watered by never-failing streams and springs and has numerous highly productive farms within its borders.

It dates its organization from March 12, 1819, when three townships were made from the then existing territory of two—Lykens and Upper Paxton. The court ordered that it be henceforth known as the townships of Upper Paxton, Lykens and Mifflin.

Much of the history relating to this township is identified and has been reasonably well covered in the sub-chapter on Lykens Valley. There are, however, two important towns within this township—Berrysburg and Uniontown.

Berrysburg is situated on the road leading from Millersburg through Lykens into Schuylkill county, thirty-five miles from Harrisburg, and contains about 400 population. It was incorporated into a borough December 14, 1869. The town was laid out by John Adam Heller in December, 1819, who owned a large tract of land, including the present town and a farm adjoining, now owned by Daniel Romberger. Heller was of a pioneer family in the valley, but removed in 1839 to Sugar Valley, and subsequently to Ohio. John Paul, Jr., surveyed the town for Heller, who called it Berrysburg, from the mountain named Berry's, lying in the vicinity, but for many years went by the name of the proprietor.

A school was organized in Berrysburg about 1826. The different organized churches owned small tracts of land, from ten to twenty acres, on which a school-house was erected, all one story with divisions, one part to be occupied by the teacher and his family and the other as a school-room. About this time the townships now called Mifflin, Washington, Lykens, Wiconisco, and Williams had nine schools,—a territory of one hundred and fifty square miles. All the schools were taught in private houses except three, which were built by the citizens. The land in some cases was purchased

for a few dollars and some donated, but in either instance only sufficient to erect the building. On a fixed day the inhabitants assembled at the place where the house was to be built, and some went to felling trees, others to hauling the logs, and the rest erected the house. In two or three days the house was finished. The furniture was made of pine or oak boards nailed against the wall; the benches made of slabs.

Among the earlier officers of this borough may be named: Burgesses—Jonathan Tobias, Valentine Lenker, John Singer, Jonathan Miller, John Rampell, Jonathan Rock, William Shretzer, Joseph Bender and J. D. Willier. Town clerks of an early date were: Peter S. Bergstresser, John Roop, P. W. Bischoff and J. A. Brugger.

Among the early high standard schools of the place was the Berrysburg Seminary, organized about fifty years ago. It was re-organized in 1879. Many—it has been said one-half—of the teachers in the north half of Dauphin county have been connected with this school at some time in their history. It was built by Rev. H. S. Bolser, and its first teacher, in 1851, was Edward Whitman.

UNIONTOWN.

This borough is in the northeast part of the township, between Deep creek and Mahantango creek. It was platted in 1864, and has developed into an enterprising place of about 600 population. Its post office name is Pillow.

One here finds numerous churches including the Lutheran and Reformed (Union), Evangelical and United Brethren. Near by, on Deep creek was erected many years ago, a cotton mill and a saw-mill; and at Mahantango is an extensive flour mill.

The early settlers of this region were the Deiblers, Bonawitz, Millers, Jurys, Koppenheffers, Bohners, Weists, Boyers, Witmers, Weavers, Willards, Shepleys and Hess.

Mifflin township had in 1900, according to the United States census, a population of 534. In 1905 the total number of schools within her borders was seven with an enrollment of pupils 146, outside the borough. The assessed valuation of the taxable real estate of the township in 1904 was \$428,856.

WILLIAMS TOWNSHIP.

Among the smallest townships in the county is Washington, bounded on the north by Lykens township; on the east by Schuylkill county, on the south by Jackson township and on the west by

Wiconisco township. It was originally embraced within Wiconisco, but on February 7, 1869, was set off by itself, with the following lines: "Beginning at a black-oak on the Schuylkill county line east 46 1-2 degrees south 1380 perches; thence south 81 degrees west 1400 perches along the highlands of Berry's mountain; thence due north 490 perches; thence north 60 degrees east 415 perches to the place of beginning."

It forms what is commonly styled the Williams Valley country. While its domain is small, it is of much general importance as a township. It is the center of the Lykens coal basin and the termination of the Summit Branch railroad. The chief industry of this township is the mining operations.

In 1900, exclusive of the town of Williamstown, this township had a population of 1,790. Total number of schools seven; total enrollment of pupils 285. In 1903-4 the State reports gave the assessed real estate valuation of the township, proper, at \$431,750.

WILLIAMSTOWN.

This great coal mart is near the Summit Branch railway. The Williamstown Colliery is among the most extensive in America. As early as 1873 it shipped 301,926 tons of coal. Operations really commenced here in 1866. The town was laid out by the Coal Company, by Martin Blum, Mr. Heilinder and Henry Workman, which party owned all the land upon which the place was platted. What is the town proper was once offered in exchange for five thousand shingles, and subsequently sold for a span of horses, not worth over three hundred dollars, by a Mr. Updegrave. The first store in the place was kept by Jacob Hartman, and the next three were opened by George Hains, Daniel Batdorf, and Joseph W. Durbin. The oldest house in or near town is that of John Hartman, built before the coal trade opened. Jacob Hartman kept the first tavern and George Hains the second, both in connection with their little stores. Joseph W. Durbin was the first regular merchant on a large scale, and located here in May, 1866. The town was laid out in 1869, and is the largest mining town in the Upper End.

In 1900, Williamstown had a population of 3,000 and had come to be a good commercial point and trading center for the entire northeastern portion of Dauphin county.

HALIFAX TOWNSHIP.

Halifax township is in the northwestern part of Dauphin county, and is bounded on the northwest by the Susquehanna river;

on the north by Upper Paxton township; on the east by Jackson and Wayne townships and on the south by Middle Paxton township. To show the extent of Halifax prior to its sub-divisions, the following record description will be given:

In December, 1803, the court issued an order to commissioners to view and lay out a new township, out of parts of Upper and Middle Paxton townships, and they reported this: "Beginning on the west side of the Susquehanna river, opposite the end of Peter's mountain, thence along the top of Peter's mountain to the Berks and Dauphin county line; thence along the top of said mountain to the Susquehanna river, and across said river and thence to place of beginning." This report was confirmed by the court in March, 1804, and the name then designated was "Halifax." Much of the history of this township centers about Fort Halifax and the town of Halifax, both treated elsewhere.

The township adopted the free school system in 1836. Among those most influential men in bringing this about were Judge Landis and John Mutch.

Opposite the town of Halifax is Clemson's island, once the site of a Shawanese Indian village as late as 1701. A large mound on the island partly examined shows that it was the burial place of the aborigines, which tell of some great, uncommon struggle or sudden calamity, where the large number of dead required their sepulture in one common grave. Various surmises and traditions have come down to us concerning this Indian mound, but whether the result of the famed "grasshopper war" of the Indians centuries ago we know not. Many implements of the Stone Age have been exhumed.

On one of the islands opposite the borough, prior to 1820, was a noted roosting-place of bald eagles.

Matamoras is an old village, about two miles south of Halifax. Three churches were built at this point—the Church of God, the United Brethren, and the Methodist Episcopal. Good schools have prevailed usually. The post office was named "Powell's Valley."

This township has several other churches—a United Brethren, with graveyard, is found south of this village, and to the north is a Union church and cemetery, with another United Brethren church in the northwest part of the territory, just back from the river. A Lutheran and Reformed church was located two and one-half miles northeast of Halifax borough, and the Mennonite, a building a few rods from the last named.

In 1900, Halifax had (exclusive of Halifax borough), a pop-

ulation of 1,155. The State reports gave the real estate assessed valuation in 1904 as \$559,830. The total number of schools in the township in 1905 was ten with an enrollment of 256 pupils.

Lytle's Ferry.—In the fall of 1773 Joseph Lytle removed from Marietta to the spot later known as Lytle's Ferry. The property was obtained by a warrant issued severally to John Kroker, Samuel Hunter and Joseph Lytle, comprising in all about two hundred acres. This place is about four miles north of Halifax, two miles south of Millersburg, and about one-half mile below Berry's mountain, then a formidable barrier to journeying along the river. Here Joseph Lytle established the well-known ferry which became the most important one between Harris' Ferry and Sunbury (Fort Augusta). The property was surveyed in December, 1773, and styled Fairview. Mr. Lytle continued to operate the same until his death in 1791, when the ferry property was purchased by an only son, John Lytle, and Michael Bauer. After a period of about fourteen years—possibly a few years longer—William Moorhead purchased it. He came from Soudersburg, Lancaster county. He tried to establish a town also. It was located on the old Moorhead homestead, about two miles to the south of Millersburg, more recently styled the Finney farm, but now best known as the Miller farm. With all the advertising possible, the town site failed to attract attention, and so without a building ever being erected on the plat, the contemplated county-seat town never materialized, but did make a fine farm-home for generations who have there lived and died.

HALIFAX BOROUGH.

This town is beautifully situated on the Susquehanna river, seventeen miles from Harrisburg. It was platted by George Sheaffer and Peter Rise, July 18, 1784. Thomas and John Penn, proprietaries, issued the first deed to white men, in this locality, to Robert Armstrong, dated February 8, 1775, the warrant for the same having been made April 17, 1764. There seems no doubt that Armstrong was the first settler—the valley and creek still bear his name. The price for this land was equivalent in United States money to about seventy cents per acre, with an addition of a half penny per acre rental, annually to be paid the Penns. Robert Armstrong's house has withstood the storms and changes for many a decade. Of old Fort Halifax, proper mention is made in the "Military Record" Chapter. There remains nothing to mark the spot save a slight elevation of the ground and an old well known to have belonged to the fort. The town of Halifax is on lands deeded to

James Aston, September 29, 1773, and was called Flat Bottom. Another tract near by was also conveyed to Aston, and was known as Scanderoon. From 1729 to 1785 Halifax was in Upper Paxton township, Lancaster county. The plat of the town site extended from the river to the alley of the Henry Shamond property, and from north to south extended the present length of Front street, from Boyer's to Singer's lands. When first surveyed by John Downey lots sold at twenty dollars each, by means of a lottery system. In 1801 most of the houses were built along the river. The first settlers were mostly of the Scotch-Irish class, who were soon forced away and succeeded by Germans. Abraham Landis built a tannery, and subsequently others were built by George Leebricks, John Shammois, and Hassingers. About a century ago four cooper shops did a flourishing business at this point. There were also four distilleries near by, and a few years later was built and operated a hat factory by Isaac Jones.

In those early days Halifax was a booming town, receiving its business life from the above factories and the shad fisheries, the largest, best paying of any along the Susquehanna river. Frequently from fifty to sixty teams came from a distance to haul the fish to markets. There was once a race-track, along the river bottom, where many early-day horse races took place, and in two instances men were killed—one named Brubaker, and another Bower.

Not until May 29, 1875, was Halifax incorporated, its first burgess being Dr. H. W. Bischoff. The present population is about 900. The Halifax Bank was organized August 1, 1871. *The Halifax Herald*, a local paper, was founded February, 1844, by Anthony Wayne Loomis. It was a Democratic organ, and faithfully supported the campaign of 1844 for Polk and Dallas.

In 1799 and 1800 several Methodist Episcopal families settled in the neighborhood, including James Ferguson, Robert Bowes and Thomas Burrell, who came direct from Ireland, and soon a class was formed. The old log meeting house in Halifax was probably the first Methodist edifice in Dauphin county, and was built in 1806. A more detailed account of this society will be found in the "Religious History" chapter.

LOWER SWATARA TOWNSHIP.

Lower Swatara, one of the subdivisions of Dauphin county, is situated at the confluence of the Swatara and Susquehanna rivers, and is bounded on its north by Swatara township. It was formed by an Act of the Assembly passed March 18, 1840, which directed:

"That a part of Swatara township, in the county of Dauphin, south of a straight line forthwith to be run by the Supervisors of said township, commencing at the west end of the bridge over Swatara creek at Nissley's Mill; thence to the residence of Daniel Smith; thence to Christian Roops; thence to Samuel Neidigs; thence to the river Susquehanna at the line dividing the farms of Christian Mumma of John Heagy; and thence immediately by the lower end of Shreiners Island to the York county line, shall hereafter form separate election district and township to be called "Lower Swatara."

June 13 of the same year, by Act of Assembly, the boundary was changed to read "That part of Lower Swatara township in the county of Dauphin, north of straight lines to be run by the supervisors of the township of Swatara and Lower Swatara, commencing at the residence of Daniel Smith; thence to Peter Roops; thence to Christian Good's fulling mill; and thence to the residence of Samuel Neidigs, shall hereafter form part of Swatara township, and that so much of the resolution passed March 18, 1840, as is hereby altered is repealed." Hence the bounds of Lower Swatara township were fixed in 1840 as on the east by Derry and Londonderry townships, from which it is separated by Swatara creek; on the south by the Susquehanna river to the York county line and on the west and north by the township known as Swatara.

Prior to the war of 1812-14 a post-town was laid out within the limits of this township, designated Highspire; it was by an Act of Assembly incorporated into a borough February 7, 1867; such act was annulled April 8, 1868; but it again became a borough in 1904.

It was situated between the Susquehanna river and the Pennsylvania canal, on the turnpike from Harrisburg to Middletown—six miles from the former and three from the latter. It was on the main line of the Pennsylvania railroad.

The village commenced to grow rapidly in 1842, when the following were freeholders within its limits: Conrad Alleman, George Boyer, Jacob Baker, John Carr, Henry Cook (colored), Widow Carr, Jacob Erisman, Henry Fleisher, John A. Fleisher, Henry Fogle, Michael Frantz, Abraham Funk, Andrew Gayman, John Geirstweite, Peter Goul's Estate, Christian Hoover's estate, John Hocker, Lehmen & Stoner, Widow Long, Michael Raymond, David Mumma, Christian Mumma, Jacob Nisley, John O'Brien, John Parthamore, Jacob Roop, Jr., John Roop, Mary Senor (widow), Henry Stoner, Michael Steutz, Swartz and P. Garman, Elizabeth Stoner (widow), Michael Strayer's estate, Michael Ul-

rich, Jr., Henry Wolf, Jacob Waggoner, Matthias Winagle, Robert Wilson.

Two additions were made to the town—one by Major David Mumma, and one later by Judge Isaac Mumma. The oldest houses in the place were those of Jacob Bender, Michael Stoner, Samuel Mumma, Alfred Carman (old "Cross-Keys" tavern), and Jacob Roop. These were all erected prior to the platting of the town in 1814. The first store was kept by a Mr. Leverich, who was succeeded by Conrad Alleman, who operated thirty-five years.

John Sener came from Lancaster and kept the first tavern. The next inn was that of Mrs. Early, the "Cross-Keys." Afterwards Conrad Alleman kept a tavern in connection with Matthias Winagle.

John Sener, about 1800 and later, made edge-tools for this whole region. The first blacksmith was Benjamin Ebersole, whose successor was Jacob Roop, who carried on the shop for forty years. During part of this time Jacob Wolf also had a shop at the other end of town. John Roop succeeded Wolf, and Daniel Long followed Jacob Roop. The first cooper was Benjamin Roop, whose successor was the late Abraham Funk.

In 1775 John Hollingsworth erected a large stone grist-mill, which stood in constant operation until destroyed by fire, March 3, 1860, when owned by the Demmys. In 1863, it was rebuilt of wood by John and Elizabeth Buser, who have since operated it. It is one of the oldest mills in this part of the county, being ten years older than Frey's mill at Middletown.

Lower Swatara being connected with Swatara township until 1840, was by a majority opposed to the establishment of free schools, and year after year voted against it. But the town of Portsmouth, having a population of seven hundred and fifty, was nearly unanimous in favor of the common school system. It was not until 1843 that the township accepted the law, and then only through the efforts of Martin Kendig, William F. Murray and a few others, who took advantage of the almost impassible roads, gathered up every voter in Portsmouth and vicinity that could possibly be got out and carried them to the polls, rightly supposing that the farmers who were, as a rule opposed to the law, would not put in an appearance. Enough votes were thus obtained, not alone to accept the proposition, but also to elect directors who favored its execution.

In 1875 a fine large school building was erected by the board consisting then of George W. Pathemore, A. Ebersole, J. Bingaman, J. Yingst, Isaac Mumma and J. J. Lehman. The architect

was G. Fisher. The present number of school houses in the township is twelve; enrollment, 468; property valuation, \$1,240,000. The population in 1900 was 1,993.

The oldest and most important industry of the borough of Highspire is the Highspire Distillery, which plant was established in 1823 by Robert Wilson, who operated it until 1870. From 1870 to 1873 the operators were Robert Wilson & Son. From 1873 to 1876 it was controlled by B. G. Peters & Co.; from 1876 to 1877 James J. Dull operated it. During the decade from 1877 to 1887 it was handled by A. P. Lusk; from 1887 to 1892 by the Wilson Distillery Company; from 1892 to 1901 by the Wilson Distillery Company, limited; from 1901 to date (1907), the Highspire Distillery Company, limited, has been the owners.

This distillery has produced on an average for the past five years 5,500 barrels per year. Rye is exclusively used, and is brought from the States of Pennsylvania, New York, Michigan and Wisconsin. The mashing capacity of the present plant is 508 bushels per day. The warehouse capacity is 53,000 barrels. The present stock (all bonded) amount to 32,000 packages. The number of men employed, outside of office help, is twenty. Most of the cooperage used by this distillery comes from Baltimore, Maryland.

The present officers of this company are: Charles Goldsborough, chairman; Francis Henry Purnell, of Snow Hill, Maryland, treasurer; Joseph C. Smith, of Harrisburg, secretary and general superintendent.

Prior to the establishment of this plant in 1823, whiskey was made at private stills, from almost every community by the farmers. Thus, they converted their rye into spirits, which in casks they rafted down the streams to Havre de Grace and Baltimore.

SWATARA TOWNSHIP.

An order was issued to the commissioners by the court in September, 1799, to view Lower Paxton township and report at the next session a line dividing the township as near as possible into two equal parts; to which the commissioners returned as follows: "Beginning at the Paxtang creek, where the breast of Landis mill-dam formerly stood; thence south 85 degrees east 193 perches to a hickory in the land of John Neisley; thence south 70 degrees east 375 perches; thence south 80 degrees east 135 1-2 perches to the fence of the Glebe land belonging to the Paxtang meeting-house; thence south 85 degrees east 667 perches to a chestnut tree in Christian Page's field; thence 340 perches to Michael Cassels bake-oven;

thence 200 perches to the house of George Reese; thence 262 perches to a marked hickory on the bank of Beaver Creek on land of Jacob Siders."

The court adopted these lines in 1799; but later Lower Paxton was again divided, and Susquehanna township taken therefrom, by a line from the mountain to near the center of the line of Swatara, giving the south section to Susquehanna. Again in 1842 the court ordered the commissioners to view, ascertain, establish and lay out another line between Susquehanna and Swatara townships from the bridge over Paxtang creek, at the junction of Market and Chestnut streets, in the borough of Harrisburg, to the corner between the township above mentioned and Lower Paxton, which became a law January 18, 1843.

Many of the incidents referred to in the general chapters of this work as occurring in Paxton township, really transpired in what has come to be known as Swatara. The township is situated in one of the finest valleys of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and the land, for the most part, is highly cultivated and improved. In fact, but little poor land can be found within its borders as now described.

The marks of time have obliterated from all records the details concerning the early schools of this township, but suffice to say that with so thorough going a religious sentiment as was found among the early pioneers band, the schools were at least on a par with those of others about them. The church supported a school for many years. At this date (1905) the township has twenty-one school-houses, and an enrollment of 1,024 pupils. The population in 1900 was 4,816. The assessed valuation of the township was in 1903-4, \$1,928,000.

Steelton (Borough), the modern-day manufacturing center of Dauphin county, as relates to steel products, is in the southeastern part of Swatara township, and has had a phenomenal growth.

In 1866, within the territory now comprising the boundaries of the flourishing town of Steelton, there were only six families residing. The Pennsylvania Steel Company were organizing and prospecting for a site for their contemplated works. The board of directors came by a special train and quietly examined the land now occupied by them. The object of their visit was not surmised. A few weeks afterwards Rudolph F. Kelker and Henry A. Kelker were approached and solicited to make sale of the land. The land was covered by a warrant to Thomas Renick, bearing date of March 27, 1738, and by a patent to Richard Peters, bearing date of March 19, 1747, "a tract of land in Paxtang township, Lancaster county." Frederick Kelker purchased the first tract of land of the heirs of

John Snavelly, April 1, 1830, at thirty-seven dollars per acre, and another tract of the heirs of Felix Landis in 1843. When Dr. Lamborn, for the Pennsylvania Steel Company, observed what was to be the character of the works they intended to construct, Mr. Kelker consented to transfer the land to them. The matter was noised abroad, public interest was awakened, and different places desired the works to be located near them. There were gratuitous offers of land, and competition was strong. At Harrisburg subscriptions were invited, and a mass-meeting of its citizens held in the court-house, where impromptu speeches were made. The majority were in favor of locating the works below Harrisburg. The amount of land purchased by these contributions was as follows: From Rudolph F. Kelker thirty-eight acres and one hundred and thirty-four perches at three hundred dollars per acre, and from Henry A. Kelker, forty-three acres and one hundred and fourteen perches at three hundred dollars per acre. The line extends from the centre of the canal to the river at low-water mark. The deed was given January 8, 1866. The entire amount was estimated at \$24,577.50. Subsequently the company bought with their own means fifteen acres and fifty-two perches from Rudolph F. Kelker at \$300 per acre, equal to \$4,597.50. So the total cost of the land was \$29,175.

Having disposed of this quantity of their land for the Pennsylvania Steel-Works, Rudolph F. Kelker bought forty-five acres from Abraham Wolf, and twenty-two acres from Jacob Bender, and also fifty acres for Henry A. Kelker. Completing their purchases, Mr. Kelker commenced to lay out building lots, and offering them for sale. They were only sold to purchasers intending to build, and not with a purpose to advance the plans of land speculators. This land was the first laid out, and was done by Rudolph F. Kelker in person. The lots were in what was formerly known as Lower Baldwin. The surveying was done in April, 1866, by John W. Cowden. Arrangements were made to have streets fifty feet in width, and alleys twenty feet, and each lot to front on a street, and also on an alley. The prices received for the lots varied from one hundred to two hundred and fifty dollars each, according to location. Henry A. Kelker immediately afterwards began to lay out his lots in what was afterwards called Central Baldwin. Adjoining the latter was the farm of Walter L. Trewick. A part of this was sold to the Steel Company, the remainder to Charles L. Bailey, of Harrisburg, who subsequently sold to Josiah Dunkle.

After the location of the steel-works, the officers of the company conferred with Rudolph F. Kelker as to the name of the prospective town. They suggested the name of Matthew Baldwin, a

distinguished philanthropist, and the founder of the Baldwin Locomotive Works at Philadelphia. The name, however, presented difficulties which perhaps were unforeseen. There was a town in Allegheny county called Baldwin, and also a post-office in Butler county of the same name. When the need of a post-office arose, the name chosen was "Steel-works." The post-office was established in 1871, and Joseph B. Meredith appointed postmaster. In October, 1880, the post-office name was changed from Steel-works to Steelton, and the town, including the surrounding villages, subsequently incorporated as Steelton.

The steel-works are situated between the river and the canal, on a level tract of bottom land. Steelton until its absorption of Ewington was located mainly on the turnpike running from Middletown to Harrisburg, and extends nearly a mile. The old turnpike runs parallel with the canal. There are streets which are laid out running back upon the adjoining lands.

In 1875, Messrs. Purdy and Ewing laid out a town on the river directly above the steel-works, which was called Ewington. After the incorporation of the borough of Steelton application was made to the court to include within its limits the town of Ewington, which was directed. The latter had as remarkable a growth and prosperity as the old town of Baldwin. Comprised in one municipality, Steelton is the second town in population in the county, containing over 12,000 population.

The most important industry upon which the business life of this place depends, is the plant known as the Pennsylvania Steel Works, one of the most extensive in the United States. It was formed in June, 1865, beginning with \$200,000 capital. Samuel M. Felton was its first president. They adopted the Bessemer pneumatic process of steel making, when first discovered. The plant began operations in May, 1867, but their extensive steel-rail mills were not ready for work until May, 1868, since which time every conceivable new and useful patent has been bought and put in operation to better supply the growing demand for steel goods, in every shape and form. It is not the province of this volume to go into the scientific and commercial details of so great a plant, but it should be added that their growth has been remarkable, for by the following figures up to the early "eighties," this is evidenced:

1868—Gross tons steel produced,.....	4,118
1869—Gross tons steel produced.....	7,097
1870—Gross tons steel produced.....	11,340
1871—Gross tons steel produced.....	17,281

1872—Gross tons steel produced	20,616
1873—Gross tons steel produced	24,924
1874—Gross tons steel produced	29,200
1875—Gross tons steel produced	40,919
1876—Gross tons steel produced	56,263
1877—Gross tons steel produced	68,995
1878—Gross tons steel produced	83,765
1879—Gross tons steel produced	92,486
1880—Gross tons steel produced	112,886
1881—Gross tons steel produced	127,658
1882—Gross tons steel produced	178,180

The output of this plant in 1902 was *four hundred and sixty thousand tons*.

As an evidence of the thrift of these immense works and the growing demand for steel, the subjoined opinion of the president, Mr. E. C. Felton, is given, being his contribution to a symposium on the business condition of the country and the outlook as reflected in the condition of the steel trade:

"I have no hesitation in saying that, in my judgment, it is the best—that is, the soundest condition I have ever seen in the steel industry. Perhaps the volume of business is no greater than it was at the height of the boom period of 1902; but at that time people were ordering far in excess of their needs, anticipating that, with the great rush of orders, deliveries would be slow and that it was well to get in orders in advance of actual needs. Now there is a strong, healthy demand. The wants of the country are great, and those actual immediate wants fully occupy the capacity of the steel plants of the country."

Brewing Plant: The greatest industry added to the borough of Steelton in 1905 was a brewing plant erected by the National Brewing and Ice Manufacturing Company, owned by Bollinger Brothers, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. It has a capacity of 45,000 barrels per annum. It is an eight-story building, 100x178 feet, combining a brew-house, bottling-works and ice plant.

Steelton Schools: The matter of providing adequate school rooms for the rapidly increasing school population, was beginning to tax the best figurers within the borough. To build a lot of small buildings would seem but folly, and yet the law allowed but certain taxation for such purposes; but the management of the great steel company, knowing much of the burden in taxes, must eventually fall upon them, they wisely concluded to erect a magnificent building,

suitable for many years to come, and that at their own expense, which they did. And it was a modern, fire-proof, steam heated and fully equipped structure. Its site, on an elevation, one of the most charming in all the State. Its size was 80x148 feet. Its material, brick, trimmed with brownstone. The present school facilities are forty-seven schools having an average enrollment of 2,053 pupils.

(See "Religious History" Chapter, for Churches.)

"Chambers' Ferry."—This old landmark of Provincial days is located a short distance below Steelton. It was on the main route to Carlisle, as teams going west crossed here, saving several miles from that going by Harris' Ferry. In later years it went by the name of "Half-way House." Through many generations the ferry privileges were preserved, and in all subsequent transfers of property these have been specially noted and reserved.

MIDDLETOWN TOWNSHIP.

The oldest town in Dauphin county is Middletown, so named on account of its having been midway between Lancaster and Carlisle, a great early-day thoroughfare between the east and west. By turnpike road it is nine miles southeast of the city of Harrisburg, near the confluence of the Susquehanna river and Swatara creek, at which point also the Pennsylvania and Union canals unite. Long before the white men knew ought of this goodly section, here stood an ancient village of the Susquehanna Indians. It is certain, however, that white men effected settlements of some importance earlier than 1720, as preparations were made by the Presbyterian people to erect places of worship at about that date. In 1731 the settlement had increased sufficient to enable a demand to be made upon the authorities for a provincial road, and one was located from Lancaster to Shippensburg in 1736, connecting with one between Philadelphia and Lancaster.

In 1723 the family of Conrad Weiser, with about twenty other families, from the province of New York, leaving Schoharie wended their way in a southwestern direction, traveling through the forest, till they reached the Susquehanna river, where they made canoes, freighted them with their families, and floated down the river to the mouth of Swatara creek, and thence worked their way up till they reached a fertile spot on Tulpehocken creek, in Berks county, where they settled.

In 1732 the provincial land-office was opened for the sale of patents. Previously, several pioneers, the ancestors of a cultivated and patriotic race, "rough Irish," as Logan, Penn's man of all work,

wrote of them, made "claim of settlement," at or near the mouth of the Swatara; principally along the southern part of its valley. When the land-office was prepared for business, four hundred and twenty-three acres, at the mouth of the Swatara, was in the possession of Jacob Job, acquired from a previous owner, "one Anderson." Job was a merchant of Philadelphia, who had acquired his right in adjusting a mercantile venture with a trader of the border.

On the 14th day of May, 1743, Edward Smout, deputy surveyor under Blunston, surveyor for Lancaster county, surveyed for John Fisher, of Philadelphia, "in right of Jacob Job," a tract of land situate in the township of Paxtang, in the county of Lancaster, minutely describing the four hundred and twenty-three acres above named.

On the draft by Smout, it is noted that this tract was "claimed by what I can find settled about fourteen years ago by one Anderson (who before I know not), from whence this wright proceeds." Now fourteen years before 1742 would show "claim" as early as 1728. As has been stated, the locality began to assume importance as a frontier settlement before that.

Smout's survey states that Samuel Means was a landowner on the west line and up the river; that Samuel and William Kirkpatrick owned on the north; east was "Cooper's land by wright of Stewart." These names are found on the assessments of 1750, by which time the Coopers had established themselves on the east bank of the Swatara. The Cooper tract comprised 268 acres.

The south line of the survey is carried four thousand five hundred and five feet, or nearly a mile, when it intersects the Swatara; following its west or right bank, two thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine feet, to its confluence with the Susquehanna river; thence up the Susquehanna three thousand and thirty-six feet, to nearly the north point of the present South Ward of the borough of Middletown. This survey is a copy of the original, indorsed "Lancaster, No. 98, May 22, 1782, Jno. Lukens, Sy. G."

The claim of Job came into possession of John Fisher in 1742. Its history has been preserved by no less an individual than Dr. Benjamin Franklin. Some years after Fisher became possessed of his "right," a dispute arose between the Proprietary land-office and the settlers on the Susquehanna and Swatara, mostly Scotch-Irish, respecting the charges for fees and interest in that important department. It brought the present site of Middletown into the controversy of 1756. It was used as an illustration of the grasping tendency of the heirs of Penn, who then claimed to own the fee of all lands in Pennsylvania.

In the "Historical Review" (appendix) Franklin states that "John Fisher, in right of Jacob Job purchased 423 acres of land in Paxtang township, Lancaster county," under a warrant dated 1742, issued to said Job. Fisher was called upon to pay for the land with ten years interest, in 1747, £141 4s. 6d.

Franklin says further that "The purchaser not being skilled in accounts, but amazed at the sum, applied to a Friend to examine it." The Friend told him he had been overcharged at the land department of the Province.

"The Anderson Job tract" is the one upon which Middletown now stands. John Fisher, a Philadelphia Quaker, appears to have given it to his son, George Fisher, about 1754. Samuel Means and William Kilpatrick, adjoining owners, are on the tax list for 1749-50, but Fisher is not until 1855-56. The land was heavy with excellent timber—"oak, hickory, walnut, chestnut, poplar and laurel trees." It so continued until about 1800, when George Frey had "clearing done on the McClenaghan farm," formerly Kilpatrick's, the tract north of Middletown. For some years prior to 1750 population grew apace in the vicinity of the mouth of Swatara creek. The location was well known to the head men of the province, who spoke of it as the "South End of Paxtang township, Lancaster county."

February 24, 1747, John, Thomas and Richard Penn, Proprietaries of the Province, by patent granted to John Fisher, merchant, of Philadelphia, 691 acres. The said Fisher and his wife, January 27, 1759, granted unto George Fisher, their youngest son, the above land. Upon this tract the said George Fisher laid out the town of Middletown. The exact date of the platting is not now known on the records, but those best posted, place it from 1755 to 1766. There are, however, some evidences of the town having been in existence as early as 1759, at least. The first deed on record for property within its limits was given by Fisher and wife to Peter Spangler, March 1, 1761, for lot No. 18. The consideration being "seven shillings and six pence and one English copper farthing to be paid annually on the first day of May. The only other condition was that a house not less than twenty feet square should be built within one year. So it is quite certain that legally, the town had its birth in 1760. The reason the size of the lots vary in some blocks, is by reason of the fact that chains were not used in this survey, but ropes, which in dragging over the wet grass and then drying out made a variation, when measured after having contracted, in one case and being longer in the other case.

With so many golden opportunities to offer, the place grew

rapidly. From the head of the river to this point, navigation was comparatively safe, but it was believed on account of the rapids below this point, it was impassible. Hence this being the end of navigation all the produce from the upper country found its way to this general distributing point, much was even sent to Maryland and Virginia.

The Germans, who succeeded the Scotch-Irish, were much slower and lacked the spirit of enterprise of their predecessors, and Harrisburg, though nearly three decades younger, soon outstripped Middletown in population. During the Revolutionary War this place became a depot for Hessian prisoners, and a commissary department was here established.

After the Revolution was ended trade greatly revived and continued until 1796, when it gradually declined. Until then the mouth of the Swatara creek was considered the termination of the Susquehanna and tributary streams. It was not thought safe for boats below that point. In 1796 an enterprising German miller named Kreider, from the neighborhood of Huntingdon, on the Juniata, arrived in the Swatara in an ark, fully freighted with flour, with which he safely descended to Baltimore, where he was amply compensated for his adventure. His success becoming known throughout the interior, many arks were built, and the next year this mode of transportation became established. This trade increasing, a number of enterprising young men were induced to examine critically the river from the Swatara to tide-water, by which they became excellent pilots. The enterprise of John Kreider thus diverted the trade of this place to Baltimore, where it principally centred until the Union canal was completed in 1827, when it was again generally arrested at its old post. It would probably have so continued if the Pennsylvania Canal had not been continued to Columbia, by which the principal obstruction in the river, the Conewago Falls, was completely obviated. A large trade, however, in lumber and other articles of produce is still intercepted here, supplying the valleys of the Swatara, Quitopahilla, Tulpehocken, and the Schuylkill.

Dr. Egle, a local historian adds:

“For a long period it was the great timber and lumber mart of the Susquehanna river. Every spring and fall the mouth of the Swatara was crowded with rafts and arks loaded with boards, shingles, grain, whiskey, plaster, and other marketable products of the up-river country, and not only was the mouth filled, but the shores of the river some distance below and for two miles about the ‘point,’ were lined with every kind of river craft. During the rafting season all was bustle and activity, and the handling, counting,

and measuring of the lumber, grain, etc., gave employment to large numbers of men, some of whom came from great distances to work, returning to their homes when the busy season was over. The spring and fall freshets were harvest times for the merchants and tavern-keepers. Laborers were in demand and received good wages, and most of them were liberal patrons of the stores and inns. The 'Yankees,' as all the up-river men were styled, were generally a boisterous class, and when released from the restraint of their homes usually took a spree, spending their hard earnings freely, but before returning to their families laid in a supply of the necessities for home consumption sufficient to last until they could make another trip. A row of store-houses lined the road facing the Swatara (some of which have been converted into dwelling-houses and are still standing, but so changed in appearance as not to be recognized), and these were frequently filled from cellar to garret with grain, whiskey, etc. These articles, with lumber of all kinds, were transported in wagons from this point in every direction, teams coming from Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia. After Kreider had succeeded in running the falls with boats, Thomas Burbridge, a merchant of Wyoming, in the following year (1797) freighted and ran in one season ninety-nine arks loaded with coal, a few of which failed to reach their destination for want of skillful pilots. Much of the trade with this place was carried on in keel-boats (or Durham boats, as they were sometimes called after their first projector), and they were the only ones that ascended and descended the Susquehanna. These boats were fifty or sixty feet in length and about nine in width, and required a crew of eight expert polemen and a steersman to each boat. Considerable trading was done by these boats during their trips. Their approach to the villages along their route was signaled by the blowing of a horn, and those who were desirous of making purchases or of disposing of any surplus products were offered an opportunity. In order to avoid the rapids known as the 'Conewago Falls,' a short canal was made, reaching from the head of the falls to York Haven, on the York county side of the river. This enabled these small boats to pass up and down in safety, but on the completion of the Pennsylvania canal that channel was abandoned, and York Haven, which at one time promised to be a place of note, was 'finished.' The Scotch-Irish settled here first, but they were unable to succeed in farming as against the German immigrants, who soon got 'forehanded' where the former could not make a living. Then again, there began to be intermarrying between the young people of the two nationalities, which displeased the Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, who gradually sold out their possessions and moved away."

The following is a list (from record) of the taxables in Middletown in 1782—just after the close of the war for Independence:

Frey, George, 40 acres.	Tebemak, Frederick, 71 acres.
Castle, Nicholas.	Miller, Jacob.
Patimore, Philip.	Moore, Thomas H., 2 stills.
Crabb, William.	Wickersham, Ab., 10 acres.
Shaffner, Henry.	Wolfley, Conrad, 20 acres.
Bombach, Conrad, 5 acres.	Miller, Adam.
Davis, Henry.	Myer, Henry.
Scott, Patrick.	Shuster, Peter.
Defrance, John.	King, Christian, 73 acres.
Dowdle, Daniel, a tan-yard.	Lowman, George.
Harrigan, Patrick.	Walker, Valentine.
Gross, Abram.	Farr, Abram, a tan-yard.
Gross, Michael.	Shertzer, Samuel.
Gregg, Joseph.	Shoky, George, 70¾ acres.
Hollenbach, John.	Jamison, Alexander.
Minsker, Thomas.	Seebaugh, Christian.
McCann, Henry.	Hemperly, Martin.
Shirts, Christian, 10 acres.	Harris, Henry.
Conrad, Michael.	Shaffner, Henry.
Hubley, Frederick, 1½ acres, a tan-yard.	Cryder, Christian.
Bolinger, Emanuel.	Wells, William, 5 acres.
Backenstoe, John, 5 acres.	Barnet, John.
Minsker, John 2½ acres.	Rickert, Peter.
McClure, David.	Crabb, Thomas.
Parks, Samuel.	Sneider, John, a tan-yard.
Lipse, Anthony.	Lenning, Dr. John.
Suader, Jacob.	Conn, Daniel.
Hemperly, Ludwig.	Kennedy, Robert.
Space, Christian.	Kissinger, John.
Graft, Philip.	Sneider, Mark.
Bydle, Michael.	Gross, George, Jr.
Lytle, John, 1 servant.	Atlee, David, silversmith.
Hepick, Christopher.	Atlee, Philip.
Cremer, Elizabeth.	Gross, George, Sr.
Miller, Peter.	Sneagonce, George.

The highest valuation is that of George Frey, eight hundred dollars. He returned five horses and nine cows.

George Fisher remained until death on a well cultivated farm home near the town. It had been bequeathed to him by his father, John Fisher, a noted Philadelphia merchant. He too, being of the Quaker faith, was followed by other Quakers, who with a "good sprinkling" of the Scotch-Irish people made up the settlement and greatly enjoyed the village up to the Revolution. An extensive trade with the Indians and whites from up the Susquehanna and also from the Western traders, was carried on. The Scotch-Irish nearly all followed the trail of emigration southward.

Jeremiah Job was the first actual settler on lands now compos-

ing Middletown. In 1805 and 1806 two of his daughters, maiden ladies, Polly and Sally, taught school at this place.

When Emanuel Bolinger, a Revolutionary soldier came to the place there were but four persons buried in the old (first) Lutheran grave-yard. Christian Seabach was the first hatter in the town, and Jacob Shertz the pioneer black-smith. A nailmaker named Jacob Peeler taught school in 1808-09. A Mr. Crabb kept the first inn, and about 1800 one was kept by Charles Wade, at the east end of the village. The Washington house was built in 1836, Peter Young becoming the landlord. In 1807 the only store of the place was kept by John Landis, on Main street. To know that he enjoyed a good trade, it needs but to be stated that the pioneer cooper, Conrad Seabach made for him nine hundred (fifty pound) tubs in one year, in which to pack the butter he had traded for. The first store in town was kept by George Frey, whose clerk, Christopher Frederick Oberlander, later became his partner. Oberlander was born in 1748, and died October 21, 1795. The first to engage in the lumber business was Enoch Skeer, whose "yard" was piled under and around a tree to keep the high waters from sweeping it away! John Snyder succeeded him in trade. In 1809 John Smith dealt in plaster, and conducted a good hotel. As high as fifty teams at one time came for plaster for "enriching land." Jacob Rife, Sr., purchased the Keystone tannery in 1830, and with his sons it was carried on over fifty years. Between 1810 and 1825 John Snyder had a pottery on the corner of the Square, where Ringland's drug store later stood.

Among the pioneer physicians were Dr. Romer, who located prior to 1770. Also Dr. Charles Fisher, who was born in 1766 and died in 1808. Dr. James McCamman began his practice about 1800; he died in 1813. Dr. Abraham Price was contemporary with him. Then came Drs. McClelland, Brown, etc. In 1883 the oldest practicing physician there was Dr. Benjamin J. Wiestling, who had at that date been in active practice for more than forty years. Dr. Meyrick practiced from 1795 to 1815, and Dr. Simonton read medicine with him.

On May 25, 1811, the yearly market at Middletown was first advertised to commence June 11th following, at which time and place a great number of valuable horses, cows, sheep, lambs, calves, and hogs, with many other articles, such as pickled oysters, roast beef, punch, and wine, were to be offered for sale. These "old-time fairs" were noted days in the town and vicinity. The whole place would ring with drums, banjos, bagpipes, trumpets, fiddlers, and fifes, besides many other noises. The "Square" was the grand

centre of attraction for the multitude of strangers and citizens. In one place might be seen the juggler performing all manner of tricks; in another rope-dancers were pirouetting; in still another anacondas, tame elephants, learned dogs, and a host of other rare and curious animals were exhibited. These, however, were only accessories and adjuncts to the fair, which, in truth, was a great commercial mart, where goods and chattels of almost every kind were sold, from a hank of yarn to a mammoth bull. In several parts of the Square booths of entertainment were erected, where revelry, mirth, and feasting were indulged in with a degree of license unknown at other times and seasons. In other booths again the more staid farmers and the large households that they brought with them could provide themselves with food at a reasonable price and in a decent manner. Through the streets and alleys in the neighborhood of the Square would float a mixed multitude of all sorts,—buyers, sellers, minstrels, musicians, old women, beautiful girls, young children, “Yankees,” wagoners, all jostling, bustling, talking, laughing, singing, and joking in the utmost good humor. So demoralizing, however, did these fairs become that they were expressly forbidden by law.

The following persons “took out licenses to keep houses of public entertainment” in Middletown from 1793 to 1803, and some of them continued to do so many years after: Henry Moore, Ludwick Wolfley, Peter Kipe, John McCann, George McCormick, Frederick Rothfong, John Blattenberger, Christian Rodfong, Michael Hemperly, John McCammon, William Crabb, Benjamin McKinley, John Benner, John Smith, George Toot.

PORT ROYAL.

On the 29th of January, 1774, a patent was issued to William Breden for eighty-seven acres and one-half of an acre, which he located at the mouth of the Swatara. On the 10th of May, 1774, Breden sold this land to Henry Wearer, “miller,” of Caernarvon township, Lancaster county, Elijah Wickersham, merchant, and Joseph Leacock, of Philadelphia, as tenants in common. They laid out a town, naming it Port Royal, into four hundred and sixteen lots. On June 15, 1774, Leacock sold his interest to Wearer and Wickersham, and upon the same day Wearer and Wickersham made an equitable division of the lots between them. Each took alternate lots. Wearer got two hundred and eleven lots and Wickersham two hundred and five, with a large lot on Salmon street.

After the river became a highway for the transportation in “arks” and keel-boats, to the mouth of the Swatara, thence over-

land to Philadelphia and Baltimore, Port Royal was an important point. But the construction of the canal around Conewago Falls, through which keel-boats passed down the river, destroyed its prospects.

Again, to show the reader of to-day how wild and enthusiastic were some of the early day land owners, as well as in these modern times, an advertisement of "Harborton," by the proprietor, George Fisher, who had already reaped well from his venture at Middletown, will be here annexed:

"HARBORTON!"

"The subscriber having laid out a new town at the confluence of the Swatara with the Susquehanna, in the county of Dauphin, proposes to dispose of the lots at sixty dollars each, when deeds in fee-simple are delivered for them. As the object of the proprietor is to promote immediate improvement and not present emolument, and as many of the lots will now sell for from one hundred to three hundred dollars, and none of less value than forty dollars, the preference will be determined by drawing the several numbers from a wheel.

"The navigation of the Susquehanna thus far down is perfectly safe; but from this to Columbia, a distance of twenty-one miles, it is obstructed by the Swatara and Conewago Falls and many other rapids, so as to render it precarious and hazardous, and sometimes impracticable.

"The well-known harbor formed by the mouth of Swatara is not only the most capacious, but the only safe one on the river, and as produce to more than a million dollars annually floats down the Susquehanna, a great proportion of which, it is presumed, will be transported from here to the Philadelphia market on the turnpike road now making and nearly completed to Lancaster, a distance of twenty-four miles, and the contemplated canal from the Susquehanna to the Schuylkill, which will enter the harbor through this town. The extensive command of water here for the turning of mill machinery and other water-works, and its vicinity to the great iron-works owned by Messrs. Coleman & Grubb, added to the facility with which an abundant supply of coal of the Susquehanna and Juniata may be had, when all combined, will fully justify the assertion that no town on the Susquehanna offers more advantages, nor none more certain prospects of gain to the enterprising merchant and mechanic than this.

"The site is an inclined plain, gradually rising from the margin of a bank from ten to fifteen feet above low water to a summit of fifty feet, commanding many beautiful prospects, as well land as water, and is as healthy as any on the river.

Tickets may be had of the subscriber, and at other places, where plans of the town may be seen.

“GEORGE FISHER.”

“Feb. 16, 1809.”

On the 17th of March, 1814, George Fisher and wife conveyed to John Swar, of Lancaster county, that portion of “a certain tract of two hundred and twenty-five acres on which the town of Portsmouth is laid off.” John Swar and Anna, his wife, conveyed the lots to various persons. “Portsmouth” was between Middletown and the Susquehanna river, and in it the Union Canal, the Pennsylvania, Harrisburg and Lancaster railroads all intersected. On March 9, 1857, Portsmouth then having a population of seven hundred and fifty, was consolidated with Middletown.

THE KING’S HIGHWAY.

The old road from Philadelphia to the Ohio, passed through Middletown and formed what is now Main street. This road was laid out about 1730. Over this thoroughfare nearly all the travel between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh passed. After the above-named turnpike companies were incorporated they adopted a large portion of the old road as their line. The macadamizing of the road enabled much greater loads to be taken than before. Dry-goods, groceries, etc., were loaded at Philadelphia in large wagons, called “Pitt” or “Conestoga” wagons, hauled by teams of six horses and delivered at Pittsburgh or intermediate points, and returned laden with Western produce, such as flour, bacon, feathers, and whiskey. The time occupied by the wagons for the round trip between these two cities was usually from six to eight weeks, according to the condition of the roads. Passengers and mails were drawn in stages by four horses, relays of which were provided at regular stations some miles apart. They were generally driven at a rapid rate, and the distance between here and Philadelphia was made in two days. The coaches held nine passengers inside, with room for one on the outside with the driver. The mail bags occupied a recess beneath the driver’s seat, and the baggage was stored in the “boot” at the back of the stage.

Incorporated as a Borough, Middletown became an incorporated borough February 19, 1828, with the following original boundaries: “Beginning at a stone at the east end of the town on the south side of Main street, thence south six degrees east forty-one perches to a stone; thence south sixty-six degrees west sixty perches to an apple tree; thence south sixty-six degrees west eighty-two

perches to a stone; thence south twenty-two degrees, east two perches and five-tenths to a stone; thence south sixty-seven and a half degrees west thirty-two perches to a stone; thence north twenty-four degrees west across Main street sixty-one perches to a stone; thence north thirty-four degrees east six perches to a stone; thence north thirty-two degrees west twenty-one perches to a stone; thence north seventy degrees east thirty-two perches to a stone; thence north thirty-two degrees west two perches to a stone; thence north sixty-five degrees, east one hundred and eight perches to a stone; thence north sixty-six degrees, east sixty-one perches to a stone; thence south eight degrees west forty-six perches to a stone; and thence along the south side of the said Main street south eighty-nine degrees east seven perches to the place of beginning."

The first election was held the second Tuesday in April, following, at the tavern of David Kissecker. March 9, 1857, the limits and boundaries were extended by an act of the legislature to include the town of Portsmouth. April 13, 1858, the council was empowered to erect a "lock-up." An ordinance of March 30, 1857, prohibited the running at large of dogs in the borough. The first record book of the place was destroyed by fire in 1855, when the residence of Henry Stehman, who was then a burgess, was burned. The subsequent records were imperfectly kept, so no true list of officers will here be attempted. For a history of the numerous church organizations and the history of their several buildings the reader is referred to the chapter of this work entitled "Religious History."

Banking. The Bank of Swatara was organized November, 1813, and the following is an extract from a contemporaneous account of the same.

"At a large and respectable meeting of the inhabitants of Middletown and the adjoining neighborhood, in the county of Dauphin, the 19th day of November, 1813, convened to take consideration of the propriety of establishing a bank in said town, James Hamilton was appointed chairman and Elisha Green secretary."

After a long preamble, setting forth the resources of the country, it was finally

"*Resolved*, That a bank be established at Middletown, aforesaid, with a capital of \$250,000, with permission to increase the sum to \$500,000, divided into shares of fifty dollars each, to be conducted by the president and twelve directors, and to be styled the Bank of Swatara."

The mania for creating banks seized upon the legislature in 1814, at a time when all industry was deranged by the war with Great Britain. The governor of the Commonwealth protested, but the two-thirds vote carried the measure over his head, and the State was divided into banking districts. Under its provisions Dauphin county got two banks—the Harrisburg, with \$600,000 capital, and the Swatara at Middletown with eight thousand shares, or \$400,000, \$100,000 paid up. The gentlemen appointed to receive subscriptions to the stock of the Middletown bank were: Thomas R. Buchanan, George Bower, Isaac W. Van Leer, Henry Berry, George Fisher, John Shelly, James Wilson, Jacob Hershey, James Hamtlien, Christian Spayd, Elisha Green, Ephraim Heller, William Lauman. The bank opened, with its paid up capital, and with John Nelson, a careful merchant, as its cashier. James Hamilton was its president. For several years it was carried on with prudence and success. As it had never declared a dividend, great was the amazement among the stockholders, when in a few years, it closed its doors. Its business was closed up by Mr. Nelson at Harrisburg, where he became cashier for the State Treasury. Soon after it commenced business the above bank was robbed of \$40,000 in unsigned notes. The robber was arrested at Meyerstown, Lebanon county, and the money recovered. He proved to be a man named Rennock, and had failed in business in Philadelphia. He was sent to the penitentiary for the offense.

The National Bank of Middletown was first organized in May, 1832, as a State Bank, known as the Bank of Middletown.

In 1864 it was changed to a national bank. Its first president was Benjamin Jordan, who continued from 1832 to 1841, and was succeeded by Dr. Mercer Brown, and he by George Smuller in 1854, who died in 1882, when J. Donald Cameron was chosen president; Seymour Raymond was vice-president, and D. W. Stechman, cashier. General Simon Cameron was cashier from 1832 to 1850, when his son, J. Donald Cameron (United States Senator) succeeded him. This banking house was always classed among the best in Dauphin county, until 1894, when it suddenly failed for a large amount. It had just completed a magnificent, brown-stone bank building, now occupied by the Farmers' Bank.

The Farmers' Bank of Middletown was organized early in the eighties. It was a State bank, by James Young and others. Benjamin F. Peters was the first president; V. C. Coolbaugh, vice-president; Lee H. Nissley, cashier. The present officers are B. S. Peters, president; A. H. Reider, cashier. The capital stock is \$50,000.

EMAUS INSTITUTE.

At Middletown, in 1837, there was erected the Emaus Institute founded by a bequest of George Frey, of Middletown, who died in 1806. In 1874 it was removed to its present site. The life of Mr. Frey (his real name was Everhart) was marked with romance. When Mr. Fisher, the founder of the town, first came to this place, he used to hire George Everhart, who was then a penniless German lad, to assist in plowing the fields and clearing up his new land. George lived with Mr. Fisher some years, until he had saved a little fund, but his ambition looked beyond the plow, and investing his money in a stock of trinkets, finery and other articles for Indian traffic, he mounted his pack and started up the Susquehanna. Passing the mountains he encountered a party of soldiers from the garrison at Fort Hunter, who arrested him as a runaway redemptioner (a servant who had been sold for a time to pay his passage from Europe), a character common in those days, and far more consistent with George's appearance and language than that of a peddler: for what peddler, said they, would risk his life and property thus alone and on foot on this dangerous frontier? "Ich bin frei! ich bin frei!" (I am free), repeated George earnestly in German, in reply to their charge. He succeeded in convincing them of his independence, and went with them to the garrison, where he became quite a favorite, the soldiers knowing him by no other name than that of "Frey," which they had caught from his first reply to them. He sold out his stock and pack at a fine profit, and continued to repeat his adventures, still passing as George Frey, until he was able to start a store in Middletown, where he afterwards erected a mill.

Near the close of the Revolution, when the old Continental money was gradually depreciating, George, who always kept both eyes open, contrived to be on the right side of the account, so that instead of losing he gained immensely by the depreciation; and, in short, by dint of untiring industry, close economy, sharp bargains, and lucky financiering, he at length became the capitalist of the village, and owned much of the real estate in and around the town. Although married, he was never blessed with children; hence he made the bequest to found an institution to cheer and educate the fatherless children of a succeeding age, and Emaus Institute is a splendid monument to George Frey's benevolence. It was the first institution of the kind projected in this country. The bequest for its endowment was signed May 12, 1806.

A notice of the death of Frey, the most prominent individual of the locality, appears in the *Morgenrothe*, a German newspaper of

Harrisburg, published by Benjamin Mayer, May 17, 1806. There is no obituary further than that he died "at Middletown, on Tuesday last, at a great age, and was a citizen of wealth and renown." At his demise he could not have been less than eighty years of age. We find him trading in 1762-64 at Forts Hunter and Augusta (Sunbury). In 1768 he kept tavern in Middletown; and it is stated that he was employed about Middletown years before, certainly as early as George Fisher. Frey appears as the owner of the mill and whatever rights then attached in 1766. He was a very successful man for forty years after. He was buried on the Middletown farm in 1806, removed in a few years to "the Emaus," and now rests at the new Orphans' House covered by a proper and deserved monument. Some years prior to 1806 Mr. Frey had determined to found the institution, which was afterward established and commenced its erection prior to his death. The building, however, was never completed; it was built of logs thirty by forty feet in size and two stories high. It was roofed but not enclosed. In this state, it remained until decay ruined it.

This benefactor, George Everhardt (Frey), was born March 3, 1732, in Klatte, in the county of Darmstadt, kingdom of Wirtemberg. According to his contemporaries, he came to this country as a redemptioner in 1749 and served his time.

This institution was the *first* of its kind in this country. It owes its existence to George Frey, who by will provided for its erection and maintenance. Among other provisions of this man's will were the following: "He bequeaths all his property, to wit: a grist-mill, with 6 acres of land on the Swatara, and the right to a mill-race through the Fisher estate; 498 1-4 acres purchased from Blair McClenachan; 284 1-2 acres purchased from Andrew McClure, Roan McClure and Jonathan McClure; 120 acres "contiguous to the town of Middletown;" 4 houses in Middletown, to wit: One occupied by himself, one by Charles McDowell, one by Memucan J. Howell, and one by Michael Hemperly; 120 lots in Middletown, 207 acres in Northumberland county; about 300 acres on Penn's creek, and all his personal property; in trust to John Landis, *merchant*; Dr. Charles Fisher, of Middletown; Jacob Rife, farmer of Derry township; John Caesel, of Swatara township, *yeoman*; in trust, to erect and support an Orphan House, which shall be called "Emaus," and provide for the education of as many poor orphan children as the rents and profits of the said estate would allow; excepting a house and lot, and such furniture, money, etc., as his wife may need.

He orders that the trustees, a principal and a tutor, shall be

members of the institution. That they shall within two years after his death, "at furthest" carry his will into effect."

"The trustees shall be respectable freeholders of Dauphin county, and regular members of some protestant church. The principal and tutor must be of good moral character, and "regular members of the Evangelical Lutheran religion."

His heirs contested the will and a long, expensive term of litigation ensued, and nearly one-half of the original fund was swallowed up in court expenses, but after many years the house was built between Middletown and Portsmouth in 1837, and moved to its present site in 1874. The institution is devoted to the education of poor orphan children, who are carefully trained in the doctrines of the Lutheran church. Instruction is given in both English and German. The charter has been so altered by the Legislature as to permit the establishment of a literary and scientific department. Since its removal to the present site, it has been under the charge of William A. Croll, principal. It still flourishes and is carrying out the design of its founder.

Schools. The first schools in Middletown were private schools. The first to teach English was kept by Mrs. Ward, Jacob Peeler the nail-maker, was the first male teacher. He worked at his trade summers and taught winters. Rev. John F. Hay taught in a log building on Pine street. He became the founder of College Hill Seminary at York, Pennsylvania. When the free school law passed in 1834, Middletown was among the earliest to adopt it. The first school directors were: Dr. Mercer Brown, president; John Croll, secretary; Christian Spayd, treasurer; John Bomberger, E. J. Ramsey, Peter Kob. With the march of years the public schools have been the pride of the place, and to-day stand high.

In 1904 Middletown had twenty-four schools and a total enrollment of 1,241 pupils, which indeed is in marked contrast to the days described by a local writer, speaking of the early schools at this place:

"There were no free schools, and teaching was different from what it is now. The teacher sometimes provided his own school-room, bought his own fuel, made his own fires, and kept the room in order. A quarter's schooling consisted of thirteen weeks, and no week was complete unless we made five days and a half. If we missed the half day on Saturday, we had a full day the next Saturday. There were no steel pens at that time and no printed copy books; the teacher made all the pens from goose-quills, and 'set copies' after school hours. For all this he received from \$1.50 to \$2.00 a quarter for each scholar. Those who were too poor to

pay for the education of their children, the county made provision for, and the teacher was obliged to go to the county seat to get his pay from the commissioners."

The city now has the following churches, spoken of in detail under the head of "Religious History:" The Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, Lutheran, Episcopal, United Brethren, Church of God. All have commodious edifices except the Episcopal, who rent a room in which to worship.

For an account of the history of the newspapers of this place, the reader is referred to the "Professional Chapter." The *Journal* is the old reliable paper of the city.

The oldest fire company of the place was what was styled, the "Union," in 1828. Each bucket was marked with the owner's name and some of them are kept to this day as relics. The United States Engine Co. was formed in 1851. The place has always had good fire companies.

VARIOUS INDUSTRIES.

The Susquehanna Iron-Works.—About the year 1848 Samuel Jenkins (and afterwards Dr. Andrew Patterson established a foundry here, at which stoves and other castings were made, and was the nucleus of the Susquehanna Iron-Works. In 1856, Nisley, Brother & Co. (the latter being Seymour Raymond) opened their foundry here with ten hands on the same site where the above iron-works are now located. In the same year James Campbell & Son (Joseph Campbell) established their machine-works. In 1864 these two establishments were united under the firm of Raymond (Seymour) & Campbell (James), and have been in successful operation ever since. The firm transacts a general foundry and machine business, the latter being the most extensive branch up to the panic of 1873, since which time the former has taken the lead. This is the pioneer establishment of the town, and the first manufacturing house organized here outside of the lumber business save the furnaces. It has been the nucleus around which other large establishments have since been built up. In its first year it employed but few hands, and its business did not exceed ten thousand dollars, but it now employs hundreds of men, and its business is hundreds of thousands of dollars annually. It weathered the financial storms of 1856-57, and the panic of 1873. In 1885 an account of its warehouses, etc., was as follows: "Warehouse 66 x 90 feet, has five floors besides basement. The foundry is 70 x 144 feet and a

wing 80 x 40 feet in which is room for fifty moulders. Its brick pattern shop is 30 x 80 feet, and is fire proof. There are two frame buildings 130 and 85 x 30 feet for storing castings, patterns, etc. The machine shop is three stories high, 42 x 95 feet; a blacksmith shop 50 x 80 feet. The building for storing plates is 45 x 90 feet—two floors. Railroad tracks connect all the buildings making shipping convenient."

The Cameron Furnace, at first called the Christiana furnace, was established prior to 1840, by John Gamber, who named it for a daughter. It was originally a charcoal furnace. The "Round Top" and much more woodland was cleared to furnish the charcoal. Later it became an anthracite furnace. These plants contributed largely to the prosperity of the places. As time went on many business changes came in ownership, but to-day the iron industry is great. John Jewitt came into possession of these furnaces, and Mr. Gamber rented and ran them for a short time; then Grubb and Cabine; then Care and Landis. Theodore Burr, who built the Harrisburg bridge, constructed the later works, which were afterwards owned by Joseph H. Landis, James Young and J. Donald Cameron, doing business under the name of the "Cameron Furnace Company."

This furnace had a forty-seven and a half foot stack, a thirteen and a half foot bosh, and a capacity of seven hundred tons pig iron per month. It was torn down in 1904 and its site is now occupied by the brick plant.

The Stubbs Furnaces. In 1796 two brothers, Daniel and Thomas Stubbs, of England, erected a furnace near the mouth of Swatara creek, on what is still known as the "Steel Furnace Lot," for the purpose of making blister steel." They continued many years. By many it is claimed this was the first steel manufactured in America. Later on a son of one of the Stubb's, in company with John Elder, built another furnace, a quarter of a mile above this one. Its retorts were standing until about 1890. They more nearly resembled a bake-oven than they did our modern furnaces.

The American Tube and Iron Works was at first the Middletown pipe mill, operated by men of Philadelphia mostly. They made pipe of two inches and less in diameter. From 1873 to 1879 the works were idle; then George Matherson, James Young and others resumed the work and greatly extended the plant until it became among the largest in the country. The forming of trusts has affected these factories above named more or less, but the amount of business still carried on is the life of the city. In these works fifteen hundred men find employment.

The Middletown Car Works were started in 1869, and in 1881 were purchased by Michael Shad and Arthur King. Tens of thousands of freight cars have been turned out from these extensive shops. The company has been reorganized, and is now larger than ever. A newly invented dump car, made of steel is being manufactured on a large scale. Six hundred men are now employed in these car-shops.

A Cigar Factory is in operation, the capacity of which will demand the employment of five hundred persons.

The Pennsylvania Steel Works, only two and a half miles from Middletown, employ eight thousand men.

"*Deckard's Mill*" (properly speaking the Cameron Mill), on the east bank of the Swatara, opposite Frey's Mill, was on the same tract of land as the Cameron furnace, and owned by the same persons. It was built by James Hamilton in 1803. It was originally supplied by water conveyed through a race on the East bank of the Swatara, fed by a tumbling dam about three feet high, which crossed the river about a quarter of a mile above the present feeder-dam, where the ravine comes through the hills on the East side. This dam, as well as, later, the feeder-dam, were provided with booms, and many hundred feet of logs were floated to and from it. It was torn down in 1903.

James Hamilton, the builder of the mill, was born on the Swatara, in 1754. During the Revolution he was first, 2nd Lieutenant in Captain John Murray's company, Pennsylvania Rifle Battalion; was afterwards captain in the First Pennsylvania; was taken prisoner by the British at the battle of Brandywine; was subsequently exchanged; was promoted Major in the Second Pennsylvania, December 10th, 1778. At the surrender of Yorktown, October 19th, 1781, "Major Hamilton with a detachment marched into the town, took possession of the batteries, and hoisted the American flag." He afterwards went with the Pennsylvania troops under General Anthony Wayne to Georgia and South Carolina, where he served until the close of the war, in April, 1783.

In 1900 the United States Census gave Middletown 5,608 population but it now has fully 6,000. Its manufacturing plants have in a degree taken the place of the early day lumber and grain business. Its prosperity comes largely from its plants of production as follows:

A hosiery mill employing over two hundred girls and women; and there are a shale brick kilns, stove works, rolling mills, car shops, flour mills, etc.

The city is provided with an excellent water-work system, and

is illuminated by gas and electricity. Its fire department is fully abreast with modern times. The historic stream—Swatara creek, indeed a river—is spanned by fine bridge structures, and held back by a strong dam, which affords excellent water power.

Middletown was the home of the famous "Charlie Ross" family. This boy, it will be remembered, was kidnapped, and although a fortune was spent for his recovery, he was never found. It is also the birth-place of Senator J. Donald Cameron, whose career in the United States Senate is a part of national history.

Post Office. The Middletown post office was secured in the autumn of 1800, with William Crabb as postmaster. He was followed by Peter Shuster. John McCamman was appointed in 1803, and continued in office until December 24, 1829, a period of twenty-seven years, and was succeeded by William Louman. After his death his widow, Elizabeth Louman, was appointed and served two years, and was succeeded by Elizabeth Crabb. Then followed these: Christian Spayd, Edward S. Kendig, John Hicks, Edward S. Kendig, Catherine Stouch, Maria Louman, W. H. Kendig, John J. Walbourn, Mary A. Walbourn, Jackson H. Kerlin, Rachel McKibben, Eveline R. Wiestling to 1887, and she was succeeded by I. K. Decker, who served until September 8, 1900, and was succeeded by E. K. Demmy, the present postmaster, re-appointed February 3, 1905. J. E. Dick has been assistant postmaster since August 27, 1889. Three rural routes run out of Middletown. The post office was kept for seventeen years at the corner of Union and Spring streets, but in September, 1893, was moved to the corner of Union and Emaus streets in Auditorium. This office became a presidential office March 27, 1867. There was a post office at Portsmouth from 1850 to 1857, when the two places were merged.

MIDDLETOWN'S SESQUI-CENTENNIAL.

The one hundred and fiftieth year of the history of Middletown was celebrated as an anniversary of its settlement. The dates of this great celebration were Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, July 2, 3 and 4, 1905. Saturday, July 1, at midnight the bells of the city rang out their clear tones. For more than a year the committees in charge had worked with great zeal to bring about the crowning success with which they were finally rewarded. The scheme for holding this elaborate celebration, was conceived in the brain of Mr. Colin S. Few, a local druggist. E. O. Hendrickson was chairman, and W. J. Roop secretary of the general committee. Subscriptions were first solicited by men, but funds came in slowly, then

the ladies of the place caught the zeal, and from that date on money came in freely. Every church and Sunday school held entertainments, and thus the expense money was raised.

Scarcely a house within the city was without elaborate decorations. Everywhere the stars and stripes were unfurled, and thousands of red, white and blue pennants were stretched here and there along the streets. Signs of "welcome" greeted the eye on every hand. The many historic buildings bore appropriate signs, including those at the old Lutheran church, which has stood the elements since 1767, during the Revolution, the War of 1812-14, the Civil War, and is still well preserved and in use.

The ringing of the bells at midnight Saturday prior to this celebration was followed by singing "America" and "Home, Sweet Home," from the belfry of the Liberty Fire Company, and the following morning the same was repeated from the belfry of the old Lutheran church. Special services were held in all the churches. At midnight on Sunday, July 2, the bells rang and the steam whistles all blew, and after sunrise the glee clubs held concerts here and there throughout the city.

On Monday afternoon occurred a fine industrial parade, exclusively of Middletown business interests. George I. King acted as chief marshal and prizes were given for the finest display. In the evening historical exercises were held in Centre Square, at which a history of Middletown, prepared by C. H. Hutchinson, was read by George W. Rodfrong. Short speeches by former and present residents were made, and excellent music was furnished by the Apollo Glee Club and the Liberty Band.

July 4 was the climax day of this anniversary occasion. The weather was cool, and the sun's heat kept back by a semi-cloudy sky. The throng in attendance was very great, and a conservative estimate placed it at ten thousand visitors. Five thousand people participated in the grand parade, which was a spectacle rare to behold.

STATISTICS.

ASSESSMENT VALUATION OF COUNTY—1904.

The following shows the assessed value of all Real Estate in Dauphin County for 1904, by Township, Boroughs and Cities:

City of Harrisburg . . .	\$30,555,130	Dauphin Borough . . .	165,840
Berrysburg Borough ..	127,672	Derry Township . . .	1,514,390
Conewago Township ..	548,880	East Hanover Township	623,555

Elizabethville	265,560	Royalton Borough	177,610
Gratz Borough	178,850	Rush Township	127,875
Halifax Borough	161,460	South Hanover Town-	
Halifax Township	559,830	ship	426,500
Hummelstown Borough	591,615	Steelton (City)	5,091,448
Jackson Township ...	409,999	Susquehanna Township	.....
Jefferson Township ...	110,700	Swatara Township ...	1,698,171
Londonderry Township	448,945	Uniontown Borough ..	1,928,975
Lower Paxton Town-		Upper Paxton Town-	
ship	1,128,115	ship	692,493
Lower Swatara Town-		Wayne Township	190,925
ship	1,240,260	Washington Township.	592,545
Lykens Borough	1,100,734	West Hanover Town-	
Lykens Township	542,980	ship	468,520
Middletown (City) ..	1,505,184	West Londonderry	
Middle Paxton Town-		Township	285,125
ship	459,330	Wiconisco Township ..	710,748
Mifflin Township	428,856	Williamstown (City) .	481,181
Millersburg Borough ..	578,195	Williams Township ..	381,750
Penbrook Borough	283,324		
Reed Township	115,936	Total.....	\$56,474,834

DAUPHIN COUNTY SCHOOLS—1904.

Schools. Pupils.		Schools. Pupils.	
Berrysburg Borough ...	2 92	Paxton Upper (Town-	
Conewago Township ..	6 183	ship)	10 353
Dauphin Borough	4 128	Paxton Middle (Town-	
Derry Township	13 402	ship)	8 272
Elizabethville Borough .	6 198	Paxton Lower (Town-	
Gratz Borough	3 126	ship)	9 316
Halifax Borough	3 103	Penbrook Borough	4 229
Halifax Township	10 256	Reed Township	3 66
Hanover Township		Royalton Borough	6 241
(East)	10 305	Rush Township	2 50
Hanover Township		Steelton Borough	47 2,078
(South)	7 216	Susquehanna Township.	14 623
Hanover Township		Swatara Upper (Town-	
(West)	5 231	ship)	21 1,025
Harrisburg (City)	181 8,740	Swatara Lower (Town-	
Hummelstown Borough.	8 399	ship)	12 468
Jackson Township	9 264	Uniontown Borough ..	2 66
Jefferson Township ...	2 72	Washington Township .	9 278
Londonderry Township.	13 315	Wayne Township	4 109
Lykens' Borough	11 643	Wiconisco Township ..	12 616
Lykens Township	8 324	Williams Township ...	7 285
Middletown Borough..	24 1,294	Williamstown Borough.	13 661
Mifflin Township	7 146		
Millersburg Borough ..	7 327	Totals.....	522 23,360

POLITICAL.

Owing to the illy kept early-day records, and by reason of fires, the earlier election returns are not now obtainable except in fragments.

At the autumn election in 1808, the vote cast in Harrisburg was as follows:

<i>Governor—</i>		<i>Assemblymen—</i>	
Simon Snyder	534	Jacob Bucher	557
James Ross	92	James Wallace	559
John Spayd	3	Andrew Shultz	561
<i>Congressman—</i>		John Stoner	55
Robt. Whitehill	546	Jacob Beam	49
David Bird	539	Chris. Ley	49
John Glonninger	84		
Wm. Alexander	78		

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE OF COUNTY—1860 TO 1904.

Dauphin county, in common with the balance of Pennsylvania, was Democratic until 1860. The following gives the total vote in the county since that date:

1860—Abraham Lincoln (Rep.)	4,531	1880—James A. Garfield (Rep.)	8,574
Fusion Ticket	2,392	Gen. W. S. Hancock (Dem.)	6,614
<i>Rep. Majority</i>	2,139		
1864—Abraham Lincoln (Rep.)	4,657	<i>Rep. Majority</i> ...	1,960
Geo. B. McClellan (Dem.)	3,750	1884—James G. Blaine (Rep.)	9,405
<i>Rep. Majority</i>	907	Grover Cleveland (Dem.)	6,378
1868—U. S. Grant (Rep.)..	6,507	Gen. B. F. Butler (Ind.)	163
Horatio Seymour (Dem.)	4,397	<i>Rep. Majority</i> ...	3,027
<i>Rep. Majority</i> ...	2,110	1888—Benjamin Harrison (Rep.)	10,752
1872—U. S. Grant (Rep.)..	6,954	Grover Cleveland (Dem.)	7,684
Horace Greeley (Dem.)	3,331	Fisk (Prohibition)	286
<i>Rep. Majority</i> ...	3,623	<i>Rep. Plurality</i>	3,068
1876—Rutherford B. Hayes (Rep.)	5,581	1892—Benjamin Harrison (Rep.)	10,953
Samuel J. Tilden (Dem.)	4,781	Grover Cleveland (Dem.)	7,486
Peter Cooper (Labor) ..	321	<i>Rep. Majority</i> ...	3,467
<i>Rep. Plurality</i> ...	800		

1896—William McKinley		Wm. J. Bryan (Dem.)	7,433
(Rep.)	14,679	Woolley (Prohibition)	755
Wm. J. Bryan (Dem.)	6,366		
Leaving (Prohibition)	466	<i>Rep. Plurality</i>	6,101
Gen. John Palmer (Gold		1904—Theodore Roosevelt	
Dem.)	263	(Rep.)	16,560
		Judge Parker (Dem.)	5,012
<i>Rep. Plurality</i>	8,313		
1900—William McKinley		<i>Rep. Majority</i>	11,548
(Rep.)	13,534		

The average Republican majority since 1860 has been 3,088.

DAUPHIN COUNTY POST OFFICES—1905.

Bachmanville.	Lingleston.
Benvenue.	Loyalton.
Berrysburg.	Lykens.
Carsonville.	McClellan.
Curtin.	Manodahill.
Dauphin.	Middletown.
Deer.	Millersburg.
Deodote.	Oberlin.
Derry Church.	Paxtang.
Dietrich.	Paxton.
Elizabethville.	Penbrook.
Enders.	Piketown.
Enhout.	Pillow.
Enterline.	Powls Valley.
Erdman.	Progress.
Fisherville.	Rife.
Ft. Hunter.	Royalton.
Grantville.	Sandbeach.
Gratz.	Scheibs.
Halifax.	Speceville.
Hanoverdale.	Steelton.
Harrisburg.	Swatara Sta.
Heckton.	Union Deposit.
Highspire.	Vian.
Hockersville.	Waltonville.
Hoernerstown.	West Hanover.
Hummelstown.	Wiconisco.
Inglenook.	Williamstown.
Killinger.	

Total number of offices, January, 1905, fifty-seven; thirty-two of these were money order offices.

POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT.

(Data returned for Dauphin County, Pennsylvania—1790.)

Free white males of 16 years and upwards, including heads of families	4,657
Free white males under 16 years.....	4,437
Free white females, including heads of families.....	8,814
All other free persons.....	57
Slaves	212
Total.....	18,177

POPULATION OF 1800.

Names of Townships and Boroughs.	Slaves.	Total.	Lebanon Borough and township	8	2,878
Harrisburgh	10	1,472	Heidelberg .....	..	1,990
Upper Paxton .....	..	2,274	Anvel .....	..	1,487
Middle Paxton	5	727	Londonderry	7	1,576
Lower Paxton and Swatara	28	3,208	Bethel	2	1,841
Derry	10	1,666	East Hanover	10	1,289
West Hanover	13	1,862	Total.....	93	22,270

POPULATION OF 1810.

Names of Townships.	Slaves.	Total.	Names of Townships.	Slaves.	Total.
Middle Paxton	1	707	London Derry	1	2,411
Halifax	1	1,365	Swatara	4	2,291
Upper Paxton	2	2,232	Heidelberg	1	3,532
Bethel .....	..	2,091	Derry	3	2,431
East Hanover .....	..	1,387	West Hanover	3	2,461
Harrisburg	2	2,287	Anvel .....	..	2,601
Lebanon Borough ...	..	1,434	Total.....	26	31,883
Lebanon	3	2,473			
Lower Paxton	5	2,180			

POPULATION—1820.

West Hanover	2,618	Derry	2,256
Lower Paxton	1,283	Londonderry	110
Susquehanna	1,176	Grattstown	168
Middle Paxton	973	Lykens	1,188
Halifax	2,062	Mifflin	1,195
East Hanover	397	Upper Paxton	1,097
Harrisburg	2,990	Millersburg	347
Middletown	567		
Swatara	1,788	Total.....	21,653
Hummelstown	478		

This population was divided as follows, as to vocations: Engaged in agriculture, 2,353; engaged in commerce, 104; engaged in manufacturing, 1,410. There were at that date, nine slaves—five women and four men.

The entire population at that date in the United States, 9,637,999. The three largest States, in rank of population, were New York, with 1,372,812; Virginia, with 1,065,366; Pennsylvania, with 1,049,458. Philadelphia had at that time 63,802.

POPULATION BY CITIES, BOROUGHES AND TOWNSHIPS.

Cities and Boroughs.	1900	1890	1850			
Berrysburg .	398	426	...	E. Hanover..	1,310	1,428 1,658
Dauphin ...	566	740	650	Halifax	1,155	1,208 1,295
Elizabethville.	838	676	...	Jackson	983	1,137 920
Gratz	489	490	...	Jefferson ...	286	317 710
Harrisburg ..	50,167	38,385	7,834	Londonderry.	1,385	2,381 1,587
Halifax	618	515	436	L. Paxton...	1,421	1,517 1,573
Hummelsto'n.	1,729	1,486	...	L. Swatara..	1,993	1,764 759
Lykens	2,762	2,450	...	Lyken	1,155	1,242 1,371
Middletown..	5,608	5,080	900	M. Paxton..	1,265	1,337 1,204
Middleburg .	1,675	1,527	...	Mifflin	534	546 1,302
Penbrook ...	864	...	...	Reed	275	267 408
Royalston ...	1,106	...	...	Rush	136	151 ...
Steelton	12,086	9,250	...	S. Hanover .	922	1,062 736
Uniontown .	539	333	...	Susquehanna..	3,622	3,653 1,535
Williamstown	2,934	2,324	...	Swatara	4,816	3,229 1,239
				Upper Paxton	1,444	1,494 1,690
				Washington .	970	1,022 889
				Wayne	436	512 ...
<i>Townships—</i>				W. Hanover.	1,010	1,013 897
Conewago ..	830	872	762	Wiconisco ..	2,674	2,280 1,316
Derry	2,332	2,288	1,843	Williams ...	1,290	1,485 ...

According to the U. S. Census of 1900, the county had a population of 114,443. Of this number, there were Native born—males, 53,228; females, 53,842. Foreign born—males, 4,727; females, 2,621. Colored population, 3,460, males and 3,007 females. In 1850, the U. S. Census gave the county a total of white population 35,754; of colored, 1,278—total, 37,032.



